



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



3 3433 07489237 7

LEDOX LIBRARY



Dugkeinch Collection.
Presented in 1878.

* V C N
C 43

THE
P L A Y S
OF
WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

C. Baldwin, Printer,
New Bridge Street, London.

THE
P L A Y S
OF
WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE,

Accurately printed from the Text of the corrected Copy left by the late

GEORGE STEEVENS, Esq.

WITH
A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS,
FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS OF
HENRY FUSELI, Esq. R. A. PROFESSOR OF PAINTING:
AND A SELECTION
OF EXPLANATORY AND HISTORICAL NOTES,

From the most eminent Commentators ;

A History of the Stage, a Life of Shakspeare, &c.

BY ALEXANDER CHALMERS, A. M.

A NEW EDITION.

IN NINE VOLUMES.

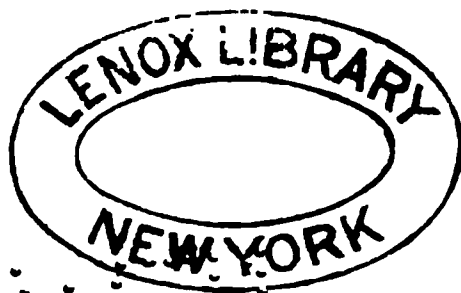
VOLUME V.

CONTAINING
KING HENRY IV. PART II.
KING HENRY V.
KING HENRY VI. PART I.
KING HENRY VI. PART II.

LONDON:

Printed for J. Nichols and Son; F. C. and J. Rivington; J. Stockdale;
W. Lowndes; G. Wilkie and J. Robinson; T. Egerton; J. Walker;
W. Clarke and Son; J. Barker; J. Cuthell; R. Lea; Lackington and
Co.; J. Deighton; J. White and Co.; B. Croshy and Co.; W. Earle;
J. Gray and Son; Longman and Co.; Cadell and Davies; J. Harding;
R. H. Evans; J. Booker; S. Bagster; J. Mawman; Black and Co.;
J. Richardson; J. Booth; Newman and Co.; R. Pheney; R. Scholey;
J. Asperne; J. Faulder; R. Baldwin; Cradock and Joy; J. Mackin-
lay; J. Johnson and Co.; Gale and Curtis; G. Robinson; and Wilson
and Son, York.

1811.



NEW YORK
LIBRARY
1921

KING HENRY IV.

PART II.

天
地
人
三
才
一
理
也

*** SECOND PART OF KING HENRY IV.]** The transactions comprized in this history take up about nine years. The action commences with the account of Hotspur's being defeated and killed [1403]; and closes with the death of King Henry IV. and the coronation of King Henry V. [1412-13.] **THEOBALD.**

This play was entered at Stationers' Hall, August 23, 1600.

STEEVENS.

The Second Part of King Henry IV. I suppose to have been written in 1598. **MALONE.**

Mr. Upton thinks these two plays improperly called *The First and Second Parts of Henry the Fourth*. The first play ends, he says, with the peaceful settlement of Henry in the kingdom by the defeat of the rebels. This is hardly true: for the rebels are not yet finally suppressed. The second, he tells us, shows Henry the Fifth in the various lights of a good-natured rake, till, on his father's death he assumes a more manly character. This is true; but this representation gives us no idea of a dramatick action. These two plays will appear to every reader, who shall peruse them without ambition of critical discoveries, to be so connected, that the second is merely a sequel to the first; to be two only because they are too long to be one. **JOHNSON.**

PERSONS REPRESENTED.

King Henry the Fourth.

*Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards
King Henry V;*

Thomas, Duke of Clarence;

Prince John of Lancaster,¹ afterwards

(2 Henry V.) Duke of Bedford;

Prince Humphrey of Gloster, afterwards

(2 Henry V.) Duke of Gloster;

} *his Sons.*

Earl of Warwick;

Earl of Westmoreland;

Gower; Harcourt;

} *of the King's party.*

Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

A Gentleman attending on the Chief Justice.

Earl of Northumberland;

Scroop, Archbishop of York;

Lord Mowbray; Lord Hastings;

Lord Bardolph; Sir John Coleville;

} *Enemies to
the King.*

Travers and Morton, Domesticks of Northumberland.

Falstaff, Bardolph, Pistol, and Page.

Poins, and Peto, Attendants on Prince Henry.

Shallow and Silence, Country Justices.

Davy, Servant to Shallow.

Mouldy, Shadow, Wart, Feeble, and Bulcalf,

Recruits.

Fang and Snare, Sheriff's Officers.

Rumour. A Porter.

A Dancer, Speaker of the Epilogue.

Lady Northumberland. Lady Percy.

Hostess Quickly. Doll Tear-sheet.

*Lords and other Attendants; Officers, Soldiers,
Messenger, Drawers, Beadles, Grooms, &c.*

SCENE, England.

¹ See note under the *Personæ Dramatis* of the First Part of this Play. STEEVENS.

INDUCTION.

Warkworth. *Before Northumberland's Castle.*

Enter Rumour,¹ painted full of Tongues.

Rum. Open your ears; For which of you will stop
The vent of hearing, when loud Rumour speaks?
I, from the orient to the drooping west,
Making the wind my post-horse, still unfold
The acts commenced on this ball of earth:
Upon my tongues continual slanders ride;
The which in every language I pronounce,
Stuffing the ears of men with false reports.
I speak of peace, while covert enmity,
Under the smile of safety, wounds the world:
And who but Rumour, who but only I,
Make fearful musters, and prepar'd defence;
Whilst the big year, swol'n with some other grief,
Is thought with child by the stern tyrant war,
And no such matter! Rumour is a pipe
Blown by surmises, jealousies, conjectures;
And of so easy and so plain a stop,
That the blunt monster with uncounted heads,
The still discordant wavering multitude,
Can play upon it. But what need I thus
My well-known body to anatomize

¹ *Enter Rumour.*] This speech of Rumour is not inelegant or unpoetical, but it is wholly useless, since we are told nothing which the first scene does not clearly and naturally discover. The only end of such prologues is to inform the audience of some facts previous to the action, of which they can have no knowledge from the persons of the drama. JOHNSON.

Among my household? Why is Rumour here?
I run before king Harry's victory;
Who, in a bloody field by Shrewsbury,
Hath beaten down young Hotspur, and his troops,
Quenching the flame of bold rebellion
Even with the rebels' blood. But what mean I
To speak so true at first? my office is
To noise abroad,—that Harry Monmouth fell
Under the wrath of noble Hotspur's sword;
And that the king before the Douglas' rage
Stoop'd his anointed head as low as death.
This have I rumour'd through the peasant towns
Between that royal field of Shrewsbury
And this worm-eaten hold of ragged stone,
Where Hotspur's father, old Northumberland,
Lies crafty-sick: the posts come tiring on,
And not a man of them brings other news
Than they have learn'd of me; From Rumour's
 tongues
They bring smooth comforts false, worse than true
 wrongs. [Exit.

SECOND PART OF
KING HENRY IV.

ACT. I.

SCENE I. *The same.*

The Porter before the Gate; Enter Lord BARDOLPH.

Bard. Who keeps the gate here, ho?—Where is the earl?

Port. What shall I say you are?

Bard. Tell thou the earl,
That the lord Bardolph doth attend him here.

Port. His Lordship is walk'd forth into the orchard;

Please it your honour, knock but at the gate,
And he himself will answer.

Enter NORTHUMBERLAND.

Bard. Here comes the earl.

North. What news, lord Bardolph? every minute now

Should be the father of some stratagem:²

The times are wild; contention, like a horse

² — some stratagem:] Some *stratagem* means here some great, important, or dreadful event.

Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And bears down all before him.

Bard. Noble earl,
I bring you certain news from Shrewsbury.

North. Good, an heaven will !

Bard. As good as heart can wish :—
The king is almost wounded to the death ;
And, in the fortune of my lord your son,
Prince Harry slain outright ; and both the Blunts
Kill'd by the hand of Douglas : young prince John,
And Westmoreland, and Stafford, fled the field ;
And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the hulk sir John,
Is prisoner to your son : O, such a day,
So fought, so follow'd, and so fairly won,
Came not, till now, to dignify the times,
Since Cæsar's fortunes !

North. How is this deriv'd ?
Saw you the field ? came you from Shrewsbury ?

Bard. I spake with one, my lord, that came
from thence ;
A gentleman well bred, and of good name,
That freely render'd me these news for true.

North. Here comes my servant, Travers, whom
I sent
On Tuesday last to listen after news.

Bard. My lord, I over-rode him on the way ;
And he is furnish'd with no certainties,
More than he haply may retail from me.

Enter TRAVERS.

North. Now, Travers, what good tidings come
with you ?

Tra. My lord, sir John Umfrevile turn'd me
back

With joyful tidings ; and, being better hors'd,
Out-rode me. After him, came, spurring hard,

A gentleman almost forspent³ with speed,
 That stopp'd by me to breathe his bloodied horse :
 He ask'd the way to Chester ; and of him
 I did demand, what news from Shrewsbury.
 He told me, that rebellion had bad luck,
 And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold :
 With that, he gave his able horse the head,
 And, bending forward, struck his armed heels
 Against the panting sides of his poor jade
 Up to the rowel-head ; and starting so,
 He seem'd in running to devour the way,
 Staying no longer question.

North.

Ha !———Again.

Said he, young Harry Percy's spur was cold ?
 Of Hotspur, coldspur ? that rebellion
 Had met ill luck !

Bard.

My lord, I'll tell you what ;—
 If my young lord your son have not the day,
 Upon mine honour, for a silken point⁴
 I'll give my barony : never talk of it.

North. Why should the gentleman, that rode by
 Travers,

Give then such instances of loss ?

Bard.

Who, he ?

He was some hilding fellow,⁵ that had stol'n
 The horse he rode on ; and, upon my life,
 Spoke at a venture. Look, here comes more news.

Enter MORTON.

North. Yea, this man's brow, like to a title-
 leaf,⁶

³ ——— forspent —] To *forspend* is to waste, to exhaust.

⁴ ——— silken point —] A *point* is a string tagged, or lace.

⁵ ——— some hilding fellow,] For *hilderling*, i. e. base, degenerate.

⁶ ——— like to a title-leaf,] It may not be amiss to observe, that, in the time of our poet, the title-page to an elegy, as well

Foretells the nature of a tragick volume :
 So looks the strond, whereon the imperious flood
 Hath left a witness'd usurpation,⁷——

Say, Morton, didst thou come from Shrewsbury ?

Mor. I ran from Shrewsbury, my noble Lord;
 Where hateful death put on his ugliest mask,
 To fright our party.

North. How doth my son, and brother ?
 Thou tremblest ; and the whiteness in thy cheek
 Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand.
 Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless,
 So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone,
 Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
 And would have told him, half his Troy was
 burn'd :

But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue,
 And I my Percy's death, ere thou report'st it.
 This thou would'st say,—Your son did thus, and
 thus :

Your brother thus : so fought the noble Douglas ;
 Stopping my greedy ear with their bold deeds :
 But in the end, to stop mine ear indeed,
 Thou hast a sigh to blow away this praise,
 Ending with—brother, son, and all are dead.

Mor. Douglas is living, and your brother, yet :
 But, for my lord your son,——

North. Why, he is dead.
 See, what a ready tongue suspicion hath !
 He, that but fears the thing he would not know,
 Hath, by instinct, knowledge from others' eyes,
 That what he fear'd is chanced. Yet speak, Morton ;
 Tell thou thy earl, his divination lies ;
 And I will take it as a sweet disgrace,

as every intermediate leaf, was totally black. I have several in my possession, written by Chapman, the translator of Homer, and ornamented in this manner. STEEVENS.

⁷ —— *a witness'd usurpation.*] i. e. an attestation of its ravage.

And make thee rich for doing me such wrong.

Mor. You are too great to be by me gainsaid :
Your spirit⁸ is too true, your fears too certain.

North. Yet, for all this, say not that Percy's
dead.

I see a strange confession in thine eye :
Thou shak'st thy head ; and hold'st it fear, or sin,⁹
To speak a truth. If he be slain, say so :
The tongue offends not, that reports his death :
And he doth sin, that doth belie the dead ;
Not he, which says the dead is not alive.
Yet the first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office ; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd knolling a departing friend.

Bard. I cannot think, my lord, your son is dead.

Mor. I am sorry, I should force you to believe
That, which I would to heaven I had not seen :
But these mine eyes saw him in bloody state,
Rend'ring faint quittance,¹ wearied and out-breath'd,
To Harry Monmouth ; whose swift wrath beat down
The never-daunted Percy to the earth,
From whence with life he never more sprung up.
In few, his death (whose spirit lent a fire
Even to the dullest peasant in his camp,)
Being bruited once, took fire and heat away
From the best-temper'd courage in his troops :
For from his metal was his party steel'd ;
Which once in him abated, all the rest
Turn'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead.
And as the thing that's heavy in itself,
Upon enforcement, flies with greatest speed ;
So did our men, heavy in Hotspur's loss,

⁸ *Your spirit* —] The impression upon your mind, by which you conceive the death of your son.

⁹ — *hold'st it fear, or sin,*] *Fear* for danger.

¹ — *faint quittance.*] *Quittance* is return.

Lend to this weight such lightness with their fear,
 That arrows fled not swifter toward their aim,
 Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety,
 Fly from the field; Then was that noble Worcester
 Too soon ta'en prisoner: and that furious Scot,
 The bloody Douglas, whose well-labouring sword
 Had three times slain the appearance of the king,
 'Gan vail his stomach,² and did grace the shame
 Of those that turn'd their backs; and, in his flight,
 Stumbling in fear, was took. The sum of all
 Is,—that the king hath won; and hath sent out
 A speedy power, to encounter you, my lord,
 Under the conduct of young Lancaster,
 And Westmoreland: this is the news at full.

North. For this I shall have time enough to
 mourn.

In poison there is physick; and these news,
 Having been well, that would have made me sick,
 Being sick, have in some measure made me well;
 And as the wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
 Like strengthless hinges, buckle³ under life,
 Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
 Out of his keeper's arms; even so my limbs,
 Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,
 Are thrice themselves: hence therefore, thou nice⁴
 crutch;

A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
 Must glove this hand: and hence, thou sickly
 quof;

Thou art a guard too wanton for the head,
 Which princes, flesh'd with conquest, aim to hit.
 Now bind my brows with iron; And approach

² 'Gan vail his stomach,] Began to fall his courage, to let his spirits sink under his fortune. From *avaller*, Fr. to cast down, or to let fall down.

³ — buckle. —] Bend; yield to pressure.

⁴ — nice —] i. e. trifling.

The raggedst hour that time and spite dare bring,
To frown upon the enrag'd Northumberland!
Let heav'n kiss earth! Now let not nature's hand
Keep the wild flood confin'd! let order die!
And let this world no longer be a stage,
To feed contention in a lingering act;
But let one spirit of the first-born Cain
Reign in all bosoms, that, each heart being set
On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,
And darkness be the burier of the dead!⁵

Tra. This strained passion doth you wrong, my lord.

Bard. Sweet earl, divorce not wisdom from your honour.

Mor. The lives of all your loving complices
Lean on your health; the which, if you give o'er
To stormy passion, must perforce decay.
You cast the event of war, my noble lord,
And summ'd the account of chance, before you said,—

Let us make head. It was your presurmise,
That, in the dole of blows, your son might drop:
You knew, he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge,
More likely to fall in, than to get o'er:
You were advis'd, his flesh was capable
Of wounds, and scars; and that his forward spirit
Would lift him where most trade of danger rang'd;
Yet did you say,—Go forth; and none of this,
Though strongly apprehended, could restrain
The stiff-borne action: What hath then befallen,

⁵ *And darkness be the burier of the dead!]* The conclusion of this noble speech is extremely striking. There is no need to suppose it exactly philosophical; *darkness*, in poetry, may be absence of eyes, as well as privation of light. Yet we may remark, that by an ancient opinion it has been held, that if the human race, for whom the world was made, were extirpated, the whole system of sublunary nature would cease. JOHNSON.

Or what hath this bold enterprize brought forth,
More than that being which was like to be ?

Bard. We all, that are engaged to this loss,
Knew that we ventur'd on such dangerous seas,
That, if we wrought our life, 'twas ten to one :
And yet we ventur'd, for the gain propos'd
Chok'd the respect of likely peril fear'd ;
And, since we are o'erset, venture again.
Come, we will all put forth ; body, and goods.

Mor. 'Tis more than time : And, my most noble
lord,

I hear for certain, and do speak the truth,——
The gentle Archbishop of York is up,
With well-appointed powers ; he is a man,
Who with a double surety binds his followers.
My lord your son had only but the corps,
But shadows, and the shows of men, to fight :
For that same word, rebellion, did divide
The action of their bodies from their souls ;
And they did fight with queasiness, constrain'd,
As men drink potions ; that their weapons only
Seem'd on our side, but, for their spirits and souls,
This word, rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fish are in a pond : But now the bishop
Turns insurrection to religion :
Suppos'd sincere and holy in his thoughts,
He's follow'd both with body and with mind ;
And doth enlarge his rising with the blood
Of fair king Richard, scrap'd from Pomfret stones :
Derives from heaven his quarrel, and his cause ;
Tells them, he doth bestride a bleeding land,
Gasping for life under great Bolingbroke ;
And more, and less,⁶ do flock to follow him.

North. I knew of this before ; but, to speak
truth,

⁶ —— more, and less,] *More and less mean greater and less.*

This present grief had wip'd it from my mind.
 Go in with me ; and counsel every man
 The aptest way for safety, and revenge :
 Get posts, and letters, and make friends with speed ;
 Never so few, and never yet more need. [*Exeunt.*]

SCENE II.

London. *A Street.*

Enter Sir JOHN FALSTAFF, with his Page bearing his Sword and Buckler.

Fal. Sirrah, you giant, what says the doctor to my water ?

Page. He said, sir, the water itself was a good healthy water : but, for the party that owed it, he might have more diseases than he knew for.

Fal. Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me :⁷ The brain of this foolish-compounded clay, man, is not able to vent any thing that tends to laughter, more than I invent, or is invented on me : I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. I do here walk before thee, like a sow, that hath overwhelmed all her litter but one. If the prince put thee into my service for any other reason than to set me off, why then I have no judgment. Thou whoreson mandrake,⁸ thou art fitter to be worn in my cap, than to wait at my heels. I was never manned with an agate till now ;⁹ but I

⁷ — to gird at me :] i. e. to gibe.

⁸ — mandrake,] *Mandrake* is a root supposed to have the shape of a man ; it is now counterfeited with the root of briony.

⁹ *I was never manned with an agate till now :*] That is, I never before had an agate for my man. Alluding to the little figures cut in *agates*, and other hard stones, for seals ; and therefore he says, *I will set you neither in gold nor silver.*

will set you neither in gold nor silver, but in vile apparel, and send you back again to your master, for a jewel; the juvenal, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet fledged. I will sooner have a beard grow in the palm of my hand, than he shall get one on his cheek; and yet he will not stick to say, his face is a face-royal: God may finish it when he will, it is not a hair amiss yet: he may keep it still as a face-royal, for a barber shall never earn sixpence out of it; and yet he will be crowing, as if he had writ man ever since his father was a bachelor. He may keep his own grace, but he is almost out of mine, I can assure him.—What said master Dumbleton about the satin for my short cloak, and slops?

Page. He said, sir, you should procure him better assurance than Bardolph: he would not take his bond and yours; he liked not the security.

Fal. Let him be damned like the glutton! may his tongue be hotter!—A whoreson Achitophel! a rascally yea-forsooth knave! to bear a gentleman in hand,¹ and then stand upon security!—The whoreson smooth-pates do now wear nothing but high shoes, and bunches of keys at their girdles; and if a man is thorough with them in honest taking up,² then they must stand upon—security. I had as lief they would put ratsbane in my mouth, as offer to stop it with security. I looked he should have sent me two and twenty yards of satin, as I am a true knight, and he sends me security. Well, he may sleep in security; for he hath the horn of abundance, and the lightness of his wife shines

¹ ——— to bear——in hand,] is, to keep in expectation.

² ——— if a man is thorough with them in honest taking up,] That is, if a man by taking up goods is in their debt. To be thorough seems to be the same with the present phrase,—to be in with a tradesman.

through it: and yet cannot he see, though he have his own lantern to light him.—Where's Bardolph?

Page. He's gone into Smithfield, to buy your worship a horse.

Fal. I bought him in Paul's,³ and he'll buy me a horse in Smithfield: an I could get me but a wife in the stews, I were manned, horsed, and wived.

Enter the Lord Chief Justice,⁴ and an Attendant.

Page. Sir, here comes the nobleman that committed the prince for striking him about Bardolph.

Fal. Wait close, I will not see him.

Ch. Just. What's he that goes there?

Atten. Falstaff, an't please your lordship.

Ch. Just. He that was in question for the robbery?

Atten. He, my lord: but he hath since done good service at Shrewsbury; and, as I hear, is now going with some charge to the lord John of Lancaster.

Ch. Just. What, to York? Call him back again.

Atten. Sir John Falstaff!

Fal. Boy, tell him, I am deaf.

Page. You must speak louder, my master is deaf.

Ch. Just. I am sure, he is, to the hearing of any thing good.—Go, pluck him by the elbow; I must speak with him.

Atten. Sir John,——

Fal. What! a young knave, and beg! Is there not wars? is there not employment? Doth not the king lack subjects? do not the rebels need soldiers? Though it be a shame to be on any side but one, it is worse shame to beg than to be on the worst side,

³ *I bought him in Paul's,*] At that time the resort of idle people, cheats, and knights of the post.

⁴ *—— Lord Chief Justice,*] This judge was Sir Wm. Gascoigne, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

were it worse than the name of rebellion can tell how to make it.

Atten. You mistake me, sir.

Fal. Why, sir, did I say you were an honest man? setting my knighthood and my soldiership aside, I had lied in my throat if I had said so.

Atten. I pray you, sir, then set your knighthood and your soldiership aside; and give me leave to tell you, you lie in your throat, if you say I am any other than an honest man.

Fal. I give thee leave to tell me so! I lay aside that which grows to me! If thou get'st any leave of me, hang me; if thou takest leave thou wert better be hanged: You hunt-counter,^s hence! avaunt!

Atten. Sir, my lord would speak with you.

Ch. Just. Sir John Falstaff, a word with you.

Fal. My good lord!—God give your lordship good time of day. I am glad to see your lordship abroad: I heard say, your lordship was sick: I hope, your lordship goes abroad by advice. Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some smack of age in you, some relish of the salt-ness of time; and I most humbly beseech your lordship, to have a reverend care of your health.

Ch. Just. Sir John, I sent for you before your expedition to Shrewsbury.

Fal. An't please your lordship, I hear, his majesty is returned with some discomfort from Wales.

Ch. Just. I talk not of his majesty:—You would not come when I sent for you.

Fal. And I hear moreover, his highness is fallen into this same whoreson apoplexy.

Ch. Just. Well, heaven mend him! I pray, let me speak with you.

^s ——— hunt-counter,} Hunt-counter means, base tyke, or worthless dog.

Fal. This apoplexy is, as I take it, a kind of lethargy, an't please your lordship; a kind of sleeping in the blood, a whoreson tingling.

Ch. Just. What tell you me of it? be it as it is.

Fal. It hath its original from much grief; from study, and perturbation of the brain: I have read the cause of his effects in Galen; it is a kind of deafness.

Ch. Just. I think, you are fallen into the disease; for you hear not what I say to you.

Fal. Very well, my lord, very well: rather, an't please you, it is the disease of not listening, the malady of not marking, that I am troubled withal.

Ch. Just. To punish you by the heels, would amend the attention of your ears; and I care not, if I do become your physician.

Fal. I am as poor as Job, my lord; but not so patient: your lordship may minister the potion of imprisonment to me, in respect of poverty; but how I should be your patient to follow your prescriptions, the wise may make some dram of a scruple, or, indeed, a scruple itself.

Ch. Just. I sent for you, when there were matters against you for your life, to come speak with me.

Fal. As I was then advised by my learned counsel in the laws of this land-service, I did not come.

Ch. Just. Well, the truth is, sir John, you live in great infamy.

Fal. He that buckles him in my belt, cannot live in less.

Ch. Just. Your means are very slender, and your waste is great.

Fal. I would it were otherwise; I would my means were greater, and my waist slenderer.

Ch. Just. You have misled the youthful prince.

Fal. The young prince hath misled me: I am the fellow with the great belly, and he my dog.

Ch. Just. Well, I am loath to gall a new-healed wound; your day's service at Shrewsbury hath a little gilded over your night's exploit on Gads-hill: you may thank the unquiet time for your quiet o'erposting that action.

Fal. My lord?

Ch. Just. But since all is well, keep it so: wake not a sleeping wolf.

Fal. To wake a wolf, is as bad as to smell a fox.

Ch. Just. What! you are as a candle, the better part burnt out.

Fal. A wassel candle, my lord;⁶ all tallow: if I did say of wax, my growth would approve the truth.

Ch. Just. There is not a white hair on your face, but should have his effect of gravity.

Fal. His effect of gravy, gravy, gravy.

Ch. Just. You follow the young prince up and down, like his ill angel.

Fal. Not so, my lord; your ill angel is light; but, I hope, he that looks upon me, will take me without weighing: and yet, in some respects, I grant, I cannot go, I cannot tell:⁷ Virtue is of so little regard in these coster-monger times,⁸ that true valour is turned bear-herd: Pregnancy⁹ is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wasted in giving reckonings: all the other gifts appertinent to man, as the malice of this age shapes them, are not worth

⁶ *A wassel candel, &c.] A wassel candle is a large candle light-
ed up at a feast. There is a poor quibble upon the word wax,
which signifies increase as well as the matter of the honey-comb.*

⁷ *— I cannot go, I cannot tell:] I cannot be taken in a
reckoning; I cannot pass current, as the coin called an angel, if
good, would.*

⁸ *— in these coster-monger times;] In these times when the
prevalence of trade has produced that meanness that rates the
merit of every thing by money. JOHNSON.*

⁹ *— Pregnancy —] Pregnancy is readiness.*

a gooseberry. You, that are old, consider not the capacities of us that are young: you measure the heat of our livers with the bitterness of your galls: and we that are in the vaward of our youth, I must confess, are wags too.

Ch. Just. Do you set down your name in the scroll of youth, that are written down old with all the characters of age? Have you not a moist eye? a dry hand? a yellow cheek? a white beard? a decreasing leg? an increasing belly? Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single?¹ and every part about you blasted with antiquity?² and will you yet call yourself young? Fye, fye, fye, sir John?

Fal. My lord, I was born about three of the clock in the afternoon, with a white head, and something a round belly. For my voice,—I have lost it with hollaing, and singing of anthems. To approve my youth further, I will not: the truth is, I am only old in judgment and understanding; and he that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. For the box o'the ear that the prince gave you,—he gave it like a rude prince, and you took it like a sensible lord. I have checked him for it; and the young lion repents: marry, not in ashes, and sackcloth; but in new silk, and old sack.

Ch. Just. Well, heaven send the prince a better companion!

Fal. Heaven send the companion a better prince! I cannot rid my hands of him.

Ch. Just. Well, the king hath severed you and prince Harry: I hear, you are going with lord John

¹ ——— your wit single?] or small.

² ——— antiquity?] To use the word *antiquity* for old age, is not peculiar to Shakspeare.

of Lancaster, against the archbishop, and the earl of Northumberland.

Fal. Yea; I thank your pretty sweet wit for it. But look you pray, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies join not in a hot day! for, by the Lord, I take but two shirts out with me, and I mean not to sweat extraordinarily: if it be a hot day, an I brandish any thing but my bottle, I would I might never spit white again. There is not a dangerous action can peep out his head, but I am thrust upon it: Well, I cannot last ever: But it was always yet the trick of our English nation, if they have a good thing, to make it too common. If you will needs say, I am an old man, you should give me rest. I would to God, my name were not so terrible to the enemy as it is. I were better to be eaten to death with rust, than to be scoured to nothing with perpetual motion.

Ch. Just. Well, be honest, be honest; And God bless your expedition!

Fal. Will your lordship lend me a thousand pound, to furnish me forth?

Ch. Just. Not a penny, not a penny; you are too impatient to bear crosses.³ Fare you well: Commend me to my cousin Westmoreland.

[*Exeunt* Chief Justice *and* Attendant.

Fal. If I do, fillip me with a three-man beetle.⁴

³ — *you are too impatient to bear crosses.*] A quibble seems here intended. Falstaff had just asked his lordship to lend him *a thousand pound*, and he tells him in return that he is not to be entrusted with money. A *cross* is a coin so called, because stamped with a cross.

⁴ — *fillip me with a three-man beetle.*] A *three-man beetle* is an implement used for driving piles; it is made of a log of wood about eighteen or twenty inches diameter, and fourteen or fifteen inches thick, with one short and two long handles. A man at each of the long handles manages the fall of the beetle, and a third man, by the short handle, assists in raising it to strike the

—A man can no more separate age and covetousness, than he can part young limbs and lechery : but the gout galls the one, and the pox pinches the other ; and so both the degrees prevent my curses.⁵

—Boy !——

Page. Sir !

Fal. What money is in my purse ?

Page. Seven groats and two-pence.

Fal. I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse : borrowing only lingers and lingers it out, but the disease is incurable.—Go bear this letter to my lord of Lancaster ; this to the prince ; this to the earl of Westmoreland ; and this to old mistress Ursula, whom I have weekly sworn to marry since I perceived the first white hair on my chin : About it ; you know where to find me. [*Exit Page.*] A pox of this gout ! or, a gout of this pox ! for the one, or the other, plays the rogue with my great toe. It is no matter, if I do halt ; I have the wars for my colour, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable : A good wit will make use of any thing ; I will turn diseases to commodity.⁶ [*Exit.*]

SCENE III.

York. *A Room in the Archbishop's Palace.*

Enter the Archbishop of York, the Lords HASTINGS, MOWBRAY, and BARDOLPH.

Arch. Thus have you heard our cause, and known our means ;

blow. Such an implement was, without doubt, very suitable for *filliping* so corpulent a being as Falstaff.

⁵ ——— prevent *my curses.*] To *prevent* means, in this place, to anticipate.

⁶ ——— to commodity.] i. e. profit, self-interest.

And, my most noble friends, I pray you all,
 Speak plainly your opinions of our hopes :—
 And first, lord marshal, what say you to it ?

Mowb. I well allow the occasion of our arms ;
 But gladly would be better satisfied,
 How, in our means, we should advance ourselves
 To look with forehead bold and big enough
 Upon the power and puissance of the king.

Hast. Our present musters grow upon the file
 To five and twenty thousand men of choice ;
 And our supplies live largely in the hope
 Of great Northumberland, whose bosom burns
 With an incensed fire of injuries.

Bard. The question then, lord Hastings, standeth
 thus ;
 Whether our present five and twenty thousand
 May hold up head without Northumberland.

Hast. With him, we may.

Bard. Ay, marry, there's the point ;
 But if without him we be thought too feeble,
 My judgment is, we should not step too far
 Till we had his assistance by the hand :
 For, in a theme so bloody-fac'd as this,
 Conjecture, expectation, and surmise
 Of aids uncertain, should not be admitted.

Arch. 'Tis very true, lord Bardolph ; for, indeed,
 It was young Hotspur's case at Shrewsbury.

Bard. It was, my lord ; who lin'd himself with
 hope,
 Eating the air on promise of supply,
 Flattering himself with project of a power
 Much smaller than the smallest of his thoughts :
 And so, with great imagination,
 Proper to madmen, led his powers to death,
 And, winking, leap'd into destruction.

Hast. But, by your leave, it never yet did hurt,
 To lay down likelihoods, and forms of hope.

Bard. Yes, in this present quality of war;—
 Indeed the instant action, (a cause on foot,)
 Lives so in hope, as in an early spring
 We see the appearing buds; which, to prove fruit,
 Hope gives not so much warrant, as despair,
 That frosts will bite them. When we mean to build,
 We first survey the plot, then draw the model;
 And when we see the figure of the house,
 Then must we rate the cost of the erection:
 Which if we find outweighs ability,
 What do we then, but draw anew the model
 In fewer offices; or, at least, desist
 To build at all? Much more, in this great work,
 (Which is, almost, to pluck a kingdom down,
 And set another up,) should we survey
 The plot of situation, and the model;
 Consent upon a sure foundation;⁷
 Question surveyors; know our own estate,
 How able such a work to undergo,
 To weigh against his opposite; or else,
 We fortify in paper, and in figures,
 Using the names of men, instead of men:
 Like one, that draws the model of a house
 Beyond his power to build it; who, half through,
 Gives o'er, and leaves his part-created cost
 A naked subject to the weeping clouds,
 And waste for churlish winter's tyranny.

Hast. Grant, that our hopes (yet likely of fair
 birth,)
 Should be still-born, and that we now possess'd
 The utmost man of expectation;
 I think, we are a body strong enough,
 Even as we are, to equal with the king.

Bard. What! is the king but five and twenty
 thousand?

⁷ Consent upon a sure foundation;] i. e. agree.

Hast. To us, no more ; nay, not so much, lord
Bardolph.

For his divisions, as the times do brawl,
Are in three heads ; one power against the French,^s
And one against Glendower ; perforce, a third
Must take up us : So is the unfirm king
In three divided ; and his coffers sound
With hollow poverty and emptiness.

Arch. That he should draw his several strengths
together,
And come against us in full puissance,
Need not be dreaded.

Hast. If he should do so,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welsh
Baying him at the heels : never fear that.

Bard. Who, is it like, should lead his forces
hither ?

Hast. The duke of Lancaster, and Westmore-
land :
Against the Welsh, himself, and Harry Monmouth :
But who is substituted 'gainst the French,
I have no certain notice.

Arch. Let us on ;
And publish the occasion of our arms.
The commonwealth is sick of their own choice,
Their over-greedy love hath surfeited :—
An habitation giddy and unsure
Hath he, that buildeth on the vulgar heart.
O thou fond many ! with what loud applause
Didst thou beat heaven with blessing Bolingbroke,
Before he was what thou would'st have him be ?
And being now trimm'd in thine own desires,
Thou, beastly feeder, art so full of him,

^s — one power against the French,] During this rebellion of Northumberland and the Archbishop, a French army of twelve thousand men landed at Milford Haven, in Wales, for the aid of Owen Glendower. STEEVENS.

That thou provok'st thyself to cast him up.
 So, so, thou common dog, didst thou disgorge
 Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard ;
 And now thou would'st eat thy dead vomit up,
 And howl'st to find it. What trust is in these times ?
 They that, when Richard liv'd, would have him die,
 Are now become enamour'd on his grave :
 Thou, that threw'st dust upon his goodly head,
 When through proud London he came sighing on
 After the admired heels of Bolingbroke,
 Cry'st now, *O earth, yield us that king again,*
And take thou this ! O thoughts of men accurst !
 Past, and to come, seem best ; things present, worst.

Mowb. Shall we go draw our numbers, and set
 on ?

Hast. We are time's subjects, and time bids be
 gone. *[Exeunt.]*

ACT II.

SCENE I. London. *A Street.*

*Enter Hostess ; FANG, and his Boy, with her ; and
 SNARE following.*

Host. Master Fang, have you entered the action ?

Fang. It is entered.

Host. Where is your yeoman ?⁹ Is it a lusty yeo-
 man ? will a' stand to't ?

Fang. Sirrah, where's Snare ?

Host. O lord, ay : good master Snare.

Snare. Here, here.

⁹ *Where is your yeoman ?*] A bailiff's follower was, in our au-
 thor's time, called a serjeant's *yeoman*.

Fang. Snare, we must arrest sir John Falstaff.

Host. Yea, good master Snare ; I have entered him and all.

Snare. It may chance cost some of us our lives, for he will stab.

Host. Alas the day ! take heed of him ; he stabbed me in mine own house, and that most beastly : in good faith, a' cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out : he will foin like any devil ; he will spare neither man, woman, nor child.

Fang. If I can close with him, I care not for his thrust.

Host. No, nor I neither : I'll be at your elbow.

Fang. An I but fist him once ; an a' come but within my vice ;¹—

Host. I am undone by his going ; I warrant you, he's an infinitive thing upon my score :—Good master Fang, hold him sure ;—good master Snare, let him not 'scape. He comes continually to Pie-corner, (saving your manhoods,) to buy a saddle ; and he's indited to dinner to the lubbar's head² in Lumbert-street, to master Smooth's the silkman : I pray ye, since my exion is entered, and my case so openly known to the world, let him be brought in to his answer. A hundred mark is a long loan for a poor lone woman to bear : and I have borne, and borne, and borne ; and have been fubbed off, and fubbed off, and fubbed off, from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. There is no honesty in such dealing ; unless a woman should be made an ass, and a beast, to bear every knave's wrong.——

¹ ——— an a' come but within my vice ;] Vice or grasp ; a metaphor taken from a smith's vice.

² ——— lubbar's head —] This is, I suppose, a colloquial corruption of the Libbard's head. JOHNSON.

Enter Sir JOHN FALSTAFF, Page, and BARDOLPH.

Yonder he comes; and that arrant malmsey-nose knave, Bardolph, with him. Do your offices, do your offices, master Fang, and master Snare; do me, do me, do me your offices.

Fal. How now? whose mare's dead? what's the matter.

Fang. Sir John, I arrest you at the suit of mistress Quickly.

Fal. Away, varlets!—Draw, Bardolph; cut me off the villain's head; throw the quean in the channel.

Host. Throw me in the channel? I'll throw thee in the channel. Wilt thou? wilt thou? thou bastardly rogue!—Murder, murder! O thou honey-suckle villain! wilt thou kill God's officers, and the king's? O thou honey-seed rogue!³ thou art a honey-seed; a man queller, and a woman queller.

Fal. Keep them off, Bardolph.

Fang. A rescue! a rescue!

Host. Good people, bring a rescue or two.—Thou wo't, wo't thou? thou wo't, wo't thou? do, do, thou rogue! do, thou hemp-seed!

Fal. Away, you scullion! you rampallian! you fustilarian!⁴ I'll tickle your catastrophe.

Enter the Lord Chief Justice, attended.

Ch. Just. What's the matter? keep the peace here, ho!

³ ——— *honey-suckle villain!—honey-seed rogue!*] The landlady's corruption of homicidal and homicide.

⁴ ——— *rampallian!—fustilarian!*] The first of these terms may mean a *ramping* riotous strumpet. *Fustilarian* is, probably, a made word, from *fusty*.

Host. Good my lord, be good to me! I beseech you, stand to me!

Ch. Just. How now, sir John? what, are you brawling here?

Doth this become your place, your time, and business?

You should have been well on your way to York.—Stand from him, fellow? Wherefore hang'st thou on him?

Host. O my most worshipful lord, an't please your grace, I am a poor widow of Eastcheap, and he is arrested at my suit.

Ch. Just. For what sum?

Host. It is more than for some, my lord; it is for all, all I have: he hath eaten me out of house and home; he hath put all my substance into that fat belly of his:—but I will have some of it out again, or I'll ride thee o' nights, like the mare.

Fal. I think, I am as like to ride the mare, if I have any vantage of ground to get up.

Ch. Just. How comes this, sir John? Fye! what man of good temper would endure this tempest of exclamation? Are you not ashamed, to enforce a poor widow to so rough a course to come by her own?

Fal. What is the gross sum that I owe thee?

Host. Marry, if thou wert an honest man, thyself, and the money too. Thou didst swear to me upon a parcel-gilt goblet,⁵ sitting in my Dolphin-chamber, at the round table, by a seal-coal fire, upon Wednesday in Whitsun-week, when the prince broke thy head for liking his father to a singing-man of Windsor; thou didst swear to me then, as I was washing thy wound, to marry me, and make me

⁵ ——— *parcel-gilt goblet,*] A parcel-gilt goblet is a goblet gilt only on such parts of it as are embossed.

my lady thy wife. Canst thou deny it? Did not goodwife Keech, the butcher's wife,¹ come in then, and call me gossip Quickly? coming in to borrow a mess of vinegar; telling us, she had a good dish of prawns; whereby thou didst desire to eat some; whereby I told thee, they were ill for a green wound? And didst thou not, when she was gone down stairs, desire me to be no more so familiarity with such poor people; saying, that ere long they should call me madam? And didst thou not kiss me, and bid me fetch thee thirty shillings? I put thee now to thy book-oath; deny it, if thou canst.

Fal. My lord, this is a poor mad soul: and she says, up and down the town, that her eldest son is like you: she hath been in good case, and, the truth is, poverty hath distracted her. But for these foolish officers, I beseech you, I may have redress against them.

Ch. Just. Sir John, sir John, I am well acquainted with your manner of wrenching the true cause the false way. It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than impudent sauciness from you, can thrust me from a level consideration; you have, as it appears to me, practised upon the easy-yielding spirit of this woman, and made her serve your uses both in purse and person.

Host. Yea, in troth, my lord.

Ch. Just. Pr'ythee, peace:—Pay her the debt you owe her, and unpay the villainy you have done with her; the one you may do with sterling money, and the other with current repentance.

Fal. My lord, I will not undergo this sneap⁷ without reply. You call honourable boldness, im-

⁶ ——— *goodwife Keech, the butcher's wife,*] A *Keech* is the fat of an ox rolled up by the butcher into a round lump.

⁷ ——— *this sneap* —] A Yorkshire word for rebuke, or check.

puident sauciness : if a man will make court'sy, and say nothing, he is virtuous : No, my lord, my humble duty remembered, I will not be your suitor ; I say to you, I do desire deliverance from these officers, being upon hasty employment in the king's affairs.

Ch. Just. You speak as having power to do wrong : but answer in the effect of your reputation,⁸ and satisfy the poor woman.

Fal. Come hither, hostess. [*Taking her aside.*]

Enter GOWER.

Ch. Just. Now, master Gower : What news ?

Gow. The king, my lord, and Harry prince of Wales

Are near at hand : the rest the paper tells.

Fal. As I am a gentleman ;——

Host. Nay, you said so before.

Fal. As I am a gentleman ;——Come, no more words of it.

Host. By this heavenly ground I tread on, I must be fain to pawn both my plate, and the tapestry of my dining-chambers.

Fal. Glasses, glasses, is the only drinking ; and for thy walls,—a pretty slight drollery, or the story of the prodigal, or the German hunting in water-work,⁹ is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries. Let it be ten pound, if thou canst. Come, an it were not for thy humours, there is not a better wench in England. Go, wash thy face, and 'draw thy action : Come, thou must not be in this humour with me ; dost not

⁸ —— *answer in the effect of your reputation,*] That is, answer in a manner suitable to your character.

⁹ *in water-work,*] i. e. in water colours.

know me? Come, come, I know thou wast set on to this.

Host. Pray thee, sir John, let it be but twenty nobles; i'faith I am loath to pawn my plate, in good earnest, la.

Fal. Let it alone; I'll make other shift: you'll be a fool still.

Host. Well, you shall have it, though I pawn my gown. I hope, you'll come to supper: You'll pay me all together?

Fal. Will I live?—Go, with her, with her; [*To BARDOLPH.*] hook on, hook on.

Host. Will you have Doll Tear-sheet meet you at supper?

Fal. No more words; let's have her.

[*Exeunt Hostess, BARDOLPH, Officers, and Page.*]

Ch. Just. I have heard better news.

Fal. What's the news, my good lord?

Ch. Just. Where lay the king last night?

Gow. At Basingstoke, my lord.

Fal. I hope, my lord, all's well: What's the news, my lord?

Ch. Just. Come all his forces back?

Gow. No; fifteen hundred foot, five hundred horse,

Are march'd up to my lord of Lancaster,
'Against Northumberland, and the archbishop.

Fal. Comes the king back from Wales, my noble lord?

Ch. Just. You shall have letters of me presently:

Come, go along with me, good master Gower.

Fal. My lord!

Ch. Just. What's the matter?

Fal. Master Gower, shall I entreat you with me to dinner?

Gow. I must wait upon my good lord here : I thank you, good sir John.

Ch. Just. Sir John, you loiter here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in counties as you go.

Fal. Will you sup with me, master Gower ?

Ch. Just. What foolish master taught you these manners, sir John ?

Fal. Master Gower, if they become me not, he was a fool that taught them me.—This is the right fencing grace, my lord ; tap for tap, and so part fair.

Ch. Just. Now the Lord lighten thee ! thou art a great fool. *[Exeunt.]*

SCENE II.

The same. Another Street.

Enter Prince HENRY and POINS.

P. Hen. Trust me, I am exceeding weary.

Poins. Is it come to that ; I had thought, weariness durst not have attached one of so high blood.

P. Hen. 'Faith it does me ; though it discolours the complexion of my greatness to acknowledge it. Doth it not show vilely in me, to desire small beer ?

Poins. Why, a prince should not be so loosely studied, as to remember so weak a composition.

P. Hen. Belike then, my appetite was not princely got ; for, by my troth, I do now remember the poor creature, small beer. But, indeed, these humble considerations make me out of love with my greatness. What a disgrace is it to me, to remember thy name ? or to know thy face to-morrow ? or to take note how many pair of silk stockings thou hast ; *viz.* these, and those that were the peach-

colour'd ones? or to bear the inventory of thy shirts; as, one for superfluity, and one other for use?—but that, the tennis court-keeper knows better than I; for it is a low ebb of linen with thee, when thou keepest not racket there; as thou hast not done a great while, because the rest of thy low-countries have made a shift to eat up thy holland: and God knows, whether those that bawl out the ruins of thy linen,¹ shall inherit his kingdom: but the midwives say, the children are not in the fault; whereupon the world increases, and kindreds are mightily strengthened.

Poins. How ill it follows, after you have laboured so hard, you should talk so idly? Tell me, how many good young princes would do so, their fathers being so sick as yours at this time is?

P. Hen. Shall I tell thee one thing, Poins?

Poins. Yes; and let it be an excellent good thing.

P. Hen. It shall serve among wits of no higher breeding than thine.

Poins. Go to; I stand the push of your one thing that you will tell.

P. Hen. Why, I tell thee,—it is not meet that I should be sad, now my father is sick: albeit I could tell to thee, (as to one it pleases me, for fault of a better, to call my friend,) I could be sad, and sad indeed too.

Poins. Very hardly, upon such a subject.

P. Hen. By this hand, thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou, and Falstaff, for obduracy and persistency: Let the end try the man. But I tell thee,—my heart bleeds inwardly, that my

¹ ——— *that bawl out the ruins of thy linen,*] I suspect we should read—*that bawl out, of the ruins of thy linen*; i. e. his bastard children wrapt up in his old shirts. The subsequent words confirm this emendation.

father is so sick : and keeping such vile company as thou art, hath in reason taken from me all ostentation of sorrow.²

Poins. The reason ?

P. Hen. What would'st thou think of me, if I should weep ?

Poins. I would think thee a most princely hypocrite.

P. Hen. It would be every man's thought : and thou art a blessed fellow, to think as every man thinks ; never a man's thought in the world keeps the road-way better than thine : every man would think me an hypocrite indeed. And what accites your most worshipful thought, to think so ?

Poins. Why, because you have been so lewd, and so much engrafted to Falstaff.

P. Hen. And to thee.

Poins. By this light, I am well spoken of, I can hear it with my own ears : the worst that they can say of me is, that I am a second brother, and that I am a proper fellow of my hands ;³ and those two things, I confess, I cannot help. By the mass, here comes Bardolph.

P. Hen. And the boy that I gave Falstaff : he had him from me christian : and look, if the fat villain have not transformed him ape.

Enter BARDOLPH and Page.

Bard. 'Save your grace !

P. Hen. And yours, most noble Bardolph !

Bard. Come, you virtuous ass, [*To the Page.*] you bashful fool, must you be blushing ? wherefore blush you now ? What a maidenly man at arms are

² ——— *all ostentation of sorrow.*] *Ostentation* is here not boastful show, but simply show.

³ ——— *proper fellow of my hands ;*] A tall or proper fellow, means a good looking, well made, personable man.

you become? Is it such a matter, to get a pottle-pot's maidenhead.

Page. He called me even now, my lord, through a red lattice,⁴ and I could discern no part of his face from the window: at last, I spied his eyes; and, methought, he had made two holes in the ale-wife's new petticoat, and peeped through.

P. Hen. Hath not the boy profited?

Bard. Away, you whoreson upright rabbit, away!

Page. Away, you rascally Althea's dream, away!

P. Hen. Instruct us, boy: What dream, boy?

Page. Marry, my lord, Althea dreamed she was delivered of a fire-brand;⁵ and therefore I call him her dream.

P. Hen. A crown's worth of good interpretation. —There it is, boy. [*Gives him money.*]

Poins. O, that this good blossom could be kept from cankers!—Well, there is sixpence to preserve thee.

Bard. An you do not make him be hanged among you, the gallows shall have wrong.

P. Hen. And how doth thy master, Bardolph?

Bard. Well, my lord. He heard of your grace's coming to town; there's a letter for you.

Poins. Delivered with good respect.—And how doth the martlemas, your master?⁶

Bard. In bodily health, sir.

Poins. Marry, the immortal part needs a physician: but that moves not him; though that be sick, it dies not.

⁴ — *through a red lattice,*] i. e. from an ale-house window.

⁵ — *Althea dreamed, &c.*] Shakspeare is here mistaken in his mythology, and has confounded Althea's fire-brand with Hecuba's. The fire-brand of Althea was real: but Hecuba, when she was big with Paris, dreamed that she was delivered of a fire-brand that consumed the kingdom. JOHNSON.

⁶ — *the martlemas, your master?*] That is, the autumn, or rather the latter spring. The old fellow with juvenile passions.

P. Hen. I do allow this wen⁷ to be as familiar with me as my dog: and he holds his place; for, look you, how he writes.

Poins. [*Reads.*] John Falstaff, *knight*,——Every man must know that, as oft as he has occasion to name himself. Even like those that are kin to the king; for they never prick their finger, but they say, *There is some of the king's blood spilt: How comes that?* says he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the answer is as ready as a borrower's cap;⁸ *I am the king's poor cousin, sir.*

P. Hen. Nay, they will be kin to us, or they will fetch it from Japhet. But the letter:—

Poins. Sir John Falstaff, *knight, to the son of the king, nearest his father, Harry prince of Wales, greeting.*—Why, this is a certificate.

P. Hen. Peace!

Poins. *I will imitate the honourable Roman in brevity:*⁹—he sure means brevity in breath; short-winded.—*I commend me to thee, I commend thee, and I leave thee. Be not too familiar with Poins; for he misuses thy favours so much, that he swears, thou art to marry his sister Nell. Repent at idle times as thou may'st, and so farewell.*

Thine, by yea and no, (which is as much as to say, as thou usest him,) Jack Falstaff, with my familiars; John, with my brothers and sisters; and sir John with all Europe.

⁷ —— *this wen* ——] This swoln excrescence of a man.

⁸ —— *the answer is as ready as a borrower's cap;*] A man that goes to borrow money, is of all others the most complaisant; his cap is always at hand.

⁹ *I will imitate the honourable Roman in brevity:*] I suppose by the *honourable Roman* is intended Julius Cæsar, whose *veni, vidi, vici*, seems to be alluded to in the beginning of the letter. *I commend me to thee, I commend thee, and I leave thee.* The very words of Cæsar are afterwards quoted by Falstaff. HEATH.

My lord, I will steep this letter in sack, and make him eat it.

P. Hen. That's to make him eat twenty of his words. But do you use me thus, Ned? must I marry your sister?

Poins. May the wench have no worse fortune! but I never said so.

P. Hen. Well, thus we play the fools with the time; and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds, and mock us.—Is your master here in London?

Bard. Yes, my lord.

P. Hen. Where sups he? doth the old boar feed in the old frank?¹

Bard. At the old place, my lord; in Eastcheap.

P. Hen. What company?

Page. Ephesians,² my lord; of the old church.

P. Hen. Sup any women with him?

Page. None, my lord, but old mistress Quickly; and mistress Doll Tear-sheet.

P. Hen. What pagan may that be?³

Page. A proper gentlewoman, sir, and a kinswoman of my master's.

P. Hen. Even such kin, as the parish heifers are to the town bull.—Shall we steal upon them, Ned, at supper?

Poins. I am your shadow, my lord; I'll follow you.

P. Hen. Sirrah, you boy,—and Bardolph;—no word to your master, that I am yet come to town: There's for your silence.

Bard. I have no tongue, sir.

¹ ——— *frank?*] Frank is sty.

² *Ephesians,*] Ephesian was a term in the cant of these times, perhaps, a toper.

³ *What pagan may that be?*] *Pagan* seems to have been a cant term, implying irregularity either of birth or manners.

Page. And for mine, sir,—I will govern it.

P. Hen. Fare ye well; go. [*Exeunt BARDOLPH and Page.*—This Doll Tear-sheet should be some road.

Poins. I warrant you, as common as the way between Saint Alban's and London.

P. Hen. How might we see Falstaff bestow himself to-night in his true colours, and not ourselves be seen.

Poins. Put on two leather jerkins, and aprons, and wait upon him at his table as drawers.

P. Hen. From a god to a bull? a heavy descension! it was Jove's case. From a prince to a prentice? a low transformation! that shall be mine: for, in every thing, the purpose must weigh with the folly. Follow me, Ned. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE III.

Warkworth. *Before the Castle.*

Enter NORTHUMBERLAND, Lady NORTHUMBERLAND, and Lady PERCY.

North. I pray thee, loving wife, and gentle daughter,

Give even way unto my rough affairs:
Put not you on the visage of the times,
And be, like them, to Percy troublesome.

Lady N. I have given over, I will speak no more:
Do what you will; your wisdom be your guide.

North. Alas, sweet wife, my honour is at pawn;
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it.

Lady P. O, yet, for God's sake, go not to these wars!

The time was, father, that you broke your word,

When you were more endear'd to it than now ;
When your own Percy, when my heart's dear Harry
Threw many a northward look, to see his father
Bring up his powers ; but he did long in vain.
Who then persuaded you to stay at home ?
There were two honours lost ; yours, and your son's.
For yours,—may heavenly glory brighten it !
For his,—it stuck upon him, as the sun
In the grey vault of heaven : and, by his light,
Did all the chivalry of England move
To do brave acts ; he was, indeed, the glass
Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves.
He had no legs, that practis'd not his gait :
And speaking thick, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant ;
For those that could speak low, and tardily,
Would turn their own perfection to abuse,
To seem like him : So that, in speech, in gait,
In diet, in affections of delight,
In military rules, humours of blood,
He was the mark and glass, copy and book,
That fashion'd others. And him,—O wondrous him !
O miracle of men !—him did you leave,
(Second to none, unseconded by you,)
To look upon the hideous god of war
In disadvantage ; to abide a field,
Where nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem defensible :⁴—so you left him :
Never, O never, do his ghost the wrong,
To hold your honour more precise and nice
With others, than with him ; let them alone ;
The marshal, and the archbishop, are strong :
Had my sweet Harry had but half their numbers,
To-day might I, hanging on Hotspur's neck,

⁴ *Did seem defensible :*] *Defensible* does not in this place mean *capable of defence*, but *bearing strength, furnishing the means of defence* ;—the passive for the active participle.

Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave.

North. Beshrew your heart,
Fair daughter ! you do draw my spirits from me,
With new lamenting ancient oversights.
But I must go, and meet with danger there ;
Or it will seek me in another place,
And find me worse provided.

Lady N. O, fly to Scotland,
Till that the nobles, and the armed commons,
Have of their puissance made a little taste.

Lady P. If they get ground and vantage of the
king,
Then join you with them, like a rib of steel,
To make strength stronger ; but, for all our loves,
First let them try themselves : So did your son ;
He was so suffer'd ; so came I a widow ;
And never shall have length of life enough,
To rain upon remembrance^s with mine eyes,
That it may grow and sprout as high as heaven,
For recordation to my noble husband.

North. Come, come, go in with me : 'tis with my
mind,
As with the tide swell'd up unto its height,
That makes a still-stand, running neither way.
Fain would I go to meet the archbishop,
But many thousand reasons hold me back :——
I will resolve for Scotland ; there am I,
Till time and vantage crave my company. [*Exeunt.*

^s *To rain upon remembrance—*] Alluding to the plant *rosemary*, so called, and used in funerals.

SCENE IV.

London. *A Room in the Boar's Head Tavern, in Eastcheap.*

Enter Two Drawers.

1 *Draw.* What the devil hast thou brought there? apple Johns? thou know'st, sir John cannot endure an apple-John.

2 *Draw.* Mass, thou sayest true: The prince once set a dish of apple-Johns before him, and told him, there were five more sir Johns: and, putting off his hat, said, *I will now take my leave of these six dry, round, old, withered knights.* It angered him to the heart: but he hath forgot that.

1 *Draw.* Why then, cover, and set them down: And see if thou canst find out Sneak's noise;⁶ mistress Tear-sheet would fain hear some musick. Despatch:—The room where they supped, is too hot; they'll come in straight.

2 *Draw.* Sirrah, here will be the prince, and master Poin anon: and they will put on two of our jerkins, and aprons; and sir John must not know of it: Bardolph hath brought word.

1 *Draw.* By the mass, here will be old utis:⁷ It will be an excellent stratagem.

2 *Draw.* I'll see, if I can find out Sneak. [*Exit.*]

Enter Hostess and DOLL TEAR-SHEET.

Host. I'faith, sweet heart, methinks now you are

⁶ — Sneak's noise;] *Sneak* was a street minstrel, and therefore the drawer goes out to listen if he can hear him in the neighbourhood. JOHNSON.

⁷ — here will be old utis:] *Utis*, an old word yet in use in some counties, signifying a merry festival, from the French *huit, octo.*

in an excellent good temperality : your pulsidege beats as extraordinarily as heart would desire ; and your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any rose : But, i'faith, you have drunk too much canaries ; and that's a marvellous searching wine, and it perfumes the blood ere one can say,—What's this ? How do you now ?

Dol. Better than I was. Hem.

Host. Why, that's well said ; a good heart's worth gold. Look, here comes sir John.

Enter FALSTAFF, singing.

Fal. *When Arthur first in court*⁸—Empty the jordan.—*And was a worthy king :* [*Exit Drawer.*] How now, mistress Doll ?

Host. Sick of a calm :⁹ yea, good sooth.

Fal. So is all her sect ; an they be once in a calm, they are sick.

Dol. You muddy rascal, is that all the comfort you give me ?

Fal. You make fat rascals,¹ mistress Doll.

Dol. I make them ! gluttony and diseases make them ; I make them not.

Fal. If the cook help to make the gluttony, you help to make the diseases, Doll : we catch of you, Doll, we catch of you ; grant that, my poor virtue, grant that.

Dol. Ay, marry ; our chains, and our jewels.

Fal. *Your brooches, pearls, and owches ;*—for to serve bravely, is to come halting off you know :

⁸ *When Arthur first in court* —] The entire ballad is published in the first volume of Dr. Percy's *Reliques of ancient English Poetry*.

⁹ *Sick of a calm :*] Perhaps she means to say *of a qualm*.

¹ *You make fat rascals,*] Falstaff alludes to a phrase of the forest. *Lean* deer are called *rascal* deer. He tells her she calls him wrong, being *fat* he cannot be a *rascal*. JOHNSON.

10 pages from 45-48

KING HENRY IV.

49

Pist. These be good humours, indeed! Shall
packhorses,
And hollow pamper'd jades of Asia,
Which cannot go but thirty miles a day,
Compare with Cæsars, and with Cannibals,⁴
And Trojan Greeks? nay, rather damn them with
King Cerberus; and let the welkin roar.
Shall we fall foul for toys?

Host. By my troth, captain, these are very bitter words.

Bard. Be gone, good ancient; this will grow to a brawl anon.

Pist. Die men, like dogs; give crowns like pins; Have we not Hiren here?

Host. O' my word, captain; there's none such here. What the good-year! do you think, I would deny her? for God's sake, be quiet.

Pist. Then, feed and be fat, my fair Calipolis:⁵ Come, give's some sack.

Si fortuna me tormenta, sperato me contenta.—

Fear we broadsides? no, let the fiend give fire: Give me some sack;—and, sweetheart, lie thou there.

[*Laying down his sword.*
Come we to full points here;⁶ and are *et cetera's* nothing?

Fal. Pistol, I would be quiet.

Pist. Sweet knight, I kiss thy neif:⁷ What! we have seen the seven stars.

⁴ — *Cannibals,*] By a blunder for *Hannibal*.

⁵ — *feed, and be fat, my fair Calipolis:*] This is a burlesque on a line in an old play called *The Battle of Alcazar*, &c. printed in 1594, in which Muley Mahomet enters to his wife with lion's flesh on his sword:

“Feed then, and faint not, my fair *Calypolis*.”

⁶ *Come we to full points here; &c.*] That is, shall we stop here, shall we have no further entertainment? JOHNSON.

⁷ *Sweet knight, I kiss thy neif:*] i. e. kiss thy fist.

Dol. Thrust him down stairs ; I cannot endure such a fustian rascal.

Pist. Thrust him down stairs ! know we not Galloway nags ?⁸

Fal. Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling :⁹ nay, if he do nothing but speak nothing, he shall be nothing here.

Bard. Come, get you down stairs.

Pist. What ! shall we have incision ? shall we imbrue ?—— [Snatching up his sword. Then death rock me asleep, abridge my doleful days ! Why then, let grievous, ghastly, gaping wounds Untwine the sisters three ! Come, Atropos, I say !

Host. Here's goodly stuff toward !

Fal. Give me my rapier, boy.

Dol. I pray thee, Jack, I pray thee, do not draw.

Fal. Get you down stairs.

[Drawing, and driving PISTOL out.

Host. Here's a goodly tumult ! I'll forswear keeping house, afore I'll be in these tirrits and frights. So ; murder, I warrant now.——Alas, alas ! put up your naked weapons, put up your naked weapons. [Exeunt PISTOL and BARDOLPH.

Dol. I pray thee, Jack, be quiet ; the rascal is gone. Ah, you whoreson little valiant villain, you.

Host. Are you not hurt i'the groin ? methought he made a shrewd thrust at your belly,

Re-enter BARDOLPH.

Fal. Have you turned him out of doors ?

Bard. Yes, sir. The rascal's drunk : you have hurt him, sir, in the shoulder.

⁸ —— Galloway nags ?] That is, common hacknies.

⁹ —— like a shove-groat shilling :] Perhaps a piece of polished metal made use of in the play of shovel-board. *Slide-thrift*, or *shove-groat*, is one of the games prohibited by statute 33 Henry VIII. c. 9.

Fal. A rascal! to brave me!

Dol. Ah, you sweet little rogue, you! Alas, poor ape, how thou sweat'st! Come, let me wipe thy face;—come on, you whoreson chops:—Ah, rogue! i'faith, I love thee. Thou art as valourous as Hector of Troy, worth five of Agamemnon, and ten times better than the nine worthies. Ah, villain!

Fal. A rascally slave! I will toss the rogue in a blanket.

Dol. Do, if thou darest for thy heart: if thou dost, I'll canvas thee between a pair of sheets.

Enter Musick.

Page. The musick is come, sir.

Fal. Let them play;—Play, sirs.—Sit on my knee, Doll. A rascal bragging slave! the rogue fled from me like quicksilver.

Dol. I'faith, and thou followedst him like a church. Thou whoreson little tidy Bartholomew boar-pig, when wilt thou leave fighting o'days, and foining o'nights, and begin to patch up thine old body for heaven?

Enter behind, prince HENRY and POINS, disguised like Drawers.

Fal. Peace, good Doll! do not speak like a death's head: do not bid me remember mine end.

Dol. Sirrah, what humour is the prince of?

Fal. A good shallow young fellow: he would have made a good pantler, he would have chipped bread well.

Dol. They say, Poins has a good wit.

Fal. He a good wit? hang him, baboon! his wit

is as thick as Tewksbury mustard ; there is no more conceit in him, than is in a mallet.

Dol. Why does the prince love him so then ?

Fal. Because their legs are both of a bigness : and he plays at quoits well ; and eats conger and fennel ; and drinks off candles' ends for flap-dragons ; and rides the wild mare with the boys ; and jumps upon joint-stools ; and swears with a good grace ; and wears his boot very smooth, like unto the sign of the leg ; and breeds no bate with telling of discreet stories, and such other gambol faculties he hath, that show a weak mind and an able body, for the which the prince admits him : for the prince himself is such another ; the weight of a hair will turn the scales between their avoirdupois.

P. Hen. Would not this nave of a wheel¹ have his ears cut off ?

Poins. Let's beat him before his whore.

P. Hen. Look, if the withered elder hath not his poll clawed like a parrot.

Poins. Is it not strange, that desire should so many years outlive performance ?

Fal. Kiss me, Doll.

P. Hen. Saturn and Venus this year in conjunction ! what says the almanack to that ?

Poins. And, look, whether the fiery Trigon,² his man, be not lipping to his master's old tables ; his note-book, his counsel-keeper.

Fal. Thou dost give me flattering busses.

Dol. Nay, truly ; I kiss thee with a most constant heart.

Fal. I am old, I am old.

¹ — nave of a wheel —] *Nave* and *knave* are easily reconciled, but why *nave of a wheel* ? I suppose from his roundness. He was called *round man*, in contempt, before. JOHNSON.

² — the fiery Trigon, &c.] *Trigonum igneum* is the astronomical term when the upper planets meet in a fiery sign.



P. Hen. Look, if the witherd elder hath not
his poll sawd like a parrot.

Published by T. & C. Richardson London Oct 13 1803



Dol. I love thee better than I love e'er a scurvy young boy of them all.

Fal. What stuff wilt have a kirtle of?³ I shall receive money on Thursday: thou shalt have a cap to-morrow. A merry song, come: it grows late, we'll to bed. Thou'lt forget me, when I am gone.

Dol. By my troth thou'lt set me a weeping, an thou sayest so: prove that ever I dress myself handsome till thy return.—Well, hearken the end.

Fal. Some sack, Francis.

P. Hen. Poins. Anon, anon, sir. [*Advancing.*

Fal. Ha! a bastard son of the king's?⁴—And art not thou Poins his brother?

P. Hen. Why, thou globe of sinful continents, what a life dost thou lead?

Fal. A better than thou; I am a gentleman, thou art a drawer.

P. Hen. Very true, sir: and I come to draw you out by the ears.

Host. O, the lord preserve thy good grace! by my troth, welcome to London.—Now the Lord bless that sweet face of thine! O Jesu, are you come from Wales?

Fal. Thou whoreson mad compound of majesty, —by this light flesh and corrupt blood, thou art welcome.

[*Leaning his hand upon DOLL.*

Dol. How! you fat fool, I scorn you.

Poins. My lord, he will drive you out of your re-

³ ——— a kirtle of?] A woman's kirtle, or rather upper kirtle, (as distinguished from a petticoat, which was sometimes called a kirtle,) was a long mantle which reached to the ground, with a head to it that entirely covered the face; and it was, perhaps, usually red. A half-kirtle was a similar garment, reaching only somewhat lower than the waist.

⁴ Ha! a bastard, &c.] The improbability of this scene is scarcely balanced by the humour. JOHNSON.

venge, and turn all to a merriment, if you take not the heat.^s

P. Hen. You whoreson candle-mine, you, how vilely did you speak of me even now, before this honest, virtuous, civil gentlewoman?

Host. 'Blessing o' your good heart! and so she is, by my troth.

Fal. Didst thou hear me?

P. Hen. Yes; and you knew me, as you did when you ran away by Gads-hill: you knew, I was at your back; and spoke it on purpose, to try my patience.

Fal. No, no, no; not so; I did not think, thou wast within hearing.

P. Hen. I shall drive you then to confess the wilful abuse; and then I know how to handle you.

Fal. No abuse, Hal, on mine honour; no abuse.

P. Hen. Not! to dispraise me; and call me—pantler, and bread-chipper, and I know not what?

Fal. No abuse, Hal.

Poins. No abuse!

Fal. No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned, none. I dispraised him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him:—in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend, and a true subject, and thy father is to give me thanks for it. No abuse, Hal;—none, Ned, none;—no, boys, none.

P. Hen. See now, whether pure fear, and entire cowardice, doth not make thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman to close with us? Is she of the wicked? Is thine hostess here of the wicked? or is the boy of the wicked? Or honest Bardolph, whose zeal burns in his nose, of the wicked?

^s ———if you take not the heat.] Alluding, perhaps, to the proverb, "Strike while the iron is hot."

Poins. Answer, thou dead elm, answer.

Fal. The fiend hath pricked down Bardolph, irrecoverable; and his face is Lucifer's privy-kitchen, where he doth nothing but roast malt-worms. For the boy,—there is a good angel about him; but the devil outbids him too.

P. Hen. For the women,——

Fal. For one of them,—she is in hell already, and burns, poor soul! For the other,—I owe her money; and whether she be damned for that, I know not.

Host. No, I warrant you.

Fal. No, I think thou art not; I think, thou art quit for that: Marry, there is another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house,⁶ contrary to the law; for the which, I think, thou wilt howl.

Host. All victuallers do so: What's a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent?

P. Hen. You, gentlewoman,——

Dol. What says your grace?

Fal. His grace says that which his flesh rebels against.

Host. Who knocks so loud at door? look to the door there, Francis.

Enter PETO.

P. Hen. Peto, how now? what news?

Peto. The king your father is at Westminster; And there are twenty weak and wearied posts, Come from the north: and, as I came along, I met, and overtook, a dozen captains,

⁶ —— *for suffering flesh to be eaten, &c.*] By several statutes made in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. for the regulation and observance of fish-days, *victuallers* were expressly forbidden to utter *flesh in Lent*, and to these Falstaff alludes.

Bare-headed, sweating, knocking at the taverns,
And asking every one for sir John Falstaff.

P. Hen. By heaven, Poins, I feel me much to
blame,

So idly to profane the precious time ;
When tempest of commotion, like the south
Borne with black vapour, doth being to melt,
And drop upon our bare unarmed heads.

Give me my sword, and cloak :—Falstaff, good night.

[*Exeunt Prince HENRY, POINS, PETO,
and BARDOLPH.*]

Fal. Now comes in the sweetest morsel of the
night, and we must hence, and leave it unpicked.
[*Knocking heard.*] More knocking at the door ?

Re-enter BARDOLPH.

How now ? what's the matter ?

Bard. You must away to court, sir, presently ; a
dozen captains stay at door for you.

Fal. Pay the musicians, sirrah. [*To the Page.*]—
Farewell, hostess ;—farewell, Doll.—You see, my
good wenches, how men of merit are sought after :
the undeserver may sleep, when the man of action
is called on. Farewell, good wenches : If I be not
sent away post, I will see you again ere I go.

Dol. I cannot speak ;—If my heart be not ready
to burst :—well, sweet Jack, have a care of thy-
self.

Fal. Farewell, farewell.

[*Exeunt FALSTAFF and BARDOLPH.*]

Host. Well, fare thee well : I have known thee
these twenty-nine years, come peascod time ; but
an honest and truer-hearted man,—Well, fare
thee well.

Bard. [*Within.*] Mistress Tear-sheet,—

Host. What's the matter ?

Bard. [*Within.*] Bid mistress Tear-sheet come to my master.

Host. O run, Doll, run ; run, good Doll.

[*Exeunt.*

ACT III.

SCENE I. A Room in the Palace.

Enter King HENRY in his Nightgown, with a Page.

K. Hen. Go, call the earls of Surrey and of Warwick ;

But, ere they come, bid them o'er-read these letters,
And well consider of them : Make good speed.—

[*Exit Page.*

How many thousand of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour asleep !—Sleep, gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eye-lids down,
And steep my senses in forgetfulness ?
Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
And hush'd with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber ;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody ?
O thou dull god, why liest thou with the vile,
In loathsome beds ; and leav'st the kingly couch,
A watch-case, or a common 'larum-bell ?
Wilt thou upon the high and giddy mast
Seal up the ship-boy's eyes, and rock his brains
In cradle of the rude imperious surge ;
And in the visitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,

Curling their monstrous heads, and hanging them
 With deaf'ning clamours in the slippery clouds,
 That, with the hurly,⁷ death itself awakes?
 Can'st thou, O partial sleep! give thy repose
 To the wet sea-boy in an hour so rude;
 And, in the calmest and most stillest night,
 With all appliances and means to boot,
 Deny it to a king? Then, happy low, lie down!
 Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

Enter WARWICK and SURREY.

War. Many good morrows to your majesty!

K. Hen. Is it good morrow, lords?

War. 'Tis one o'clock, and past.

K. Hen. Why then, good morrow to you all, my lords.

Have you read o'er the letters that I sent you?

War. We have, my liege.

K. Hen. Then you perceive, the body of our kingdom

How foul it is; what rank diseases grow,
 And with what danger, near the heart of it.

War. It is but as a body, yet, distemper'd;
 Which to his former strength may be restor'd,
 With good advice, and little medicine:—
 My lord Northumberland will soon be cool'd.

K. Hen. O heaven! that one might read the book of fate;

And see the revolution of the times
 Make mountains level, and the continent
 (Weary of solid firmness,) melt itself
 Into the sea! and, other times, to see
 The beachy girdle of the ocean
 Too wide for Neptune's hips; how chances mock,

⁷ That, with the hurly,] *Hurly* is noise, derived from the French *hurler* to howl, as *hurly-burly* from *Hurluberlu*, Fr.

And changes fill the cup of alteration
 With divers liquors! O, if this were seen,
 The happiest youth,—viewing his progress through,
 What perils past, what crosses to ensue,—
 Would shut the book, and sit him down and die.
 'Tis not ten years gone,
 Since Richard, and Northumberland, great friends,
 Did feast together, and, in two years after,
 Were they at wars: It is but eight years, since
 This Percy was the man nearest my soul;
 Who like a brother toil'd in my affairs,
 And laid his love and life under my foot;
 Yea, for my sake, even to the eyes of Richard,
 Gave him defiance. But which of you was by,⁸
 (You, cousin Nevil, as I may remember,)

[To WARWICK.

When Richard,—with his eye brimfull of tears,
 Then check'd and rated by Northumberland,—
 Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy?
*Northumberland, thou ladder, by the which
 My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne;—*
 Though then, heaven knows, I had no such intent;⁹
 But that necessity so bow'd the state,

⁸ — *But which of you was by, &c.*] He refers to *King Richard II.* Act. IV. sc. ii. But whether the king's or the author's memory fails him, so it was, that Warwick was not present at that conversation. Neither was the King himself present, so that he must have received information of what passed from Northumberland. His memory, indeed, is singularly treacherous, as, at the time of which he is now speaking, he had actually ascended the throne. Besides Shakspeare has mistaken the name of the present nobleman. The earldom of Warwick was at this time in the family of *Beauchamp*, and did not come into that of the *Nevils* till many years after.

⁹ — *I had no such intent ;*] He means, “ *I should have had no such intent, but that necessity* ” &c. or Shakspeare has here also forgotten his former play, or has chosen to make Henry forget his situation at the time mentioned. He had then actually accepted the crown.

That I and greatness were compell'd to kiss:——
The time shall come, thus did he follow it,
The time will come, that foul sin, gathering head,
Shall break into corruption:—so went on,
 Foretelling this same time's condition,
 And the division of our amity.

War. There is a history in all men's lives,
 Figuring the nature of the time's deceas'd:
 The which observ'd, a man may prophecy,
 With a near aim, of the main chance of things
 As yet not come to life; which in their seeds,
 And weak beginnings, lie intreasured.
 Such things become the hatch and brood of time;
 And, by the necessary form of this,
 King Richard might create a perfect guess,
 That great Northumberland, then false to him,
 Would, of that seed, grow to a greater falseness;
 Which should not find a ground to root upon,
 Unless on you.

K. Hen. Are these things then necessities?
 Then let us meet them like necessities:—
 And that same word even now cries out on us;
 They say, the bishop and Northumberland
 Are fifty thousand strong.

War. It cannot be, my lord;
 Rumour doth double, like the voice and echo,
 The numbers of the fear'd:—Please it your grace,
 To go to bed; upon my life, my lord,
 The powers that you already have sent forth,
 Shall bring this prize in very easily.
 To comfort you the more, I have receiv'd
 A certain instance, that Glendower is dead.¹
 Your majesty hath been this fortnight ill;

¹ ——— *that Glendower is dead.*] *Glendower* did not die till after King Henry IV. Shakspeare was led into this error by Holinshed, who places Owen Glendower's death in the tenth year of Henry's reign.

And these unseason'd hours, perforce, must add
Unto your sickness.

K. Hen. I will take your counsel :
And, were these inward wars once out of hand,
We would, dear Lords, unto the Holy Land.

[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE II.

Court before Justice Shallow's House in Gloucestershire.

Enter SHALLOW and SILENCE, meeting ; MOULDY, SHADOW, WART, FEEBLE, BULL-CALF, and Servants behind.

Shal. Come on, come on, come on ; give me your hand, sir, give me your hand, sir : an early stirrer, by the rood.² And how doth my good cousin Silence ?

Sil. Good morrow, good cousin Shallow.

Shal. And how doth my cousin, your bedfellow ? and your fairest daughter, and mine, my god-daughter Ellen ?

Sil. Alas, a black ouzel, cousin Shallow.

Shal. By yea and nay, sir, I dare say, my cousin William is become a good scholar : He is at Oxford, still, is he not ?

Sil. Indeed, sir ; to my cost.

Shal. He must then to the inns of court shortly : I was once of Clement's-inn ; where, I think, they will talk of mad Shallow yet.

Sil. You were called—lusty Shallow, then, cousin.

Shal. By the mass, I was called any thing ; and I would have done any thing, indeed, and roundly

² — by the rood.] i. e. the cross.

too. There was I, and little John Doit of Staffordshire, and black George Bare, and Francis Pickbone, and Will Squele a Cotswold man,—you had not four such swinge-bucklers³ in all the inns of court again: and, I may say to you, we knew where the bonarobas⁴ were; and had the best of them all at commandment. Then was Jack Falstaff, now sir John, a boy; and page to Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk.

Sil. This sir John, cousin, that comes hither anon about soldiers?

Shal. The same sir John, the very same. I saw him break Skogan's head⁵ at the court gate, when he was a crack,⁶ not thus high: and the very same day did I fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a fruiterer, behind Gray's inn. O, the mad days that I have spent! and to see how many of mine old acquaintance are dead!

Sil. We shall all follow, cousin.

Shal. Certain, 'tis certain; very sure, very sure: death, as the Psalmist saith, is certain to all; all shall die. How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford fair?

Sil. Truly, cousin, I was not there.

Shal. Death is certain.—Is old Double of your town living yet?

Sil. Dead, sir.

³ — swinge-bucklers—] *Swinge-bucklers* and *swash-bucklers* were words implying rakes or rioters in the time of Shakspeare.

⁴ — bona-robas—] i. e. ladies of pleasure. *Bona Roba*. Ital.

⁵ —Skogan's head—] This was *John Scogan*, jester to King Edward IV. and not *Henry*, the poet, who lived long before, but is frequently confounded with him. Our author, no doubt, was well read in John's *Jests*, "gathered by Andrew Boarde, doctor of physick," and printed in 4to. and black letter, but without date.

⁶ —a crack,] This is an old Islandic word, signifying a *boy* or *child*.

Shal. Dead!—See, see!—he drew a good bow; And dead!—he shot a fine shoot:—John of Gaunt loved him well, and betted much money on his head. Dead!—he would have clapped i'the clout at twelve score;⁷ and carried you a forehand shaft a fourteen and fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see.—How a score of ewes now?

Sil. Thereafter as they be: a score of good ewes may be worth ten pounds.

Shal. And is old Double dead!

Enter BARDOLPH, and one with him.

Sil. Here come two of Sir John Falstaff's men, as I think.

Bard. Good morrow, honest gentlemen: I beseech you, which is justice Shallow?

Shal. I am Robert Shallow, sir; a poor esquire of this county, and one of the king's justices of the peace: What is your good pleasure with me?

Bard. My captain, sir, commends him to you: my captain, sir John Falstaff: a tall gentleman, by heaven, and a most gallant leader.

Shal. He greets me well, sir; I knew him a good backsword man: How doth the good knight? may I ask, how my lady his wife doth?

Bard. Sir, pardon; a soldier is better accommodated, than with a wife.

Shal. It is well said, in faith, sir; and it is well said indeed too. Better accommodated!—it is good; yea, indeed, it is: good phrases are surely, and ever were, very commendable. Accommodated!—it comes from *accommodo*: very good; a good phrase.

Bard. Pardon me, sir: I have heard the word.

⁷ — clapped i'the clout —] i. e. hit the white mark: at twelve score;] i. e. of yards.

Phrase, call you it? By this good day, I know not the phrase: but I will maintain the word with my sword, to be a soldier-like word, and a word of exceeding good command. Accommodated; That is, when a man is, as they say, accommodated: or, when a man is,—being,—whereby, he may be thought to be accommodated; which is an excellent thing.

Enter FALSTAFF.

Shal. It is very just:—Look, here comes good sir John.—Give me your good hand, give me your worship's good hand: By my troth, you look well, and bear your years very well: welcome, good sir John.

Fal. I am glad to see you well, good master Robert Shallow:—Master Sure-card, as I think.*

Shal. No, sir John; it is my cousin Silence, in commission with me.

Fal. Good master Silence, it well befits you should be of the peace.

Sil. Your good worship is welcome.

Fal. Fye! this is hot weather.—Gentlemen, have you provided me here half a dozen sufficient men?

Shal. Marry, have we, sir. Will you sit?

Fal. Let me see them, I beseech you.

Shal. Where's the roll? where's the roll? where's the roll?—Let me see, let me see. So, so, so, so: Yea, marry, sir:—Ralph Mouldy:—let them appear as I call; let them do so, let them do so.—Let me see; Where is Mouldy?

* ——— *Master Sure-card, as I think.*] It is observable, that many of Shakspeare's names are invented, and characteristical. *Master Forth-right*, the tilter; *Master Shoe-tie*, the traveller; *Master Smooth*, the silkman: *Mrs. Over-done*, the bawd; *Kate Keep-down*, *Jane Night-work*, &c. *Sure-card* was used as a term for a boon companion, so lately as the latter end of the last century, by one of the translators of *Suetonius*. MALONE.

Moul. Here, an't please you.

Shal. What think you, sir John? a good limbed fellow: young, strong, and of good friends.

Fal. Is thy name Mouldy?

Moul. Yea, an't please you.

Fal. 'Tis the more time thou wert used.

Shal. Ha, ha, ha! most excellent, i'faith! things, that are mouldy, lack use: Very singular good!—In faith, well said, sir John; very well said.

Fal. Prick him. [To SHALLOW.]

Moul. I was pricked well enough before, an you could have let me alone: my old dame will be undone now, for one to do her husbandry, and her drudgery: you need not to have pricked me; there are other men fitter to go out than I.

Fal. Go to; peace, Mouldy, you shall go. Mouldy, it is time you were spent.

Moul. Spent!

Shal. Peace, fellow, peace; stand aside; Know you where you are?—For the other, sir John:—let me see;—Simon Shadow!

Fal. Ay marry, let me have him to sit under: he's like to be a cold soldier.

Shal. Where's Shadow?

Shad. Here, sir.

Fal. Shadow, whose son art thou?

Shad. My mother's son, sir.

Fal. Thy mother's son! like enough; and thy father's shadow: so the son of the female is the shadow of the male: It is often so, indeed; but not much of the father's substance.

Shal. Do you like him, sir John?

Fal. Shadow will serve for summer,—prick him;—for we have a number of shadows to fill up the muster-book.

Shal. Thomas Wart!

Fal. Where's he?

Wart. Here, sir.

Fal. Is thy name Wart?

Wart. Yea, sir.

Fal. Thou art a very ragged wart.

Shal. Shall I prick him, sir John.

Fal. It were superfluous; for his apparel is built upon his back, and the whole frame stands upon pins: prick him no more.

Shal. Ha, ha, ha!—you can do it, sir; you can do it: I commend you well.—Francis Feeble!

Fee. Here, sir.

Fal. What trade art thou, Feeble?

Fee. A woman's tailor, sir.

Shal. Shall I prick him, sir?

Fal. You may: but if he had been a man's tailor, he would have pricked you.—Wilt thou make as many holes in an enemy's battle, as thou hast done in a woman's petticoat?

Fee. I will do my good will, sir; you can have no more.

Fal. Well said, good woman's tailor! well said, courageous Feeble! Thou wilt be as valiant as the wrathful dove, or most magnanimous mouse.—Prick the woman's tailor well, master Shallow; deep, master Shallow.

Fee. I would, Wart might have gone, sir.

Fal. I would, thou wert a man's tailor; that thou might'st mend him, and make him fit to go. I cannot put him to a private soldier, that is the leader of so many thousands: Let that suffice, most forcible Feeble.

Fee. It shall suffice, sir,

Fal. I am bound to thee, reverend Feeble.—Who is next?

Shal. Peter Bull-calf of the green!

Fal. Yea, marry, let us see Bull-calf.

Bull. Here, sir.

Fal. 'Fore God, a likely fellow!—Come, prick me Bull-calf till he roar again.

Bull. O lord! good my lord captain,—

Fal. What, dost thou roar before thou art pricked?

Bull. O lord, sir! I am a diseased man.

Fal. What disease hast thou?

Bull. A whoreson cold, sir; a cough, sir; which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs, upon his coronation day, sir.

Fal. Come, thou shalt go to the wars in a gown; we will have away thy cold; and I will take such order, that thy friends shall ring for thee.—Is here all?

Shal. Here is two more called than your number; you must have but four here, sir;—and so, I pray you, go in with me to dinner.

Fal. Come, I will go drink with you, but I cannot tarry dinner. I am glad to see you, in good troth, master Shallow.

Shal. O, sir John, do you remember since we lay all night in the windmill in Saint George's fields.

Fal. No more of that, good master Shallow, no more of that.

Shal. Ha, it was a merry night. And is Jane Night-work alive?

Fal. She lives, master Shallow.

Shal. She never could away with me.

Fal. Never, never: she would always say, she could not abide master Shallow.

⁹ *Here is two more called than your number;]* Five only have been called, and the number required is *four*. Some name seems to have been omitted by the transcriber. The restoration of this sixth man would solve the difficulty that occurs below; for when Mouldy and Bull-calf are set aside, Falstaff, as Dr. Farmer has observed, gets but *three* recruits. Perhaps our author himself is answerable for this slight inaccuracy. MALONE.

Shal. By the mass, I could anger her to the heart. She was then a bona-roba. Doth she hold her own well?

Fal. Old, old, master Shallow.

Shal. Nay, she must be old; she cannot choose but be old; certain, she's old; and had Robin Night-work by old Night-work, before I came to Clement's inn.

Sil. That's fifty-five year ago.

Shal. Ha, cousin Silence, that thou hadst seen that that this knight and I have seen!—Ha, sir John, said I well?

Fal. We have heard the chimes at midnight, master Shallow.

Shal. That we have, that we have, that we have; in faith, sir John, we have; our watch-word was, *Hem, boys!*—Come, let's to dinner; come, let's to dinner:—O, the days that we have seen!—Come, come.

[*Exeunt FALSTAFF, SHALLOW, and SILENCE.*

Bull. Good master corporate Bardolph, stand my friend; and here is four Harry ten shillings in French crowns for you. In very truth, sir, I had as lief be hanged, sir, as go: and yet, for mine own part, sir, I do not care: but, rather, because I am unwilling, and, for mine own part, have a desire to stay with my friends; else, sir, I did not care, for mine own part, so much.

Bard. Go to; stand aside.

Moul. And good master corporal captain, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: she has nobody to do any thing about her, when I am gone; and she is old, and cannot help herself: you shall have forty, sir.

Bard. Go to; stand aside.

Fee. By my troth I care not;—a man can die but once;—We owe God a death;—I'll ne'er bear a base

mind:—an't be my destiny, so ; an't be not, so :
No man's too good to serve his prince ; and, let it
go which way it will, he that dies this year, is quit
for the next.

Bard. Well said ; thou'rt a good fellow.

Fee. 'Faith, I'll bear no base mind.

Re-enter FALSTAFF, and Justices.

Fal. Come, sir, which men shall I have ?

Shal. Four, of which you please.

Bard. Sir, a word with you :—I have three pound
to free Mouldy and Bull-calf.

Fal. Go to ; well.

Shal. Come, sir John, which four will you have ?

Fal. Do you choose for me.

Shal. Marry then,—Mouldy, Bull-calf, Feeble,
and Shadow.

Fal. Mouldy, and Bull-calf:—For you, Mouldy,
stay at home still ; you are past service:—and, for
your part, Bull-calf,—grow till you come unto it ;
I will none of you.

Shal. Sir John, sir John, do not yourself wrong ;
they are your likeliest men, and I would have you
served with the best.

Fal. Will you tell me, master Shallow, how to
choose a man ? Care I for the limb, the thewes,¹
the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man !
Give me the spirit, master Shallow.—Here's Wart ;
—you see what a ragged appearance it is : he shall
charge you, and discharge you, with the motion of
a pewterer's hammer ; come off, and on, swifter
than he that gibbets-on the brewer's bucket. And
this same half-faced fellow, Shadow,—give me this

¹ ——— *the thewes,*] i. e. the muscular strength or appearance
of manhood. In ancient writers this term usually implies man-
ners, or behaviour only.

man ; he presents no mark to the enemy ; the foe-man² may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife : And, for a retreat,—how swiftly will this Feeble, the woman's tailor, run off ? O, give me the spare men, and spare me the great ones.—Put me a caliver³ into Wart's hand, Bardolph.

Bard. Hold, Wart, traverse ;⁴ thus, thus, thus.

Fal. Come, manage me your caliver. So :—very well :—go to :—very good :—exceeding good.—O, give me always a little, lean, old, chapped, bald shot.—Well said, i'faith Wart ; thou'rt a good scab : hold, there's a tester for thee.

Shal. He is not his craft's-master, he doth not do it right. I remember at Milc-end green, (when I lay at Clement's inn,—I was then Sir Dagonet in Arthur's show,)⁵ there was a little quiver fellow,⁶ and 'a would manage you his piece thus : and 'a would about, and about, and come you in, and come you in : *rah, tah, tah*, whuld 'a say ; *bounce*, would 'a say ; and away again would 'a go, and again would 'a come :—I shall never see such a fellow.

Fal. These fellows will do well, master Shallow.—God keep you, master Silence ; I will not use many words with you :—Fare you well, gentlemen both : I thank you : I must a dozen mile to-night.—Bardolph, give the soldiers coats.

² — *foeman* —] An obsolete term for an *enemy in war*.

³ — *caliver* —] A caliver was less and lighter than a musquet, as is evident from its being fired without a rest.

⁴ — *traverse* —] An ancient term in military exercise.

⁵ — *I was then sir Dagonet in Arthur's show,*] *Arthur's show*, here supposed to have been presented at Clement's inn, was probably an interlude, or masque, which actually existed, and was very popular in Shakspeare's age ; and seems to have been compiled from Mallery's *Morte Arthur*, or the History of King Arthur, then recently published, and the favourite and most fashionable romance. But some think Arthur's show was an exhibition of archery on Mile-end green.

⁶ — *a little quiver fellow,*] *Quiver* is nimble, active, &c.

Shal. Sir John, heaven bless you, and prosper your affairs, and send us peace ! As you return, visit my house ; let our old acquaintance be renewed : peradventure, I will with you to the court.

Fal. I would you would, master Shallow.

Shal. Go to ; I have spoke, at a word. Fare you well. *[Exeunt SHALLOW and SILENCE.]*

Fal. Fare you well, gentle gentlemen. On, Bardolph ; lead the men away. *[Exeunt BARDOLPH, Recruits, &c.]* As I return, I will fetch off these justices : I do see the bottom of justice Shallow. Lord, lord, how subject we old men are to this vice of lying ! This same starved justice hath done nothing but prate to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbull-street ;⁷ and every third word a lie, duer paid to the hearer than the Turk's tribute. I do remember him at Clement's-inn, like a man made after supper of a cheese-paring : when he was naked, he was, for all the world, like a forked radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife : he was so forlorn, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invisible : he was the very Genius of famine ; yet lecherous as a monkey, and the whores called him—mandrake : he came ever in the rear-ward of the fashion ; and sung those tunes to the over-scutched⁸ huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and swear—they were his fancies, or his good-nights.⁹ And now is this Vice's dagger¹ become a squire ; and talks as fa-

⁷ ——— about Turnbull-street ;] *Turnbull* or *Turnmill-street*, is near Cow-cross, West Smithfield.

⁸ ——— over-scutched —] That is, whipt, carted.

⁹ ——— fancies, or his good-nights,] *Fancies* and *Good-nights* were the titles of little poems.

¹ *And now is this Vice's dagger —*] By *Vice* here the poet means that droll character in the old plays equipped with asses ears and a wooden dagger. The word *Vice* is an abbreviation of *Device*.

miliarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him : and I'll be sworn he never saw him but once in the Tilt-yard ; and then he burst his head, for crouding among the marshal's men. I saw it ; and told John of Gaunt, he beat his own name ;² for you might have truss'd him, and all his apparel, into an eel-skin ; the case of a treble haut-boy was a mansion for him, a court ; and now has he land and beeves. Well ; I will be acquainted with him, if I return : and it shall go hard, but I will make him a philosopher's two stones to me : If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason, in the law of nature, but I may snap at him. Let time shape, and there an end. *[Exit.*

ACT IV.

SCENE I. *A Forest in Yorkshire.*

Enter the Archbishop of York, MOWBRAY, HASTINGS, and Others.

Arch. What is this forest call'd ?

Hast. 'Tis Gualtree forest, an't shall please your grace.

Arch. Here stand, my lords : and send discoverers forth,

To know the numbers of our enemies.

Hast. We have sent forth already.

Arch. 'Tis well done.
My friends, and brethren in these great affairs,
I must acquaint you that I have receiv'd
New-dated letters from Northumberland ;

² ——— *beat his own name:*] That is, beat *gaunt*, a fellow so slender, that his name might have been *gaunt*.

Their cold intent, tenour and substance, thus :—
Here doth he wish his person, with such powers
As might hold sortance with his quality,
The which he could not levy ; whereupon
He is retir'd, to ripe his growing fortunes,
To Scotland : and concludes in hearty prayers,
That your attempts may overlive the hazard,
And fearful meeting of their opposite.

Mowb. Thus do the hopes we have in him touch
ground,
And dash themselves to pieces.

Enter a Messenger.

Hast. Now, what news?

Mess. West of this forest, scarcely off a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy :
And, by the ground they hide, I judge their number
Upon, or near the rate of thirty thousand.

Mowb. The just proportion that we gave them out.
Let us sway on, and face them in the field.

Enter WESTMORELAND.

Arch. What well-appointed leader³ fronts us here?

Mowb. I think, it is my lord of Westmoreland.

West. Health and fair greeting from our general,
The prince, lord John and duke of Lancaster.

Arch. Say on, my lord of Westmoreland, in peace;
What doth concern your coming?

West. Then, my lord,
Unto your grace do I in chief address
The substance of my speech. If that rebellion
Came like itself, in base and abject routs,
Led on by bloody youth, guarded with rage,⁴

³ — well-appointed —] i. e. *completely accoutred*.

⁴ — guarded with rage,] *Guarded* is an expression taken from dress ; it means the same as *faced, turned up*.

And countenanc'd by boys, and beggary;
 I say, if damn'd commotion so appear'd,
 In his true, native, and most proper shape,
 You, reverend father, and these noble lords,
 Had not been here, to dress the ugly form
 Of base and bloody insurrection
 With your fair honours. You, lord archbishop,—
 Whose see is by a civil peace maintain'd;
 Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd;
 Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd;
 Whose white investments figure innocence,
 The dove and very blessed spirit of peace,—
 Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself,
 Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
 Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war?
 Turning your books to graves,⁵ your ink to blood,
 Your pens to lances; and your tongue divine
 To a loud trumpet, and a point of war?

Arch. Wherefore do I this?—so the question stands.

Briefly to this end:—We are all diseas'd;
 And, with our surfeiting, and wanton hours,
 Have brought ourselves into a burning fever,
 And we must bleed for it: of which disease
 Our late king, Richard, being infected, died.
 But, my most noble lord of Westmoreland,
 I take not on me here as a physician;
 Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
 Troop in the throngs of military men:
 But, rather, show a while like fearful war,
 To diet rank minds, sick of happiness;
 And purge the obstructions, which begin to stop
 Our very veins of life. Hear me more plainly.

⁵ ——— *graves,*] For *graves* Dr. Warburton very plausibly reads *glaiues*, and is followed by Sir Thomas Hanmer. But we might perhaps as plausibly read *greaves*, i. e. armour for the legs, a kind of boots,

I have in equal balance justly weigh'd
 What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we
 suffer,
 And find our griefs⁶ heavier than our offences.
 We see which way the stream of time doth run,
 And are enforc'd from our most quiet sphere
 By the rough torrent of occasion:
 And have the summary of all our griefs,
 When time shall serve, to show in articles;
 Which, long ere this, we offer'd to the king,
 And might by no suit gain our audience:
 When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
 We are denied access unto his person
 Even by those men that most have done us wrong.
 The dangers of the days but newly gone,
 (Whose memory is written on the earth
 With yet-appearing blood,) and the examples
 Of every minute's instance, (present now,)
 Have put us in these ill-beseeming arms:
 Not to break peace, or any branch of it;
 But to establish here a peace indeed,
 Concurring both in name and quality.

West. When ever yet was your appeal denied?
 Wherein have you been galled by the king?
 What peer hath been suborn'd to grate on you?
 That you should seal this lawless bloody book
 Of forg'd rebellion with a seal divine,
 And consecrate commotion's bitter edge?⁷

Arch. My brother general, the commonwealth,
 To brother born an household cruelty,
 I make my quarrel in particular.⁸

⁶ ——— our griefs —] i. e. our grievances.

⁷ ——— commotion's bitter edge?] i. e. the edge of bitter strife
 and commotion; the sword of rebellion.

⁸ *My brother general, &c.*——

I make my quarrel in particular.] The sense is this—“My
 brother general, the commonwealth, which ought to distribute its

West. There is no need of any such redress ;
Or, if there were, it not belongs to you.

Mowb. Why not to him, in part ; and to us all,
That feel the bruises of the days before ;
And suffer the condition of these times
To lay a heavy and unequal hand
Upon our honours ?

West. O my good lord Mowbray,
Construe the times to their necessities,⁹
And you shall say indeed,—it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries.
Yet, for your part, it not appears to me,
Either from the king, or in the present time,¹
That you should have an inch of any ground
To build a grief on : Were you not restor'd
To all the duke of Norfolk's signiories,
Your noble and right-well-remember'd father's ?

Mowb. What thing, in honour, had my father
lost,
That need to be reviv'd, and breath'd in me ?
The king, that lov'd him, as the state stood
then,
Was, force perforce, compell'd to banish him :
And then, when Harry Bolingbroke, and he,—
Being mounted, and both roused in their seats,
Their neighing coursers daring of the spur,

benefits equally, is become an enemy to those of his own house,
to *brothers born*, by giving all to some, and others none ; and this
(says he) I make my quarrel or grievance that honours are une-
qually distributed ;" the constant birth of male-contents, and the
source of civil commotions. **WARBURTON.**

Other senses have been attempted by other commentators, but
none more probable.

⁹ *Construe the times to their necessities,*] That is,—Judge of
what is done in these times, according to the exigencies that
over-rule us.

¹ *Either from the king, &c.*] Whether the faults of govern-
ment be imputed to the *time* or the *king*, it appears not that you
have, for your part, been injured either by the *king* or the *time*.

Their armed staves in charge,² their beavers down,³
 Their eyes of fire sparkling through sights of steel,⁴
 And the loud trumpet blowing them together;
 Then, then, when there was nothing could have staid
 My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,
 O, when the king did throw his warder down,
 His own life hung upon the staff he threw:
 Then threw he down himself; and all their lives,
 That, by indictment, and by dint of sword,
 Have since miscarried under Bolingbroke,

West. You speak, lord Mowbray, now you know
 not what:

The earl of Hereford⁵ was reputed then
 In England the most valiant gentleman;
 Who knows, on whom fortune would then have
 smil'd?

But, if your father had been victor there,
 He ne'er had borne it out of Coventry:
 For all the country, in a general voice,
 Cried hate upon him; and all their prayers, and love,
 Were set on Hereford, whom they doted on,
 And bless'd, and grac'd indeed, more than the king.
 But this is mere digression from my purpose.—
 Here come I from our princely general,
 To know your griefs; to tell you from his grace,
 That he will give you audience: and wherein
 It shall appear that your demands are just,
 You shall enjoy them; every thing set off,

² *Their armed staves in charge, &c.*] An armed staff is a lance; To be in charge, is to be fixed in the rest for the encounter.

³ ——— *their beavers down,*] *Beaver* meant properly that part of the helmet which let down, to enable the wearer to drink; but is confounded both here and in *Hamlet* with *visiere*, or used for *helmet* in general.

⁴ ——— *sights of steel,*] i. e. the perforated part of their helmets, through which they could see to direct their aim.

⁵ *The earl of Hereford* —] This is a mistake of our author's. He was *Duke of Hereford*.

That might so much as think you enemies.

Mowb. But he hath forc'd us to compel this offer;
And it proceeds from policy, not love.

West. Mowbray, you overween, to take it so;
This offer comes from mercy, not from fear:
For, lo! within a ken, our army lies:
Upon mine honour, all too confident
To give admittance to a thought of fear.
Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills, our hearts should be as good:—
Say you not then, our offer is compell'd.

Mowb. Well, by my will, we shall admit no parley.

West. That argues but the shame of your offence:

A rotten case abides no handling.

Hast. Hath the prince John a full commission,
In very ample virtue of his father,
To hear, and absolutely to determine
Of what conditions we shall stand upon?

West. That is intended in the general's name:
I muse, you make so slight a question.

Arch. Then take, my lord of Westmoreland,
this schedule;

For this contains our general grievances:—
Each several article herein redress'd;
All members of our cause, both here and hence,
That are insinew'd to this action,
Acquitted by a true substantial form;⁶
And present execution of our wills
To us, and to our purposes, consign'd:
We come within our awful banks again,⁷
And knit our powers to the arm of peace.

⁶ ——— *substantial form*;] That is, by a pardon of due form and legal validity.

⁷ ——— *awful banks again*,] i. e. the proper limits of reverence.

West. This will I show the general. Please you,
 lords,
 In sight of both our battles we may meet :
 And either end in peace, which heaven so frame !
 Or to the place of difference call the swords
 Which must decide it.

Arch. My lord, we will do so.

[*Exit West.*

Mowb. There is a thing within my bosom, tells
 me,
 That no conditions of our peace can stand.

Hast. Fear you not that : if we can make our
 peace
 Upon such large terms, and so absolute,
 As our conditions shall consist upon,⁸
 Our peace shall stand as firm as rocky moun-
 tains.

Mowb. Ay, but our valuation shall be such,
 That every slight and false-derived cause,
 Yea, every idle, nice,⁹ and wanton reason,
 Shall, to the king, taste of this action :
 That, were our royal faiths martyrs in love,¹
 We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
 That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
 And good from bad find no partition.

Arch. No, no, my lord ; Note this,—the king is
 weary
 Of dainty and such picking grievances :²
 For he hath found,—to end one doubt by death,
 Revives two greater in the heirs of life.

⁸ ——— consist upon,] Perhaps the meaning is, as our conditions shall stand upon, shall make the foundation of the treaty. A Latin sense.

⁹ ——— nice,] i. e. trivial.

¹ That, were our royal faiths martyrs in love,] Royal faith means, the faith due to a king.

² ——— picking grievances:] Picking means piddling, insignificant.

And therefore will he wipe his tables clean ;³
 And keep no tell-tale to his memory,
 That may repeat and history his loss
 To new remembrance : For full well he knows,
 He cannot so precisely weed this land,
 As his misdoubts present occasion :
 His foes are so enrooted with his friends,
 That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
 He doth unfasten so, and shake a friend.
 So that this land, like an offensive wife,
 That hath enrag'd him on to offer strokes ;
 As he is striking, holds his infant up,
 And hangs resolv'd correction in the arm
 That was uprear'd to execution.

Hast. Besides, the king hath wasted all his rods
 On late offenders, that he now doth lack
 The very instruments of chastisement :
 So that his power, like to a fangless lion,
 May offer, but not hold.

Arch. 'Tis very true :—
 And therefore be assur'd, my good lord marshal,
 If we do now make our atonement well,
 Our peace will, like a broken limb united,
 Grow stronger for the breaking.

Mowb. Be it so.
 Here is return'd my lord of Westmoreland.

Re-enter WESTMORELAND.

West. The prince is here at hand : Pleaseth your
 lordship,
 To meet his grace just distance 'tween our armies ?

Mowb. Your grace of York, in God's name then
 ' set forward.

³ ——— wipe his tables clean ;] Alluding to a table-book of
 slate, ivory, &c.

Arch. Before, and greet his grace :—my lord, we
come. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE II.

Another Part of the Forest.

Enter, from one side, MOWBRAY, the Archbishop, HASTINGS, and Others: from the other side, Prince JOHN of LANCASTER, WESTMORELAND, Officers, and Attendants.

P. John. You are well encounter'd here, my
cousin Mowbray :

Good day to you, gentle lord archbishop :
And so to you, lord Hastings,—and to all.—
My lord of York, it better show'd with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your exposition on the holy text ;
Than now to see you here an iron man,⁴
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum,
Turning the word to sword, and life to death.
That man, that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the sunshine of his favour,
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack, what mischiefs might he set abroad,
In shadow of such greatness ! With you, lord bishop,
It is even so :—Who hath not heard it spoken,
How deep you were within the books of God ?
To us, the speaker in his parliament ;
To us, the imagin'd voice of God himself ;
The very opener, and intelligencer,
Between the grace, the sanctities of heaven,

⁴ ——— *an iron man,*] i. e. clad in armour.

And our dull workings :⁵ O, who shall believe,
 But you misuse the reverence of your place ;
 Employ the countenance and grace of heaven,
 As a false favourite doth his prince's name,
 In deeds dishonourable ? You have taken up,⁶
 Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
 The subjects of his substitute, my father ;
 And, both against the peace of heaven and him,
 Have here up-swarm'd them.

Arch. Good my lord of Lancaster,
 I am not here against your father's peace :
 But, as I told my lord of Westmoreland,
 The time disorder'd doth, in common sense,⁷
 Croud us, and crush us, to this monstrous form,
 To hold our safety up. I sent your grace
 The parcels and particulars of our grief ;
 The which hath been with scorn shov'd from the
 court,

Whereon this Hydra son of war is born :
 Whose dangerous eyes may well be charm'd asleep,⁸
 With grant of our most just and right desires ;
 And true obedience of this madness cur'd,
 Stoop tamely to the foot of majesty.

Morb. If not, we ready are to try our fortunes .
 To the last man.

Hast. And though we here fall down,
 We have supplies to second our attempt ;
 If they miscarry, theirs shall second them :
 And so, success of mischief⁹ shall be born ;
 And heir from heir shall hold this quarrel up,
 Whiles England shall have generation.

⁵ ——— *workings :*] i. e. labours of thought.

⁶ *You have taken up,]* To take up is to levy, to raise in arms.

⁷ ——— *in common sense,]* Common sense is the general sense of general danger. JOHNSON.

⁸ *Whose dangerous eyes may well be charm'd asleep,]* Alluding to the dragon charmed to rest by the spells of Medea.

⁹ *And so, success of mischief—]* Success for succession.

P. John. You are too shallow, Hastings, much
too shallow,
To sound the bottom of the after-times.

West. Pleaseth your grace, to answer them di-
rectly,
How far-forth you do like their articles?

P. John. I like them all, and do allow¹ them well:
And swear here by the honour of my blood,
My father's purposes have been mistook;
And some about him have too lavishly
Wrested his meaning, and authority.—
My lord, these griefs shall be with speed redress'd;
Upon my soul, they shall. If this may please you,
Discharge your powers unto their several counties,
As we will ours: and here, between the armies,
Let's drink together friendly, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear those tokens home,
Of our restored love, and amity.

Arch. I take your princely word for these redresses.

P. John. I give it you, and will maintain my word:
And thereupon I drink unto your grace.

Hast. Go, captain, [*To an Officer.*] and deliver
to the army
This news of peace; let them have pay, and part:
I know, it will well please them; Hie thee, captain.
[*Exit Officer.*]

Arch. To you, my noble lord of Westmoreland.

West. I pledge your grace: And, if you knew
what pains
I have bestow'd, to breed this present peace,
You would drink freely: but my love to you
Shall show itself more openly hereafter.

Arch. I do not doubt you.

West. I am glad of it:—
Health to my lord, and gentle cousin, Mowbray.

¹ and do allow —] i. e. approve.

Mowb. You wish me health in very happy season;
For I am, on the sudden, something ill.

Arch. Against ill chances, men are ever merry;²
But heaviness foreruns the good event.

West. Therefore be merry, coz; since sudden
sorrow
Serves to say thus,—Some good thing comes to-
morrow.

Arch. Believe me, I am passing light in spirit.

Mowb. So much the worse, if your own rule be
true. [*Shouts within.*

P. John. The word of peace is render'd; Hark,
how they shout!

Mowb. This had been cheerful, after victory.

Arch. A peace is of the nature of a conquest;
For then both parties nobly are subdued,
And neither party loser.

P. John. Go, my lord,
And let our army be discharged too.—

[*Exit WESTMORELAND.*

And, good my lord, so please you, let our trains³
March by us; that we may peruse the men
We should have cop'd withal.

Arch. Go, good lord Hastings,
And, ere they be dismiss'd, let them march by.

[*Exit HASTINGS.*

P. John. I trust, my lords, we shall lie to-night
together.—

Re-enter WESTMORELAND.

Now, cousin, wherefore stands our army still?

² *Against ill chances, men are ever merry;*] Thus the poet describes Romeo, as feeling an *unaccustomed* degree of cheerfulness just before he hears the news of the death of Juliet.

³ — *let our trains, &c.*] That is, our army on each part, that we may both see those that were to have opposed us.

West. The leaders, having charge from you to stand,

Will not go off until they hear you speak.

P. John. They know their duties.

Re-enter HASTINGS.

Hast. My lord, our army is dispers'd already :
Like youthful steers unyok'd, they take their courses
East, west, north, south ; or, like a school broke up,
Each hurries toward his home, and sporting-place.

West. Good tidings, my lord Hastings ; for the
which

I do arrest thee, traitor, of high treason :

And you, lord archbishop,—and you, lord Mow-
bray,

Of capital treason I attach you both.

Mowb. Is this proceeding just and honourable ?

West. Is your assembly so ?

Arch. Will you thus break your faith ?

P. John.

I pawn'd thee none :

I promis'd you redress of these same grievances,
Whereof you did complain ; which, by mine honour,
I will perform with a most christian care.

But, for you, rebels,—look to taste the due

Meet for rebellion, and such acts as yours.

Most shallowly did you these arms commence,

Fondly brought here,⁴ and foolishly sent hence.—

Strike up our drums, pursue the scatter'd stray ;

Heaven, and not we, have safely fought to-day.—

Some guard these traitors to the block of death ;

Treason's true bed, and yielder up of breath.

[*Exeunt.*⁵

⁴ Fondly brought here, &c.] *Fondly* is foolishly.

⁵ *Exeunt.*] It cannot but raise some indignation to find this horrid violation of faith passed over thus slightly by the poet, without any note of censure or detestation. JOHNSON.

SCENE III.

Another Part of the Forest.

Alarums: Excursions. Enter FALSTAFF and COLEVILE, meeting.

Fal. What's your name, sir? of what condition are you; and of what place, I pray?

Cole. I am a knight, sir; and my name is—Colevile of the dale.

Fal. Well then, Colevile is your name; a knight is your degree; and your place, the dale: Colevile shall still be your name; a traitor your degree; and the dungeon your place,—a place deep enough; so shall you still be Colevile of the dale.

Cole. Are not you sir John Falstaff?

Fal. As good a man as he, sir, whos'er I am. Do ye yield, sir? or shall I sweat for you? If I do sweat, they are drops of thy lovers, and they weep for thy death; therefore rouse up fear and trembling, and do observance to my mercy.

Cole. I think, you are sir John Falstaff; and, in that thought, yield me.

Fal. I have a whole school of tongues in this belly of mine; and not a tongue of them all speaks any other word but my name. An I had but a belly of any indifferency, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe: My womb, my womb, my womb undoes me.—Here comes our general.

Enter Prince JOHN of LANCASTER, WESTMORELAND, and Others.

P. John. The heat is past,⁶ follow no further now;—

⁶ *The heat is past,*] That is, the violence of resentment, the eagerness of revenge.

Call in the powers, good cousin Westmoreland.—

[*Exit* WEST.

Now, Falstaff, where have you been all this while? When every thing is ended, then you come: These tardy tricks of yours will, on my life, One time or other break some gallows' back.

Fal. I would be sorry, my lord, but it should be thus; I never knew yet, but rebuke and check was the reward of valour. Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet? have I, in my poor and old motion, the expedition of thought? I have speeded hither with the very extremest inch of possibility; I have foundered nine-score and odd posts: and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken sir John Colevile of the dale, a most furious knight, and valorous enemy: But what of that? he saw me, and yielded; that I may justly say with the hook-nosed fellow of Rome, —I came, saw, and overcame.

P. John. It was more of his courtesy than your deserving.

Fal. I know not; here he is, and here I yield him: and I beseech your grace, let it be booked with the rest of this day's deeds; or, by the lord, I will have it in a particular ballad else, with mine own picture on the top of it, Colevile kissing my foot: To the which course if I be enforced, if you do not all show like gilt two-pences, to me; and I, in the clear sky of fame, o'ershine you as much as the full moon doth the cinders of the element,⁷ which show like pins' heads to her; believe not the word of the noble: Therefore let me have right, and let desert mount.

P. John. Thine's too heavy to mount.

Fal. Let it shine then.

⁷ — cinders of the element,] A ludicrous term for the stars.

P. John. Thine's too thick to shine.

Fal. Let it do something, my good lord, that may do me good, and call it what you will.

P. John. Is thy name Colevile?

Cole.

It is, my lord.

P. John. A famous rebel art thou, Colevile.

Fal. And a famous true subject took him.

Cole. I am, my lord, but as my betters are,
That led me hither: had they been rul'd by me,
You should have won them dearer than you have.

Fal. I know not how they sold themselves: but
thou, like a kind fellow, gavest thyself away; and
I thank thee for thee.

Re-enter WESTMORELAND.

P. John. Now, have you left pursuit?

West. Retreat is made, and execution stay'd.

P. John. Send Colevile, with his confederates,
To York, to present execution:—
Blunt, lead him hence; and see you guard him sure.

[*Exeunt some with COLEVILE.*

And now despatch we toward the court, my lords;
I hear, the king my father is sore sick:
Our news shall go before us to his majesty,—
Which, cousin, you shall bear,—to comfort him;
And we with sober speed will follow you.

Fal. My lord, I beseech you, give me leave to go
through Glostershire: and, when you come to
court, stand my good lord,⁸ pray, in your good re-
port.

P. John. Fare you well, Falstaff: I, in my con-
dition,⁹

⁸ — stand my good lord,] i. e. stand my good friend.

⁹ — I, in my condition,] Condition is, perhaps, the same
with temper of mind: or it may mean, I, in my condition, i. e.
in my place as commanding officer, who ought to represent things
merely as they are, shall speak of you better than you deserve.

Shall better speak of you than you deserve. [*Exit.*

Fal. I would, you had but the wit; 'twere better than your dukedom.¹—Good faith, this same young sober-blooded boy doth not love me; nor a man cannot make him laugh;²—but that's no marvel, he drinks no wine. There's never any of these demure boys come to any proof:³ for thin drink doth so over-cool their blood, and making many fish-meals, that they fall into a kind of male green-sickness; and then, when they marry, they get wenches: they are generally fools and cowards;—which some of us should be too, but for inflammation. A good sherris-sack hath a two-fold operation in it. It ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, and dull, and crudy vapours which environ it: makes it apprehensive,⁴ quick, forgetive,⁵ full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes; which delivered o'er to the voice, (the tongue,) which is the birth, becomes excellent wit. The second property of your excellent sherris is,—the warming of the blood; which, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of pusillanimity, and cowardice: but the sherris warms it, and makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme. It illumineth the face; which, as a beacon, gives warning to all the rest of this little kingdom, man to arm: and then the vital

¹ ——— *your dukedom.*] He had no *dukedom*.

² ——— *this same young sober-blooded boy doth not love me; nor a man cannot make him laugh;*] Falstaff here speaks like a veteran in life. The young prince did not love him, and he despaired to gain his affection, for he could not make him laugh. Men only become friends by community of pleasures. He who cannot be softened into gaiety, cannot easily be melted into kindness.

³ ——— *to any proof;*] i. e. any confirmed state of manhood. The allusion is to armour hardened till it abides a certain trial.

⁴ ——— *apprehensive,*] i. e. quick to understand.

⁵ ——— *forgetive,*] *Forgetive* from *forge*; inventive, imaginative.

commoners, and inland petty spirits, muster me all to their captain, the heart; who, great, and puffed up with this retinue, doth any deed of courage; and this valour comes of sherris: So that skill in the weapon is nothing, without sack; for that sets it a-work: and learning, a mere hoard of gold kept by a devil;⁶ till sack commences it,⁷ and sets it in act and use. Hereof comes it, that prince Harry is valiant: for the cold blood he did naturally inherit of his father, he hath, like lean, steril, and bare land, manured, husbanded, and tilled, with excellent endeavour of drinking good, and good store of fertile sherris; that he is become very hot, and valiant. If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them, should be,—to forswear thin potations, and addict themselves to sack.

Enter BARDOLPH.

How now, Bardolph?

Bard. The army is discharged all, and gone.

Fal. Let them go. I'll through Glostershire; and there will I visit master Robert Shallow, esquire: I have him already tempering between my finger and my thumb,⁸ and shortly will I seal with him. Come away. *[Exeunt.]*

⁶ ——— *kept by a devil:*] It was anciently supposed that all the mines of gold, &c. were guarded by evil spirits.

⁷ ——— *till sack commences it,*] i. e. till sack gives it a beginning, brings it into action: or perhaps, Shakspeare alludes to the *Cambridge Commencement*; and in what follows to the *Oxford Act*: for by those different names our two universities have long distinguished the season, at which each of them gives to her respective students a complete authority to use those *hoards of learning* which have entitled them to their several degrees in arts, law, physick, and divinity.

⁸ ——— *I have him already tempering, &c.*] A very pleasant allusion to the old use of sealing with soft wax.

SCENE IV.

Westminster. *A Room in the Palace.*

Enter King HENRY, CLARENCE, Prince HUMPHREY, WARWICK, and Others.

K. Hen. Now, lords, if heaven doth give successful end

To this debate that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctified.
Our navy is address'd,³ our power collected,
Our substitutes in absence well invested,
And every thing lies level to our wish:
Only, we want a little personal strength;
And pause us, till these rebels, now afoot,
Come underneath the yoke of government.

War. Both which, we doubt not but your majesty
Shall soon enjoy.

K. Hen. Humphrey, my son of Gloster,
Where is the prince your brother?

P. Humph. I think, he's gone to hunt, my lord,
at Windsor.

K. Hen. And how accompanied?

P. Humph. I do not know, my lord.

K. Hen. Is not his brother, Thomas of Clarence,
with him?

P. Humph. No, my good lord; he is in presence
here.

Cla. What would my lord and father?

K. Hen. Nothing but well to thee, Thomas of
Clarence.

How chance, thou art not with the prince thy brother?

³ *Our navy is address'd,]* i. e. Our navy is ready, prepared.

He loves thee, and thou dost neglect him, Thomas ;
 Thou hast a better place in his affection,
 Than all thy brothers : cherish it, my boy ;
 And noble offices thou may'st effect
 Of mediation, after I am dead,
 Between his greatness and thy other brethren :—
 Therefore, omit him not ; blunt not his love :
 Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
 By seeming cold, or careless of his will.
 For he is gracious, if he be observ'd ;¹
 He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
 Open as day for melting charity :
 Yet notwithstanding, being incens'd, he's flint ;
 As humorous as winter,² and as sudden
 As flaws congealed in the spring of day.³
 His temper, therefore, must be well observ'd :
 Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,
 When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth :
 But, being moody, give him line and scope ;
 Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
 Confound themselves with working. Learn this,
 Thomas,
 And thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends ;
 A hoop of gold, to bind thy brothers in ;
 That the united vessel of their blood,
 Mingled with venom of suggestion,⁴

¹ — *if he be observ'd ;*] i. e. if he has respectful attention shown to him.

² — *humorous as winter,*] That is, changeable as the weather of a winter's day.

³ — *congealed in the spring of day.*] Alluding to the opinion of some philosophers, that the vapours being congealed in the air by cold, (which is most intense towards the morning,) and being afterwards rarified and let loose by the warmth of the sun, occasion those sudden and impetuous gusts of wind which are called *flaws*. WARBURTON.

⁴ *Mingled with venom of suggestion,*] Though their blood be inflamed by the temptations to which youth is peculiarly subject.

(As, force perforce, the age will pour it in,)
 Shall never leak, though it do work as strong
 As aconitum, or rash gunpowder.⁵

Cla. I shall observe him with all care and love.⁴

K. Hen. Why art thou not at Windsor with him,
 Thomas?

Cla. He is not there to-day; he dines in London.

K. Hen. And how accompanied? can'st thou tell
 that?

Cla. With Poins, and other his continual fol-
 lowers.

K. Hen. Most subject is the fattest soil to weeds;
 And he, the noble image of my youth,
 Is overspread with them: Therefore my grief
 Stretches itself beyond the hour of death;
 The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,
 In forms imaginary, the unguided days,
 And rotten times, that you shall look upon
 When I am sleeping with my ancestors.
 For when his headstrong riot hath no curb,
 When rage and hot blood are his counsellors,
 When means and lavish manners meet together,
 O, with what wings shall his affections⁶ fly
 Towards fronting peril and oppos'd decay!

War. My gracious lord, you look beyond him
 quite:

The prince but studies his companions,
 Like a strange tongue: wherein, to gain the lan-
 guage,

'Tis needful, that the most immodest word
 Be look'd upon, and learn'd: which once attain'd,
 Your highness knows, comes to no further use,
 But to be known, and hated. So, like gross terms,

⁵ — rash gunpowder,] *Rash* is quick, violent, sudden. This representation of the prince is a natural picture of a young man, whose passions are yet too strong for his virtues. JOHNSON.

⁶ — his affections —] His passions; his inordinate desires.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
 Cast off his followers : and their memory
 Shall as a pattern or a measure live,
 By which his grace must mete the lives of others ;
 Turning past evils to advantages.

K. Hen. 'Tis seldom, when the bee doth leave
 her comb
 In the dead carrion.⁷—Who's here ? Westmoreland ?

Enter WESTMORELAND.

West. Health to my sovereign ! and new happiness
 Added to that that I am to deliver !
 Prince John, your son, doth kiss your grace's hand :
 Mowbray, the bishop Scroop, Hastings, and all,
 Are brought to the correction of your law ;
 There is not now a rebel's sword unsheathed,
 But peace puts forth her olive every where.
 The manner how this action hath been borne,
 Here at more leisure may your highness read ;
 With every course, in his particular.⁸

K. Hen. O Westmoreland, thou art a summer
 bird,
 Which ever in the haunch of winter sings
 The lifting up of day. Look ! here's more news.

Enter HARCOURT.

Har. From enemies heaven keep your majesty ;
 And, when they stand against you, may they fall
 As those that I am come to tell you of !
 The earl Northumberland, and the lord Bardolph,

⁷ 'Tis seldom, when the bee, &c.] As the bee having once placed her comb in a carcase, stays by her honey, so he that has once taken pleasure in bad company, will continue to associate with those that have the art of pleasing him. JOHNSON.

⁸ — in his particular.] *His* is used for *its*, very frequently in the old plays.

With a great power of English, and of Scots,
Are by the sheriff of Yorkshire overthrown :
The manner and true order of the fight,
This packet, please it you, contains at large.

K. Hen. And wherefore should these good news
make me sick ?

Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words still in foulest letters ?
She either gives a stomach, and no food,—
Such are the poor, in health ; or else a feast,
And takes away the stomach,—such are the rich,
That have abundance, and enjoy it not.

I should rejoice now at this happy news ;
And now my sight fails, and my brain is giddy :—
O me ! come near me, now I am much ill.

[*Swoons.*

P. Humph. Comfort, your majesty !

Cla. O my royal father !

West. My sovereign lord, cheer up yourself, look
up !

War. Be patient, princes ; you do know, these fits
Are with his highness very ordinary.

Stand from him, give him air ; he'll straight be well.

Cla. No, no ; he cannot long hold out these
pangs ;

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the mure,⁹ that should confine it in,
So thin, that life looks through, and will break out.

P. Humph. The people fear me ;¹ for they do
observe

Unfather'd heirs,² and loathly birds of nature :
The seasons change their manners, as the year³

⁹ *Hath wrought the mure, &c.*] i. e. the wall.

¹ *The people fear me ;*] i. e. make me afraid.

² *Unfather'd heirs,*] That is, equivocal births ; animals that had
no animal progenitors ; productions not brought forth according
to the stated laws of generation. JOHNSON.

³ — as the year —] i. e. as if the year, &c.

Had found some months asleep, and leap'd then over.

Cla. The river hath thrice flow'd,⁴ no ebb between :

And the old folk, time's doting chronicles,

Say, it did so, a little time before

That our great grandsire, Edward, sick'd and died.

War. Speak lower, princes, for the king recovers.

P. Humph. This apoplex will, certain, be his end.

K. Hen. I pray you, take me up, and bear me hence

Into some other chamber : softly, 'pray.

[They convey the King into an inner part of the room, and place him on a Bed.]

Let there be no noise made, my gentle friends ;

Unless some dull⁵ and favourable hand

Will whisper musick to my weary spirit.

War. Call for the musick in the other room.

K. Hen. Set me the crown upon my pillow here.⁶

Cla. His eye is hollow, and he changes much.

War. Less noise, less noise.

Enter Prince HENRY.

P. Hen. Who saw the duke of Clarence ?

Cla. I am here, brother, full of heaviness.

P. Hen. How now ! rain within doors, and none abroad !

How doth the king ?

P. Humph. Exceeding ill.

P. Hen. Heard he the good news yet ?

Tell it him.

⁴ *The river hath thrice flow'd,]* This is historically true. It happened on the 12th of October, 1411.

⁵ *Unless some dull—]* *Dull* signifies melancholy, gentle, soothing, or, producing dullness or heaviness ; and consequently sleep.

⁶ *Set me the crown upon my pillow here,]* It is still the custom in France to place the crown on the King's pillow, when he is dying.

P. Humph. He alter'd much upon the hearing it.

P. Hen. If he be sick

With joy, he will recover without physick.

War. Not so much noise, my lords:—sweet prince, speak low ;

The king your father is dispos'd to sleep.

Cla. Let us withdraw into the other room.

War. Will't please your grace to go along with us ?

P. Hen. No ; I will sit and watch here by the king. [*Exeunt all but P. HENRY.*]

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,

Being so troublesome a bedfellow ?

O polish'd perturbation ! golden care !

That keep'st the ports⁷ of slumber open wide

To many a watchful night !—sleep with it now !

Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,

As he, whose brow, with homely biggin⁸ bound,

Snores out the watch of night. O majesty !

When thou dost pinch thy bearer, thou dost sit

Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,

That scalds with safety. By his gates of breath

There lies a downy feather, which stirs not :

Did he suspire, that light and weightless down

Perforce must move.—My gracious lord ! my father !—

This sleep is sound indeed ; this is a sleep,

That from this golden rigol⁹ hath divorc'd

So many English kings. Thy due, from me,

Is tears, and heavy sorrows of the blood ;

⁷ — the ports —] Are the *gates* of slumber. *Ports* is the ancient military term for gates ; and is yet used in this sense in Scotland.

⁸ — homely biggin,] A kind of cap, at present worn only by children ; but so called from the cap worn by the *Beguines*, an order of nuns.

⁹ — the golden rigol —] *Rigol* means a circle.

Which nature, love, and filial tenderness,
 Shall, O dear father, pay thee plenteously :
 My due, from thee, is this imperial crown ;
 Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
 Derives itself to me. Lo, here it sits,—

[*Putting it on his head.*

Which heaven shall guard : And put the world's
 whole strength

Into one giant arm, it shall not force

This lineal honour from me : This from thee

Will I to mine leave, as 'tis left to me. [*Exit.*

K. Hen. Warwick ! Gloster ! Clarence !

Re-enter WARWICK, and the rest.

Cla. Doth the king call ?

War. What would your majesty ? How fares your
 grace ?

K. Hen. Why did you leave me here alone, my
 lords ?

Cla. We left the prince my brother here, my liege,
 Who undertook to sit and watch by you.

K. Hen. The prince of Wales ? Where is he ?
 let me see him :

He is not here.

War. This door is open ; he is gone this way.

P. Humph. He came not through the chamber
 where we stay'd.

K. Hen. Where is the crown ? who took it from
 my pillow ?

War. When we withdrew, my liege, we left it
 here.

K. Hen. The prince hath ta'en it hence :—go,
 seek him out.

Is he so hasty, that he doth suppose

My sleep my death ?——

Find him, my lord of Warwick ; chide him hither.

[*Exit WARWICK.*

This part of his conjoins with my disease,
And helps to end me.—See, sons, what things you
are !

How quickly nature falls into revolt,

When gold becomes her object !

For this the foolish over-careful fathers

Have broke their sleep with thoughts, their brains
with care,

Their bones with industry ;

For this they have engrossed and pil'd up

The canker'd heaps of strange-achieved gold ;

For this they have been thoughtful to invest

Their sons with arts, and martial exercises :

When, like the bee, tolling¹ from every flower

The virtuous sweets ;

Our thighs pack'd with wax, our mouths with
honey,

We bring it to the hive ; and like the bees,

Are murder'd for our pains. This bitter taste

Yield his engrossments² to the ending father.—

Re-enter WARWICK.

Now, where is he that will not stay so long

Till his friend sickness hath determin'd³ me ?

War. My lord, I found the prince in the next
room,

Washing with kindly tears his gentle cheeks ;

With such a deep demeanour in great sorrow,

That tyranny, which never quaff'd but blood,

Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife

With gentle eye-drops. He is coming hither.

K. Hen. But wherefore did he take away the
crown ?

¹ ——— tolling —] *Tolling* is taking toll.

² *Yield his engrossments* —] His accumulations.

³ ——— *determin'd* —] i. e. ended ; it is still used in this sense
in legal conveyances.

Re-enter Prince HENRY.

Lo, where he comes,—Come hither to me, Harry :—
Depart the chamber, leave us here alone.

[*Exeunt CLARENCE, Prince HUMPHREY,
Lords, &c.*

P. Hen. I never thought to hear you speak again.

K. Hen. Thy wish was father, Harry, to that
thought :

I stay too long by thee, I weary thee.

Dost thou so hunger for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with mine honours
Before thy hour be ripe ? O foolish youth !

Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee.

Stay but a little ; for my cloud of dignity

Is held from falling with so weak a wind,

That it will quickly drop : my day is dim.

Thou hast stol'n that, which, after some few hours,
Were thine without offence ; and, at my death,

Thou hast seal'd up my expectation :⁴

Thy life did manifest, thou lov'dst me not,

And thou wilt have me die assured of it.

Thou bid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts ;

Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,

To stab at half an hour of my life.

What ! canst thou not forbear me half an hour ?

Then get thee gone ; and dig my grave thyself ;

And bid the merry bells ring to thine ear,

That thou art crowned, not that I am dead.

Let all the tears that should bedew my hearse,

Be drops of balm, to sanctify thy head :

Only compound me with forgotten dust ;

Give that, which gave thee life, unto the worms.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees ;

⁴ ——— seal'd up my expectation :] Thou hast confirmed my
opinion.

For now a time is come to mock at form,
 Harry the fifth is crown'd :—Up, vanity !
 Down, royal state ! all you sage counsellors, hence !
 And to the English court assemble now,
 From every region, apes of idleness !
 Now, neighbour confines, purge you of your scum :
 Have you a ruffian, that will swear, drink, dance,
 Revel the night ; rob, murder, and commit
 The oldest sins the newest kind of ways ?
 Be happy, he will trouble you no more :
 England shall double gild his treble guilt :
 England shall give him office, honour, might :
 For the fifth Harry from curb'd licence plucks
 The muzzle of restraint, and the wild dog
 Shall flesh his tooth in every innocent.
 O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows !
 When that my care could not withhold thy riots,
 What wilt thou do, when riot is thy care ?
 O, thou wilt be a wilderness again,
 Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants !

P. Hen. O, pardon me, my liege ! but for my
 tears, [*Kneeling.*

The moist impediments unto my speech,
 I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke,
 Ere you with grief had spoke, and I had heard
 The course of it so far. There is your crown ;
 And He that wears the crown immortally,
 Long guard it yours ! If I affect it more,
 Than as your honour, and as your renown,
 Let me no more from this obedience rise,
 (Which my most true and inward-duteous spirit
 Teacheth,) this prostrate and exterior bending !
 Heaven witness with me, when I here came in
 And found no course of breath within your majesty,
 How cold it struck my heart ! If I do feign,
 O, let me in my present wildness die ;
 And never live to show the incredulous world

The noble change that I have purposed !
 Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
 (And dead almost, my liege, to think you were,)
 I spake unto the crown as having sense,
 And thus upbraided it. *The care on thee depending,
 Hath fed upon the body of my father ;
 Therefore, thou, best of gold, art worst of gold.
 Other, less fine in carat, is more precious,
 Preserving life in med'cine potable :⁵
 But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most renown'd,
 Hast eat thy bearer up.* Thus, my most royal liege,
 Accusing it, I put it on my head ;
 To try with it,—as with an enemy,
 That had before my face murder'd my father,—
 The quarrel of a true inheritor.
 But if it did infect my blood with joy,
 Or swell my thoughts to any strain of pride ;
 If any rebel or vain spirit of mine
 Did, with the least affection of a welcome,
 Give entertainment to the might of it,
 Let God for ever keep it from my head !
 And make me as the poorest vassal is,
 That doth with awe and terror kneel to it !

K. Hen. O my son !
 Heaven put it in thy mind, to take it hence,
 That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
 Pleading so wisely in excuse of it.
 Come hither, Harry, sit thou by my bed ;
 And hear, I think, the very latest counsel
 That ever I shall breathe. Heaven knows, my son,
 By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways,
 I met this crown ; and I myself know well,
 How troublesome it sat upon my head :

⁵ — in *med'cine potable* :] There has long prevailed an opinion that a solution of gold has great medicinal virtues, and that the incorruptibility of gold might be communicated to the body impregnated with it.

To ~~thee~~ it shall descend with better quiet,
 Better ~~opinion~~, better confirmation;
 For all the soil⁶ of the achievement goes
 With me into the earth. It seem'd in me,
 But as an honour snatch'd with boisterous hand;
 And I had many living, to upbraid
 My gain of it by their assistances;
 Which daily grew to quarrel, and to bloodshed,
 Wounding supposed peace:⁷ all these bold fears,⁸
 Thou see'st, with peril I have answered:
 For all my reign hath been but as a scene
 Acting that argument; and now my death
 Changes the mode:⁹ for what in me was purchas'd,¹
 Falls upon thee in a more fairer sort;
 So thou the garland wear'st successively.²
 Yet, though thou stand'st more sure than I could do,
 Thou art not firm enough, since griefs are green;
 And all thy friends, which thou must make thy
 friends,
 Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out;
 By whose fell working I was first advanc'd,
 And by whose power I well might lodge a fear
 To be again displac'd: which to avoid,
 I cut them off: and had a purpose now
 To lead out many to the Holy Land;³

⁶ — soil —] Is spot, dirt, turpitude, reproach.

⁷ — supposed peace:] Counterfeited, imagined, not real.

⁸ — all these bold fears,] *Fear* is here used in the active sense, for that which causes fear.

⁹ Changes the mode:] *Mode* is the form or state of things.

¹ — for what in me was purchas'd,] *Purchased*, in this place, signifies acquired by unjust and indirect methods. *Purchase*, in *Shakespeare*, frequently means *stolen goods*, or goods dishonestly obtained.

² — successively.] By order of succession. Every usurper snatches a claim of hereditary right as soon as he can.

³ To lead out many to the Holy Land;] The sense is: *Of those who assisted my usurpation, some I have cut off, and many I intended to lead abroad. This journey to the Holy Land, of which*

Lest rest, and lying still, might make them look
 Too near unto my state. Therefore, my Harry,
 Be it thy course, to busy giddy minds
 With foreign quarrels; that action, hence borne out,
 May waste the memory of the former days.
 More would I, but my lungs are wasted so,
 That strength of speech is utterly denied me.
 How I came by the crown, O God, forgive!⁴
 And grant it may with thee in true peace live!

P. Hen. My gracious liege,
 You won it, wore it, kept it, gave it me;
 Then plain, and right, must my possession be:
 Which I, with more than with a common pain,
 'Gainst all the world will rightfully maintain.

*Enter Prince JOHN of LANCASTER, WARWICK,
 Lords, and Others.*

K. Hen. Look, look, here comes my John of
 Lancaster.

P. John. Health, peace, and happiness, to my
 royal father!

K. Hen. Thou bring'st me happiness, and peace,
 son John;

But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown
 From this bare, wither'd trunk: upon thy sight,
 My worldly business makes a period.—
 Where is my lord of Warwick?

P. Hen. My lord of Warwick!

K. Hen. Doth any name particular belong
 Unto the lodging where I first did swoon?

the King very frequently revives the mention, had two motives, religion and policy. He durst not wear the ill-gotten crown without expiation, but in the act of expiation he contrives to make his wickedness successful. JOHNSON.

⁴ *How I came, &c.*] This is a true picture of a mind divided between heaven and earth. He prays for the prosperity of guilt while he deprecates its punishment. JOHNSON.

War. 'Tis call'd Jerusalem, my noble lord.

K. Hen. Laud be to God!—even there my life must end.

It hath been prophesied to me many years,

I should not die but in Jerusalem ;

Which vainly I suppos'd, the Holy Land :—

But, bear me to that chamber ; there I'll lie ;

In that Jerusalem shall Harry die. [*Exeunt.*]

ACT V.

SCENE I. Glostershire. *A Hall in Shallow's House.*

Enter SHALLOW, FALSTAFF, BARDOLPH, *and* Page.

Shal. By cock and pye, sir, you shall not away to-night.—What, Davy, I say !

Fal. You must excuse me, master Robert Shallow.

Shal. I will not excuse you ; you shall not be excused ; excuses shall not be admitted ; there is no excuse shall serve ; you shall not be excused.—Why, Davy !

Enter DAVY.

Davy. Here, sir.

Shal. Davy, Davy, Davy,—let me see, Davy ; let me see :—yea, marry, William cook, bid him come hither.—Sir John, you shall not be excused.

Davy. Marry, sir, thus ;—those precepts cannot be served :³ and, again, sir,—Shall we sow the headland with wheat ?

³ — those precepts cannot be served :] *Precept* is a justice's warrant. To the offices which Falstaff gives Davy in the following scene, may be added that of justice's clerk. Davy has almost as many employments as Scrub in *The Stratagem*.

Shal. With red wheat, Davy. But for William cook ;—Are there no young pigeons ?

Davy. Yes, sir.—Here is now the smith's note, for shoeing, and plough-irons.

Shal. Let it be cast,⁶ and paid :—sir John, you shall not be excused.

Davy. Now, sir, a new link to the bucket must needs be had :—And, sir, do you mean to stop any of William's wages, about the sack he lost the other day at Hinckley fair ?

Shal. He shall answer it :—Some pigeons, Davy ; a couple of short-legged hens ; a joint of mutton ; and any pretty little tiny kickshaws, tell William cook.

Davy. Doth the man of war stay all night, sir ?

Shal. Yes, Davy. I will use him well ; A friend i'the court is better than a penny in purse. Use his men well, Davy ; for they are arrant knaves, and will backbite.

Davy. No worse than they are back-bitten, sir ; for they have marvellous foul linen.

Shal. Well conceited, Davy. About thy business, Davy.

Davy. I beseech you, sir, to countenance William Visor of Wincot against Clement Perkes of the hill.

Shal. There are many complaints, Davy, against that Visor ; that Visor is an arrant knave, on my knowledge.

Davy. I grant your worship, that he is a knave, sir : but, yet, God forbid, sir, but a knave should have some countenance at his friend's request. An honest man, sir, is able to speak for himself, when a knave is not. I have served your worship truly, sir, this eight years ; and if I cannot once or twice in a quarter bear out a knave against an honest man,

⁶ Let it be cast,] That is, cast up, computed.

I have but a very little credit with your worship. The knave is mine honest friend, sir; therefore, I beseech your worship, let him be countenanced.

Shal. Go to; I say, he shall have no wrong. Look about, Davy. [*Exit DAVY.*] Where are you, sir John? Come, off with your boots.—Give me your hand, master Bardolph.

Bard. I am glad to see your worship.

Shal. I thank thee with all my heart, kind master Bardolph:—and welcome, my tall fellow. [*To the Page.*] Come, sir John. [*Exit SHALLOW.*

Fal. I'll follow you, good master Robert Shallow. Bardolph, look to our horses. [*Exeunt BARDOLPH and Page.*] If I were sawed into quantities, I should make four dozen of such bearded hermit's-staves⁷ as master Shallow. It is a wonderful thing, to see the semblable coherence of his men's spirits and his: They, by observing him, do bear themselves like foolish justices; he, by conversing with them, is turned into a justice-like serving-man; their spirits are so married in conjunction with the participation of society, that they flock together in consent, like so many wild-geese. If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men, with the imputation of being near their master:⁸ if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow, that no man could better command his servants. It is certain, that either wise bearing, or ignorant carriage, is caught, as men take diseases, one of another: therefore, let men take heed of their company. I will devise matter enough out of this Shallow, to keep prince Harry in continual laughter, the wearing-out of six

⁷ ——— *bearded hermit's-staves* ———] He had before called him the starved justice. His want of flesh is a standing jest.

⁸ ——— *near their master* ;] i. e. admitted to their master's confidence.

fashions, (which is four terms or two actions,)⁹ and he shall laugh without *intervallums*. O, it is much, that a lie, with a slight oath, and a jest, with a sad brow, will do with a fellow that never had the ache¹ in his shoulders! O, you shall see him laugh, till his face be like a wet cloak ill laid up.

Shal. [*Within.*] Sir John!

Fal. I come, master Shallow; I come, master Shallow. [*Exit FALSTAFF.*]

SCENE II.

Westminster. *A Room in the Palace.*

Enter WARWICK, and the Lord Chief Justice.

War. How now, my lord chief justice? whither away?

Ch. Just. How doth the king?

War. Exceeding well; his cares are now all ended.

Ch. Just. I hope, not dead.

War. He's walk'd the way of nature; And, to our purposes, he lives no more.

Ch. Just. I would, his majesty had call'd me with him:

The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me open to all injuries.

War. Indeed, I think, the young king loves you not.

Ch. Just. I know, he doth not; and do arm myself,

⁹ — two actions,] There is something humorous in making a spendthrift compute time by the operation of an action for debt.

¹ — fellow that never had the ache —] That is, a young fellow, one whose disposition to merriment time and pain have not yet impaired.

To welcome the condition of the time ;
Which cannot look more hideously upon me
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy.

*Enter Prince JOHN, Prince HUMPHREY, CLARENCE,
WESTMORELAND, and Others.*

War. Here come the heavy issue of dead Harry ;
O, that the living Harry had the temper
Of him, the worst of these three gentlemen !
How many nobles then should hold their places,
That must strike sail to spirits of vile sort !

Ch. Just. Alas ! I fear, all will be overturn'd.

P. John. Good morrow, cousin Warwick.

P. Humph. Cla. Good morrow, cousin.

P. John. We meet like men that had forgot to
speak.

War. We do remember ; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much talk.

P. John. Well, peace be with him that hath made
us heavy !

Ch. Just. Peace be with us, lest we be heavier !

P. Humph. O, good my lord, you have lost a
friend, indeed :

And I dare swear, you borrow not that face
Of seeming sorrow ; it is, sure, your own.

P. John. Though no man be assur'd what grace
to find,

You stand in coldest expectation :

I am the sorrier ; 'would, 'twere otherwise.

Cla. Well, you must now speak sir John Falstaff
fair ;

Which swims against your stream of quality.

Ch. Just. Sweet princes, what I did, I did in
honour,

Led by the impartial conduct of my soul ;

And never shall you see, that I will beg

A ragged and forestall'd remission.—
 If truth and upright innocence fail me,
 I'll to the king my master that is dead,
 And tell him who hath sent me after him.

War. Here comes the prince.

Enter King HENRY V.

Ch. Just. Good morrow ; and heaven save your
 majesty !

King. This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
 Sits not so easy on me as you think.—
 Brothers, you mix your sadness with some fear ;
 This is the English, not the Turkish court ;²
 Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds,
 But Harry Harry : Yet be sad, good brothers,
 For, to speak truth, it very well becomes you ;
 Sorrow so royally in you appears,
 That I will deeply put the fashion on,
 And wear it in my heart. Why then, be sad :
 But entertain no more of it, good brothers,
 Than a joint burden laid upon us all.
 For me, by heaven, I bid you be assur'd,
 I'll be your father and your brother too ;
 Let me but bear your love, I'll bear your cares.
 Yet weep, that Harry's dead ; and so will I ;
 But Harry lives, that shall convert those tears,
 By number, into hours of happiness.

P. John. &c. We hope no other from your ma-
 jesty.

King. You all look strangely on me :—and you
 most ; [To the Chief Justice.
 You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.

Ch. Just. I am assur'd, if I be measur'd rightly,
 Your majesty hath no just cause to hate me.

² ——— not the Turkish court ;] Not the court where the prince
 that mounts the throne puts his brothers to death.

King. No!

How might a prince of my great hopes forget
So great indignities you laid upon me?
What! rate, rebuke, and roughly send to prison
The immediate heir of England! Was this easy?³
May this be wash'd in Lethe, and forgotten?

Ch. Just. I then did use the person of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me:
And, in the administration of his law,
Whiles I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place,
The majesty and power of law and justice,
The image of the king whom I presented,
And struck me in my very seat of judgment;
Whereon, as an offender to your father,
I gave bold way to my authority,
And did commit you. If the deed were ill,
Be you contented, wearing now the garland,
To have a son set your decrees at nought;
To pluck down justice from your awful bench;
To trip the course of law,⁴ and blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person:
Nay, more; to spurn at your most royal image,
And mock your workings in a second body.⁵
Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now the father, and propose a son:⁶
Hear your own dignity so much profan'd,
See your most dreadful laws so loosely slighted,
Behold yourself so by a son disdained;
And then imagine me taking your part,

³ *Was this easy?*] That is, was this not grievous? Shakespeare has *easy* in this sense elsewhere. JOHNSON.

⁴ *To trip the course of law,*] To defeat the process of justice; a metaphor taken from the act of tripping a runner.

⁵ *And mock your workings in a second body.*] To treat with contempt your acts executed by a representative.

⁶ — and propose a son:] i. e. image to yourself a son, contrive for a moment to think you have one.

And, in your power, soft silencing your son :
 After this cold considerance, sentence me ;
 And, as you are a king, speak in your state,⁷
 What I have done, that misbecame my place,
 My person, or my liege's sovereignty.

King. You are right, justice, and you weigh this
 well ;

Therefore still bear the balance, and the sword :
 And I do wish your honours may increase,
 Till you do live to see a son of mine
 Offend you, and obey you, as I did.
 So shall I live to speak my father's words ;—
*Happy am I, that have a man so bold,
 That dares do justice on my proper son :
 And not less happy, having such a son,
 That would deliver up his greatness so
 Into the hands of justice.*—You did commit me :
 For which, I do commit into your hand
 The unstained sword that you have us'd to bear ;
 With this remembrance,⁸—That you use the same
 With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit,
 As you have done 'gainst me. There is my hand ;
 You shall be as a father to my youth :
 My voice shall sound as you do prompt mine ear ;
 And I will stoop and humble my intents
 To your well practis'd, wise directions.——
 And, princes all, believe me, I beseech you ;—
 My father is gone wild⁹ into his grave,
 For in his tomb lie my affections ;

⁷ — in your state,] In your regal character and office, not with the passion of a man interested, but with the impartiality of a legislator. JOHNSON.

⁸ — remembrance,] That is, admonition.

⁹ *My father is gone wild* —] The meaning is—My wild dispositions having ceased on my father's death, and being now as it were buried in his tomb, he and wildness are interred in the same grave.

And with his spirit sadly I survive,¹
 To mock the expectation of the world ;
 To frustrate prophecies ; and to raze out
 Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down
 After my seeming. The tide of blood in me
 Hath proudly flow'd in vanity, till now :
 Now doth it turn, and ebb back to the sea ;
 Where it shall mingle with the state of floods,²
 And flow henceforth in formal majesty.
 Now call we our high court of parliament :
 And let us choose such limbs of noble counsel,
 That the great body of our state may go
 In equal rank with the best govern'd nation ;
 That war, or peace, or both at once, may be
 As things acquainted and familiar to us ;——
 In which you, father, shall have foremost hand.

[*To the Lord Chief Justice.*

Our coronation done, we will accite,
 As I before remember'd, all our state :
 And (God consigning to my good intents,)
 No prince, nor peer, shall have just cause to say,—
 Heaven shorten Harry's happy life one day.

[*Exeunt.*

SCENE III.

Glostershire. *The Garden of Shallow's House.*

Enter FALSTAFF, SHALLOW, SILENCE, BARDOLPH,
the Page, and DAVY.

Shal. Nay, you shall see mine orchard : where,
 in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my

¹ —— *with his spirit sadly I survive,*] *Sadly* is the same as soberly, seriously, gravely. *Sad* is opposed to wild. JOHNSON.

² —— *the state of floods,*] i. e. dignity of floods, or of the ocean.

own graffing, with a dish of carraways, and so forth ;—come, cousin Silence ;—and then to bed.

Fal. 'Fore God, you have here a goodly dwelling, and a rich.

Shal. Barren, barren, barren ; beggars all, beggars all, sir John :—marry, good air.—Spread, Davy ; spread, Davy ; Well said, Davy.

Fal. This Davy serves you for good uses ; he is your serving-man, and your husbandman.

Shal. A good varlet, a good varlet, a very good varlet, sir John.—By the mass, I have drunk too much sack at supper :—A good varlet. Now sit down, now sit down :—come, cousin.

Sil. Ah, sirrah ! quoth-a,—we shall

Do nothing but eat, and make goodcheer, [Singing.

And praise heaven for the merry year ;

When flesh is cheap and females dear,³

And lusty lads roam here and there,

So merrily,

And ever among so merrily.

Fal. There's a merry heart !—Good master Silence, I'll give you a health for that anon.

Shal. Give master Bardolph some wine, Davy.

Davy. Sweet sir, sit ; [*Seating BARDOLPH and the Page at another table.*] I'll be with you anon :—most sweet sir, sit.—Master page, good master page, sit : proface !⁴ What you want in meat, we'll have in drink. But you must bear ; The heart's all.⁵ [*Exit.*

³ ——— and females dear, &c.] This very natural character of Justice Silence is not sufficiently observed. He would scarcely speak a word before, and now there is no possibility of stopping his mouth.

⁴ ——— proface !] Italian from *profaccia* ; a cant term in Italy, that is, much good may it do you.

⁵ ——— The heart's all.] That is, the intention with which the entertainment is given. The humour consists in making Davy act as master of the house. JOHNSON.

Shal. Be merry, master Bardolph ;—and my little soldier there, be merry.

Sil. *Be merry, be merry, my wife's as all ;*
[Singing.

For women are shrews, both short and tall :

'Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all,

And welcome merry skroove-tide.

Be merry, be merry, &c.

Fal. I did not think, master Silence had been a man of this mettle.

Sil. Who I ? I have been merry twice and once, ere now.

Re-enter DAVY.

Davy. There is a dish of leather-coats⁶ for you.

[Setting them before BARDOLPH.

Shal. Davy,—

Davy. Your worship ?—I'll be with you straight.

[To BARD.]—A cup of wine, sir ?

Sil. *A cup of wine, that's brisk and fine,*

And drink unto the leman mine ; [Singing.

And a merry heart lives long-a.

Fal. Well said, master Silence.

Sil. And we shall be merry ;—now comes in the sweet of the night.

Fal. Health and long life to you, master Silence.

Sil. *Fill the cup, and let it come ;*

I'll pledge you a mile to the bottom.

Shal. Honest Bardolph, welcome : If thou wantest any thing, and wilt not call, beshrew thy heart.—Welcome, my little tiny thief ; [To the Page.] and welcome, indeed, too.—I'll drink to master Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes⁷ about London.

⁶ ——— *leather-coats* ———] The apple commonly denominated russetine, in Devonshire, is called the *buff-coat*.

⁷ ——— *cavaleroes* ———] This was the term by which an *air*,

Davy. I hope to see London once ere I die.

Bard. An I might see you there, Davy,—

Shal. By the mass, you'll crack a quart together.
Ha! will you not, master Bardolph?

Bard. Yes, sir, in a pottle pot.

Shal. I thank thee:—The knave will stick by thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out; he is true bred.

Bard. And I'll stick by him, sir.

Shal. Why, there spoke a king. Lack nothing: be merry. [*Knocking heard.*] Look who's at door there: Ho! who knocks? [*Exit DAVY.*

Fal. Why, now you have done me right.

[*To SILENCE, who drinks a bumper.*

Sil. *Do me right,*⁸ [*Singing.*

*And dub me knight:*⁹

*Samingo.*¹

Is't not so?

Fal. 'Tis so.

Sil. Is't so? Why, then say, an old man can do somewhat.

Re-enter DAVY.

Davy. An it please your worship, there's one Pistol come from the court with news.

splendid, irregular fellow was distinguished. The soldiers of King Charles were called Cavaliers from the gaiety which they affected in opposition to the sour faction of the parliament.

⁸ *Do me right,*] To do a man right, and to do him reason, were formerly the usual expressions in pledging healths. He who drank a bumper, expected a bumper should be drank to his toast.

⁹ *And dub me knight:*] It was the custom of the good fellows of Shakspeare's days to drink a very large draught of wine, and sometimes a less palatable potation, on *their knees*, to the health of their mistress. He who performed this exploit was dubb'd a *knight* for the evening.

¹ *Samingo.*] *Samingo*, that is, *San Domingo*, as some of the commentators have rightly observed. But what is the meaning and propriety of the name here, has not yet been shown.

Fal. From the court, let him come in.—

Enter PISTOL.

How now, Pistol?

Pist. God save you, sir John!

Fal. What wind blew you hither, Pistol?

Pist. Not the ill wind which blows no man to good.—Sweet knight, thou art now one of the greatest men in the realm.

Sil. By'r lady, I think 'a be; but goodman Puff of Barson.²

Pist. Puff?

Puff in thy teeth, most recreant coward base!—

Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend,

And helter-skelter have I rode to thee;

And tidings do I bring, and lucky joys,

And golden times, and happy news of price.

Fal. I pr'ythee now, deliver them like a man of this world.

Pist. A foutra for the world, and worldings base! I speak of Africa, and golden joys.

Fal. O base Assyrian knight, what is thy news? Let king Cophetua know the truth thereof.

Sil. And Robin Hood, Scarlet, and John.

[Sings.]

Pist. Shall dunghill curs confront the Helicons? And shall good news be baffled?

Then, Pistol, lay thy head in Furies' lap.

² — *but goodman Puff of Barson.*] A little before, William Visor of Wuncot is mentioned. Woodmancot and Barton (says Mr. Edwards's MSS.) which I suppose are these two places, and are represented to be in the neighbourhood of Justice Shallow, are both of them in Berkeley hundred in Glostershire. This, I imagine, was done to disguise the satire a little; for Sir Thomas Lucy, who, by the coat of arms he bears, must be the real Justice Shallow, lived at Charlecot, near Stratford, in Warwickshire. STEEVENS.

Shal. Honest gentleman, I know not your breeding.

Pist. Why then, lament therefore.

Shal. Give me pardon, sir;—If, sir, you come with news from the court, I take it, there is but two ways; either to utter them, or to conceal them. I am, sir, under the king, in some authority.

Pist. Under which king, Bezonian?³ speak, or die.

Shal. Under king Harry.

Pist. Harry the fourth? or fifth?

Shal. Harry the fourth.

Pist. A foutra for thine office!—

Sir John, thy tender lambkin now is king;
Harry the fifth's the man. I speak the truth:
When Pistol lies, do this; and fig me, like
The bragging Spaniard.⁴

Fal. What! is the old king dead?

Pist. As nail in door:⁵ the things I speak, are just.

Fal. Away, Bardolph; saddle my horse.—Master Robert Shallow, choose what office thou wilt in the land, 'tis thine.—Pistol, I will double-charge thee with dignities.

Bard. O joyful day!—I would not take a knight-hood for my fortune.

³ ——— Bezonian?] A term of reproach, frequent in the writers contemporary with our poet. *Bisognoso*, a needy person; thence metaphorically, a base scoundrel.

⁴ ——— fig me, like

The bragging Spaniard.] To *fig*, in Spanish, *higer dar*, is to insult by putting the thumb between the fore and middle finger. From this Spanish custom we yet say in contempt, “a fig for you.” JOHNSON.

⁵ *Fal.* *What! is the old king dead?*

Pist. *As nail in door:*] This proverbial expression is often used than understood. The *door nail* is the *nail* on which in ancient doors the knocker strikes. It is therefore used as a comparison to any one irrecoverably dead, one who has fallen (as Virgil says *multâ morte*, i. e. with abundant death, such as reiteration of strokes on the head would naturally produce.

Pist. What? I do bring good news?

Fal. Carry master Silence to bed.—Master Shallow, my lord Shallow, be what thou wilt, I am fortune's steward. Get on thy boots: we'll ride all night:—O, sweet Pistol:—Away, Bardolph. [*Exit BARD.*—Come, Pistol, utter more to me; and, withal, devise something, to do thyself good.—Boot, boot, master Shallow: I know, the young king is sick for me. Let us take any man's horses; the laws of England are at my commandment. Happy are they which have been my friends; and woe to my lord chief justice!

Pist. Let vultures vile seize on his lungs also!

Where is the life that late I led, say they:

Why, here it is; Welcome these pleasant days.

[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE IV.

London. *A Street.*

Enter Beadles, dragging in Hostess Quickly, and Doll Tear-sheet.

Host. No, thou arrant knave; I would I might die, that I might have thee hanged: thou hast drawn my shoulder out of joint.

1 *Bead.* The constables have delivered her over to me: and she shall have whipping-cheer enough, I warrant her; there hath been a man or two lately killed about her.

Dol. Nut-hook, nut-hook,⁶ you lie. Come on; I'll tell thee what, thou damned tripe-visaged rascal;

⁶ *Nut-hook, &c.*] *Nut-hook* seems to have been in those times a term of reproach for a catchpoll; or, as some think, a cant word for a thief, or rogue.

an the child I now go with, do miscarry, thou hadst better thou hadst struck thy mother, thou paper-faced villain.

Host. O the Lord, that sir John were come! he would make this a bloody day to somebody. But I pray God the fruit of her womb miscarry!

1 Bead. If it do, you shall have a dozen of cushions⁷ again; you have but eleven now. Come, I charge you both go with me; for the man is dead, that you and Pistol beat among you.

Dol. I'll tell thee what, thou thin man in a censer!⁸ I will have you as soundly swunged for this, you blue-bottle rogue!⁹ you filthy famished correctioner: if you be not swunged, I'll forswear half-kirtles.¹

1 Bead. Come, come, you she knight-errant, come.

Host. O, that right should thus overcome might! Well; of sufferance comes ease.

Dol. Come, you rogue, come; bring me to a justice.

Host. Ay; come, you starved blood-hound.

Dol. Goodman death! goodman bones!

Host. Thou atomy thou!

Dol. Come, you thin thing; come, you rascal!

1 Bead. Very well. [*Exeunt.*

⁷ ——— *a dozen of cushions*——] That is, to stuff her out that she might counterfeit pregnancy.

⁸ ——— *thou thin man in a censer*!] An embossed figure in the middle of the pierced convex lid of the *censer*.

⁹ ——— *blue-bottle-rogue*!] A name, I suppose, given to the beadle, from the colour of his livery; and an allusion to the *fly* so called.

¹ ——— *half-kirtles*.] From the description of a *kirtle* given by the commentators, a half-kirtle should seem to be a *short cloak*. Perhaps a cloak, without sleeves, was here meant.

SCENE V.

A publick Place near Westminster Abbey.

Enter two Grooms, strewing Rushes.

1 *Groom*. More rushes, more rushes.²

2 *Groom*. The trumpets have sounded twice.

1 *Groom*. It will be two o'clock ere they come from the coronation : Despatch, despatch.

[Exeunt Grooms.]

Enter FALSTAFF, SHALLOW, PISTOL, BARDOLPH, and the Page.

Fal. Stand here by me, master Robert Shallow ; I will make the king do you grace : I will leer upon him, as 'a comes by ; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me.

Pist. God bless thy lungs, good knight.

Fal. Come here, Pistol ; stand behind me.—O, if I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand pound I borrowed of you. *[To SHALLOW.]* But 'tis no matter ; this poor show doth better : this doth infer the zeal I had to see him.

Shal. It doth so.

Fal. It shows my earnestness of affection.

Shal. It doth so.

Fal. My devotion.

Shal. It doth, it doth, it doth.

² *More rushes, &c.]* It has been already observed, that at ceremonial entertainments, it was the custom to strew the floor with rushes. Chambers, and indeed all apartments usually inhabited, were formerly strewed in this manner. As our ancestors rarely washed their floors, disguises of uncleanness became necessary things.

Fal. As it were to ride day and night ; and not to deliberate, not to remember, not to have patience to shift me.

Shal. It is most certain.

Fal. But to stand stained with travel, and sweating with desire to see him : thinking of nothing else ; putting all affairs else in oblivion ; as if there were nothing else to be done, but to see him.

Pist. 'Tis *semper idem*, for *absque hoc nihil est* : 'Tis all in every part.³

Shal. 'Tis so, indeed.

Pist. My knight, I will inflame thy noble liver,
And make thee rage.
Thy Doll, and Helen of thy noble thought,
Is in base durance, and contagious prison ;
Haul'd thither
By most mechanical and dirty hand :—
Rouze up revenge from ebon den with fell Alecto's
snake,
For Doll is in ; Pistol speaks nought but truth.

Fal. I will deliver her.

[*Shouts within, and the Trumpets sound.*

Pist. There roar'd the sea, and trumpet-clangor
sounds.

*Enter the King and his Train, the Chief Justice
among them.*

Fal. God save thy grace, king Hal ! my royal
Hal !

Pist. The heavens thee guard and keep, most
royal imp of fame !⁴

³ ——— 'Tis all in every part.] The sentence alluded to is :

“ 'Tis all in all, and all in every part.”

And so doubtless it should be read. 'Tis a common way of expressing one's approbation of a right measure to say, 'tis all in all.

⁴ ——— most royal imp of fame !] The word *imp* is perpetually used by ancient writers, for progeny.

Fal. God save thee, my sweet boy!

King. My lord chief justice, speak to that vain man.

Ch. Just. Have you your wits? know you what 'tis you speak?

Fal. My king! my Jove! I speak to thee, my heart!

King. I know thee not, old man: Fall to thy prayers;

How ill white hairs become a fool, and jester!

I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,

So surfeit-swell'd, so old, and so profane;⁵

But, being awake, I do despise my dream.

Make less thy body, hence,⁶ and more thy grace;

Leave gormandizing; know, the grave doth gape

For thee thrice wider than for other men:—

Reply not to me with a fool-born jest;

Presume not, that I am the thing I was:

For heaven doth know, so shall the world perceive,

That I have turn'd away my former self;

So will I those that kept me company.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been,

Approach me; and thou shalt be as thou wast,

The tutor and the feeder of my riots:

Till then, I banish thee, on pain of death,—

As I have done the rest of my misleaders,—

Not to come near our person by ten mile.⁷

⁵ ——— *profane!*] In our author it often signifies *love of talk*, without the particular idea now given it.

⁶ ——— *hence,*] i. e. henceforward, from this time, in the future.

⁷ *Not to come near our person by ten mile.*] Mr. Rowe observes, that many readers lament to see Falstaff so hardly used by his old friend. But if it be considered, that the fat knight has never uttered one sentiment of generosity, and with all his power of exciting mirth, has nothing in him that can be esteemed, no great pain will be suffered from the reflection that he is compelled to live honestly, and maintained by the king, with a promise of advancement when he shall deserve it.

For competence of life, I will allow you,
 That lack of means enforce you not to evil:
 And, as we hear you do reform yourselves,
 We will,—according to your strength, and quali-
 ties,—

Give you advancement.—Be it your charge, my
 lord,

To see perform'd the tenor of our word.—

Set on.

[*Exeunt King, and his Train.*

Fal. Master Shallow, I owe you a thousand pound.

Shal. Ay, marry, sir John; which I beseech you
 to let me have home with me.

Fal. That can hardly be, master Shallow. Do
 not you grieve at this; I shall be sent for in private
 to him: look you, he must seem thus to the world.
 Fear not your advancement; I will be the man yet,
 that shall make you great.

I think the poet more blameable for Poins, who is always represented as joining some virtues with his vices, and is therefore treated by the Prince with apparent distinction, yet he does nothing in the time of action: and though after the bustle is over, he is again a favourite, at last vanishes without notice. Shakspeare certainly lost him by heedlessness, in the multiplicity of his characters, the variety of his action, and his eagerness to end the play. JOHNSON.

This circumstance was originally mentioned by Hall, and is thus recorded by Holinshed, who was certainly Shakspeare's historian: "Immediately after that he was invested kyng, and had receyved the crowne, he determined with himselfe to putte upon him the shape of a new man, turning insolence and wildness into gravitie and sobernesse: and whereas he had passed his youth in wanton pastime and riotous disorder, with a sorte of misgoverned mates, and unthrifitie playfeers, he now banished them from his presence, (not unrewarded nor yet unpreferred,) *inhibiting them upon a great payne, not once to approche, lodge or sojourne within ten miles of his courte or mansion*: and in their places he elected and chose men of gravitie, witte, and hygh policie, by whose wise counsell he might at all times rule to his honoure;—whereas if he should have reteined the other lustie companiops aboute him, he doubted least they might have allured him into such lewde and lighte partes, as with them before tyme he had youthfully used."

Shal. I cannot perceive how ; unless you give me your doublet, and stuff me out with straw. I beseech you, good sir John, let me have five hundred of my thousand.

Fal. Sir, I will be as good as my word : this that you heard, was but a colour.

Shal. A colour, I fear, that you will die in, sir John.

Fal. Fear no colours ; go with me to dinner. Come, lieutenant Pistol ;—come, Bardolph :—I shall be sent for soon at night.

Re-enter Prince JOHN, the Chief Justice, Officers, &c.

Ch. Just. Go, carry sir John Falstaff to the Fleet ;^s Take all his company along with him.

Fal. My lord, my lord,——

Ch. Just. I cannot now speak : I will hear you soon.

Take them away.

Pist. *Si fortuna me tormenta, spero me contenta.*
[*Exeunt FAL. SHAL. PIST. BARD. Page, and Officers.*

P. John. I like this fair proceeding of the king's : He hath intent, his wonted followers Shall all be very well provided for ; But all are banish'd, till their conversations Appear more wise and modest to the world.

Ch. Just. And so they are.

P. John. The king hath call'd his parliament, my lord.

^s ——— to the Fleet ;] I do not see why Falstaff is carried to the Fleet. We have never lost sight of him since his dismissal from the King ; he has committed no new fault, and therefore incurred no punishment ; but the different agitations of fear, anger, and surprize in him and his company, made a good scene to the eye ; and our author, who wanted them no longer on the stage, was glad to find this method of sweeping them away. JOHNSON.

Ch. Just. He hath.

P. John. I will lay odds,—that, ere this year
expire,

We bear our civil swords and native fire,
As far as France: I heard a bird so sing,
Whose musick, to my thinking, pleas'd the king.
Come, will you hence! [*Exeunt.*]

I fancy every reader, when he ends this play, cries out with Desdemona, “O most lame and impotent conclusion!” As this play was not, to our knowledge, divided into Acts by the author, I could be content to conclude it with the death of Henry the Fourth:

“In that Jerusalem shall Harry die.”

These scenes, which now make the fifth Act of *Henry the Fourth*, might then be the first of *Henry the Fifth*; but the truth is, that they do not unite very commodiously to either play. When these plays were represented, I believe they ended as they are now ended in the books; but Shakspeare seems to have designed that the whole series of action, from the beginning of *Richard the Second*, to the end of *Henry the Fifth*, should be considered by the reader as one work, upon one plan, only broken into parts by the necessity of exhibition.

None of Shakspeare's plays are more read than the *First and Second Parts of Henry the Fourth*. Perhaps no author has ever, in two plays, afforded so much delight. The great events are interesting, for the fate of kingdoms depends upon them; the slighter occurrences are diverting, and, except one or two, sufficiently probable; the incidents are multiplied with wonderful fertility of invention, and the characters diversified with the utmost nicety of discernment, and the profoundest skill in the nature of man.

The Prince, who is the hero both of the comick and tragick part, is a young man of great abilities and violent passions, whose sentiments are right, though his actions are wrong; whose virtues are obscured by negligence, and whose understanding is dissipated by levity. In his idle hours he is rather loose than wicked; and when the occasion forces out his latent qualities, he is great without effort, and brave without tumult. The trifler is roused into a hero, and the hero again reposes in the trifler. The character is great, original, and just.

Percy is a rugged soldier, cholerick and quarrelsome, and has only the soldier's virtues, generosity and courage.

But Falstaff unimitated, unimitable Falstaff, how shall I describe thee? thou compound of sense and vice; of sense which may be admired, but not esteemed; of vice which may be de-

spised, but hardly detested. Falstaff is a character loaded with faults, and with those faults which naturally produce contempt. He is a thief and a glutton, a coward and a boaster, always ready to cheat the weak, and prey upon the poor; to terrify the timorous, and insult the defenceless. At once obsequious and malignant, he satirizes in their absence those whom he lives by flattering. He is familiar with the prince only as an agent of vice, but of this familiarity he is so proud, as not only to be supercilious and haughty with common men, but to think his interest of importance to the duke of Lancaster. Yet the man thus corrupt, thus despicable, makes himself necessary to the prince that despises him, by the most pleasing of all qualities, perpetual gaiety, by an unfailing power of exciting laughter, which is the more freely indulged, as his wit is not of the splendid or ambitious kind, but consists in easy scapes and sallies of levity, which make sport, but raise no envy. It must be observed, that he is stained with no enormous or sanguinary crimes, so that his licentiousness is not so offensive but that it may be borne for his mirth.

The moral to be drawn from this representation is, that no man is more dangerous than he that, with a will to corrupt, hath the power to please; and that neither wit nor honesty ought to think themselves safe with such a companion, when they see Henry seduced by Falstaff. JOHNSON.

EPILOGUE.¹

SPOKEN BY A DANCER.

FIRST, my fear ; then, my court'sy : last, my speech. My fear is, your displeasure ; my court'sy, my duty ; and my speech, to beg your pardons. If you look for a good speech now, you undo me : for what I have to say, is of mine own making ; and what, indeed, I should say, will, I doubt, prove mine own marring. But to the purpose, and so to the venture.—Be it known to you, (as it is very well,) I was lately here in the end of a displeasing play, to pray your patience for it, and to promise you a better. I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this ; which, if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily home, I break, and you, my gentle creditors, lose. Here, I promised you, I would be, and here I commit my body to your mercies : bate me some, and I will pay you some, and, as most debtors do, promise you infinitely.

If my tongue cannot entreat you to acquit me, will you command me to use my legs ? and yet that were but light payment,—to dance out of your debt : But a good conscience will make any possible satisfaction, and so will I. All the gentlewomen here have forgiven me ;² if the gentlemen will not, then the gentlemen do not agree with the gentlewomen, which was never seen before in such an assembly.

¹ This epilogue was merely occasional, and alludes to some theatrical transaction. JOHNSON.

² *All the gentle women, &c.*] The trick of influencing one part of the audience by the favour of the other, has been played already in the epilogue to *As you like it*. JOHNSON.

*One word more, I beseech you. If you be not too much cloyed with fat meat, our humble author will continue the story, with Sir John in it, and make you merry with fair Katharine of France: where, for any thing I know, Falstaff shall die of a sweat, unless already he be killed with your hard opinions; for Oldcastle died a martyr, and this is not the man.*³ *My tongue is weary; when my legs are too, I will bid you good night: and so kneel down before you;—but, indeed, to pray for the queen.*⁴

³ — *where, for any thing I know, Falstaff shall die of a sweat, unless already he be killed with your hard opinions; for Oldcastle died a martyr, and this is not the man.*] Shakspeare, I think, meant to say, that “Falstaff may perhaps die of his debaucheries in France,”—(having mentioned Falstaff’s *death*, he then, with his usual licence, uses the word in a metaphorical sense, adding,) — “unless he be already *killed by the hard and unjust opinions*” of those who imagined that the knight’s character (like his predecessor) was intended as a ridicule on Sir John Oldcastle, the good Lord Cobham. This our author disclaims, reminding the audience that there can be no ground for such a supposition. I call them, (says he) *hard and unjust opinions*, “for Sir John Oldcastle was no debauchee, but a protestant martyr, and our Falstaff is *not the man* ;” i. e. is no representation of him, has no allusion whatsoever to him.

Shakspeare seems to have been pained by some report that his inimitable character, like the despicable buffoon of the old play of Henry V. whose dress and figure resembled that of Falstaff, was meant to throw an imputation on the memory of Lord Cobham; which, in the reign of so zealous a friend in the Protestant cause as Elizabeth, would not have been easily pardoned at court. Our author, had he been so inclined, (which we have no ground for supposing,) was much too wise to have ever directed any ridicule at the great martyr for that cause, which was so warmly espoused by his queen and patroness. The former ridiculous representations of Sir John Oldcastle on the stage were undoubtedly produced by papists, and probably often exhibited, in inferior theatres, to crowded audiences, between the years 1580 and 1590. MALONE.

⁴ — *to pray for the queen.*] It was the custom of the old players, at the end of the performance, to pray for their patrons.

Almost all the ancient interludes I have met with conclude with some solemn prayer for the king or queen, house of commons, &c. Hence, perhaps, the *Vivant Rex & Regina*, at the bottom of our modern play-bills. STEEVENS.

KING HENRY V.*

VOL. V.

L

* **KING HENRY V.**] This play was writ (as appears from a passage in the chorus to the fifth Act) at the time of the Earl of Essex's commanding the forces in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and not till after *Henry the Sixth* had been played, as may be seen by the conclusion of this play. POPE.

The transactions comprised in this historical play commence about the latter end of the first, and terminate in the eighth year of this king's reign: when he married Katharine princess of France, and closed up the differences betwixt England and that crown. THEOBALD.

This play, in the quarto edition, 1608, is styled *The Chronicle History of Henry*, &c. which seems to have been the title anciently appropriated to all Shakspeare's historical dramas. So, in *The Antipodes*, a comedy, by R. Brome, 1638:

"These lads can act the emperors' lives all over,

"And Shakspeare's *Chronicled Histories* to boot."

The players likewise, in the folio edition, 1623, rank these pieces under the title of *Histories*.

It is evident that a play on this subject had been performed before the year 1592. Nash, in *Pierce Penniless his Supplication to the Devil*, dated 1592, says:—"what a glorious thing it is to have *Henry the Fifth* represented on the stage, leading the French king prisoner, and forcing both him and the Dolphin to swear fealtie."

Perhaps this is the same play as was thus entered in the books of the Stationers' company: "Tho. Strode] May 2, 1594. A booke intituled *The famous Victories of Henry the Fifth, containing the honorable Battle of Agincourt*." There are two more entries of a play of *Henry V.* viz. between 1596 and 1615, and one August 14th, 1600. I have two copies of it in my possession; one without date, (which seems much the elder of the two,) and another, (apparently printed from it,) dated 1617, though printed by Bernard Alsop, (who was printer of the other edition,) and sold by the same person, and at the same place. Alsop appears to have been a printer before the year 1600, and was afterwards one of the twenty appointed by decree of the Star-chamber to print for this kingdom. I believe, however, this piece to have been prior to that of Shakspeare for several reasons. First, because it is highly probable that it is the very "displeasing play" alluded to in the epilogue to *The Second Part of King Henry IV.*—for *Oldcastle died a martyr*. Oldcastle is the Falstaff of the piece, which is despicable, and full of ribaldry and impiety from the first scene to the last.—Secondly, because Shakspeare seems to have taken not a few hints from it; for it comprehends, in some measure, the story of the two Parts of *Henry IV.* as well as of *Henry V.*: and no ignorance, I think, could debase the gold of Shakspeare into such dross; though no chemistry but that of Shakspeare could exalt

such base metal into gold.—When the Prince of Wales, in *Henry IV.* calls Falstaff *my old lad of the Castle*, it is probably but a sneering allusion to the deserved fate which this performance met with; for there is no proof that our poet was ever obliged to change the name of Oldcastle into that of Falstaff, though there is an absolute certainty that this piece must have been condemned by any audience before whom it was ever represented.—Lastly, because it appears (as Dr. Farmer has observed) from the *Jests* of the famous comedian, Tarlton, 4to. 1611, that he had been particularly celebrated in the part of the Clown,* in *Henry V.* and though this character does not exist in our play, we find it in the other, which, for the reasons already enumerated, I suppose to have been prior to this.

This anonymous play of *Henry V.* is neither divided into Acts or Scenes, is uncommonly short, and has all the appearance of having been imperfectly taken down during the representation. As much of it appears to have been omitted, we may suppose that the author did not think it convenient for his reputation to publish a more ample copy.

There is, indeed, a play, called *Sir John Oldcastle*, published in 1600, with the name of *William Shakspeare* prefixed to it. The prologue being very short, I shall quote it, as it serves to prove that a former piece, in which the character of *Oldcastle* was introduced, had given great offence:

“ The doubtful title (gentlemen) prefixt
 “ Upon the argument we have in hand,
 “ May breed suspense, and wrongfully disturbe
 “ The peaceful quiet of your settled thoughts.
 “ To stop which scruple, let this breefe suffice:
 “ It is no *pamper’d glutton* we present,
 “ Nor *aged counsellour to youthful sinne*;
 “ But one, whose vertue shone above the rest,
 “ A valiant martyr, and a vertuous peere;
 “ In whose true faith and loyalty exprest
 “ Unto his soveraigne, and his countries weale,
 “ We strive to pay that tribute of our love
 “ Your favours merit: let faire truth be grac’d,
 “ Since forg’d invention former time defac’d.”

STEEVENS,

* Mr. Oldys, in a manuscript note in his copy of Langbaine, says, that Tarleton appeared in the character of the Judge who receives the box on the ear. This judge is likewise a character in the old play. I may add, on the authority of the books at Stationers’ Hall, that Tarleton published what he called his *Farewell*, a ballad, in Sept. 1588. In Oct. 1589, was entered, “ Tarleton’s *Repentance*, and his *Farewell to his Friends in his Sickness a little before his Death* ;” in 1590, “ Tarleton’s *Newes out of Purgatorie* ;” and in the same year, “ *A pleasaunt Ditty Dialogue-wise, between Tarlton’s Ghost and Robyn Good-fellowe.*” STEEVENS.

The piece to which Nash alludes is the old anonymous play of *King Henry V.* which had been exhibited before the year 1589. Tarlton, the comedian, who performed in it both the parts of the Chief Justice and the Clown, having died in that year. It was entered on the Stationers' books in 1594, and, I believe, printed in that year, though I have not met with a copy of that date. An edition of it, printed in 1598, was in the valuable collection of Dr. Wright.

The play before us appears to have been written in the middle of the year 1599.

The old *King Henry V.* may be found among *Six old Plays on which Shakspeare founded, &c.* printed by S. Leacroft, 1778.
MALONE.

PERSONS REPRESENTED.

King Henry the Fifth.

Duke of Gloster, } Brothers to the King.
Duke of Bedford, }

Duke of Exeter, Uncle to the King.

Duke of York, Cousin to the King.

Earls of Salisbury, Westmoreland, and Warwick.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Bishop of Ely.

Earl of Cambridge, } Conspirators against the
Lord Scroop, } King.
Sir Thomas Grey, }

Sir Thomas Erpingham, Gower, Fluellen, Mac-
morris, Jamy, Officers in King Henry's Army.

Bates, Court, Williams, Soldiers in the same.

Nym, Bardolph, Pistol, formerly Servants to Fal-
staff, now Soldiers in the same.

Boy, Servant to them. A Herald. Chorus.

Charles the Sixth, King of France.

Lewis, the Dauphin.

Dukes of Burgundy, Orleans, and Bourbon.

The Constable of France.

Rambures, and Grandpree, French Lords.

Governor of Harfleur. Montjoy, a French Herald.

Ambassadors to the King of England.

Isabel, Queen of France.

Katharine, Daughter of Charles and Isabel.

Alice, a Lady attending on the Princess Katharine.

Quickly, Pistol's Wife, an Hostess.

Lords, Ladies, Officers, French and English Sol-
diers, Messengers, and Attendants.

The SCENE, at the Beginning of the Play, lies
in England; but afterwards wholly in France.

Enter CHORUS.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention !
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold¹ the swelling scene !
Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the port of Mars ; and, at his heels,
Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword, and
fire,
Crouch for employment. But pardon, gentles all,
The flat unraised spirit, that hath dar'd,
On this unworthy scaffold, to bring forth
So great an object : Can this cockpit hold
The vasty fields of France ? or may we cram
Within this wooden O,³ the very casques,⁴
That did affright the air at Agincourt ?
O, pardon ! since a crooked figure may
Attest, in little place, a million ;
And let us, ciphers to this great accompt,
On your imaginary forces⁵ work :
Suppose, within the girdle of these walls

¹ *O, for a muse of fire, &c.*] This goes, says Warburton, upon the notion of the Peripatetic system, which imagines several heavens one above another ; the last and highest of which was one of fire. It alludes likewise to the aspiring nature of fire, which, by its levity, at the separation of the chaos, took the highest seat of all the elements. JOHNSON.

² — *princes to act,*
And monarchs to behold —] Shakspeare does not seem to set distance enough between the performers and spectators.

³ *Within this wooden O,*] An allusion to the theatre where this history was exhibited, being, from its *circular* form, called *The Globe*.

⁴ — *the very casques,*] The helmets.

⁵ — *imaginary forces* —] *Imaginary* for *imaginative*, or your powers of fancy. Active and passive words are by this author frequently confounded. JOHNSON.

Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upreared and abutting fronts
The perilous, narrow ocean parts asunder.
Piece out our imperfections with your thoughts ;
Into a thousand parts divide one man,
And make imaginary puissance :⁶
Think, when we talk of horses, that you see them
Printing their proud hoofs i' the receiving earth :
For 'tis your thoughts that now must deck our
kings,
Carry them here and there ; jumping o'er times ;
Turning the accomplishment of many years
Into an hour-glass ; For the which supply,
Admit me chorus to this history ;
Who, prologue-like, your humble patience pray,
Gently to hear, kindly to judge, our play.

⁶ *And make imaginary puissance :*] This shows that Shakspeare was fully sensible of the absurdity of showing battles on the theatre, which, indeed, is never done, but tragedy becomes farce. Nothing can be represented to the eye, but by something like it, and *within a wooden O* nothing very like a battle can be exhibited.

KING HENRY V.

ACT. I.

SCENE I. London. *An Ante-chamber in the King's Palace.*

Enter the Archbishop of Canterbury,¹ and Bishop of Ely.²

Cant. My lord, I'll tell you,—that self bill is urg'd,
Which, in the eleventh year o' the last king's reign
Was like, and had indeed against us pass'd,
But that the scrambling and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question.

Ely. But how, my lord, shall we resist it now?

Cant. It must be thought on, If it pass against us,
We lose the better half of our possession;
For all the temporal lands, which men devout
By testament have given to the church,
Would they strip from us; being valued thus,—
As much as would maintain, to the king's honour,
Full fifteen earls, and fifteen hundred knights;
Six thousand and two hundred good esquires;
And, to relief of lazars, and weak age,
Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil,

¹ — of Canterbury,] Henry Chicheley, a Carthusian monk, recently promoted to the see of Canterbury.

² — Ely.] John Fordham, consecrated 1388; died 1426.

A hundred alms-houses, right well supplied ;
 And to the coffers of the king beside,
 A thousand pounds by the year : Thus runs the bill.

Ely. This would drink deep.

Cant. "Twould drink the cup and all.

Ely. But what prevention ?

Cant. The king is full of grace, and fair regard.

Ely. And a true lover of the holy church.

Cant. The courses of his youth promis'd it not.
 The breath no sooner left his father's body,
 But that his wildness, mortified in him,
 Seem'd to die too : yea, at that very moment,
 Consideration like an angel came,
 And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him ;
 Leaving his body as a paradise,
 To envelop and contain celestial spirits.
 Never was such a sudden scholar made :
 Never came reformation in a flood,⁹
 With such a heady current, scouring faults ;
 Nor never Hydra-headed wilfulness
 So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
 As in this king.

Ely. We are blessed in the change.

Cant. Hear him but reason in divinity,
 And, all-admiring, with an inward wish
 You would desire, the king were made a prelate :
 Hear him debate of commonwealth affairs,
 You would say,—it hath been all-in-all his study ;
 List his discourse of war, and you shall hear
 A fearful battle render'd you in musick :
 Turn him to any cause of policy,
 The Gordian knot of it he will unloose,
 Familiar as his garter ; that, when he speaks

⁹ *Never came reformation in a flood,*] Alluding to the method by which Hercules cleansed the famous stables, when he turned a river through them. Hercules still is in our author's head, when he mentions the Hydra. JOHNSON.

The air, a charter'd libertine, is still,¹
 And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
 To steal his sweet and honeyed sentences ;
 So that the art and practick part of life²
 Must be the mistress to this theorick :
 Which is a wonder, how his grace should glean it,
 Since his addiction was to courses vain :
 His companies³ unletter'd, rude, and shallow ;
 His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports ;
 And never noted in him any study,
 Any retirement, any sequestration
 From open haunts and popularity.⁴

Ely. The strawberry grows underneath the nettle :
 And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
 Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality :
 And so the prince obscur'd his contemplation
 Under the veil of wildness ; which, no doubt,
 Grew like the summer grass, fastest by night,
 Unseen, yet crescive in his faculty.⁵

Cant. It must be so : for miracles are ceas'd ;
 And therefore we must needs admit the means,
 How things are perfected.

Ely. But, my good lord,
 How now for mitigation of this bill
 Urg'd by the commons ? Doth his majesty

¹ *The air, &c.*] This line is exquisitely beautiful.

² *So that the art and practick part of life —*] He discourses with so much skill on all subjects, that *the art and practice of life must be the mistress or teacher of his theorick* ; that is, that his theory must have been taught by art and practice ; which, says he, is strange, since he could see little of the true art or practice among his loose companions, nor ever retired to digest his practice into theory. *Art* is used by the author for *practice*, as distinguished from *science*, or *theory*. JOHNSON.

³ *— companies —*] is here used for *companions*. It is used by other authors of Shakspeare's age in the same sense.

⁴ *— popularity.*] i. e. plebeian intercourse ; an unusual sense of the word.

⁵ *— crescive in his faculty.*] Increasing in its proper power.

Incline to it, or no ?

Cant. He seems indifferent ;
Or, rather, swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing the exhibitors against us :
For I have made an offer to his majesty,—
Upon our spiritual convocation ;
And in regard of causes now in hand,
Which I have open'd to his grace at large,
As touching France,—to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy yet
Did to his predecessors part withal.

Ely. How did this offer seem receiv'd, my lord ?

Cant. With good acceptance of his majesty ;
Save, that there was not time enough to hear
(As, I perceiv'd, his grace would fain have done,)
The severals, and unhidden passages,⁶
Of his true titles to some certain dukedoms ;
And, generally, to the crown and seat of France,
Deriv'd from Edward, his great grandfather.

Ely. What was the impediment that broke this
off ?

Cant. The French ambassador, upon that instant,
Crav'd audience : and the hour, I think, is come,
To give him hearing : Is it four o'clock ?

Ely. It is.

Cant. Then go we in, to know his embassy ;
Which I could, with a ready guess, declare,
Before the Frenchman speak a word of it.

Ely. I'll wait upon you ; and I long to hear it.

[*Exeunt.*

⁶ *The severals, and unhidden passages,*] This line I suspect of corruption, though it may be fairly enough explained : the *passages* of his *titles* are the *lines* of *succession* by which his claims descend. *Unhidden* is *open, clear.* JOHNSON.

SCENE II.

The same. A Room of State in the same.

Enter King HENRY, GLOSTER, BEDFORD, EXETER, WARWICK, WESTMORELAND, and Attendants.

K. Hen. Where is my gracious Lord of Canterbury?

Exc. Not here in presence.

K. Hen. Send for him, good uncle.

West. Shall we call in the ambassador, my liege?

K. Hen. Not yet, my cousin; we would be resolv'd,

Before we hear him, of some things of weight,
That task⁷ our thoughts concerning us and France.

Enter the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of Ely.

Cant. God, and his angels, guard your sacred throne,

And make you long become it!

K. Hen. Sure, we thank you.

My learned lord, we pray you to proceed;

And justly and religiously unfold,

Why the law Salique, that they have in France,

Or should, or should not, bar us in our claim.

And God forbid, my dear and faithful lord,

That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading,

Or nicely charge your understanding soul⁸

⁷ — task —] Keep busied with scruples and laborious disquisitions.

⁸ Or nicely charge your understanding soul —] Take heed, lest by nice and subtle sophistry you burthen your knowing soul, or

That the land Salique lies in Germany,
 Between the floods of Sala and of Elbe :
 Where Charles the great, having subdued the Sax-
 ons,
 There left behind and settled certain French ;
 Who, holding in disdain the German women,
 For some dishonest manners of their life,
 Establish'd there this law,—to wit, no female
 Should be inheritrix in Salique land ;
 Which Salique, as I said, 'twixt Elbe and Sala,
 Is at this day in Germany call'd—Meisen.
 Thus doth it well appear, the Salique law
 Was not devised for the realm of France ;
 Nor did the French possess the Salique land
 Until four hundred one and twenty years
 After defunction of king Pharamond,
 Idly suppos'd the founder of this law ;
 Who died within the year of our redemption
 Four hundred twenty-six ; and Charles the great
 Subdued the Saxons, and did seat the French
 Beyond the river Sala, in the year
 Eight hundred five. Besides, their writers say,
 King Pepin, which deposed Childerick,
 Did, as heir general, being descended
 Of Blithild, which was daughter to king Clothair,
 Make claim and title to the crown of France.
 Hugh Capet also,—that usurp'd the crown
 Of Charles the duke of Lorain, sole heir male
 Of the true line and stock of Charles the great,—
 To fine his title with some show of truth,³
 (Though, in pure truth, it was corrupt and naught,)
 Convey'd himself⁴ as heir to the lady Lingare,
 Daughter to Charlemain, who was the son
 To Lewis the emperor, and Lewis the son

³ *To fine his title, &c.] To fine his title, is to make it showy or specious by some appearance of justice. STEEVENS.*

⁴ *Convey'd himself —] Derived his title.*

Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
 Forage in blood of French nobility.
 O noble English, that could entertain
 With half their forces the full pride of France;
 And let another half stand laughing by,
 All out of work, and cold for action!

Ely. Awake remembrance of these valiant dead,
 And with your puissant arm renew their feats:
 You are their heir, you sit upon their throne;
 The blood and courage, that renowned them,
 Runs in your veins; and my thrice-puissant liege
 Is in the very May-morn of his youth,
 Ripe for exploits and mighty enterprizes.

Ere. Your brother kings and monarchs of the earth
 Do all expect that you should rouse yourself,
 As did the former lions of your blood.

West. They know, your grace hath cause, and
 means, and might;
 So hath your highness; never king of England
 Had nobles richer, and more loyal subjects;
 Whose hearts have left their bodies here in England,
 And lie pavilion'd in the fields of France.

Cant. O, let their bodies follow, my dear liege,
 With blood, and sword, and fire, to win your right:
 In aid whereof, we of the spirituality
 Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,
 As never did the clergy at one time
 Bring in to any of your ancestors.

K. Hen. We must not only arm to invade the
 French;
 But lay down our proportions to defend
 Against the Scot, who will make road upon us
 With all advantages.

Cant. They of those marches,⁶ gracious sovereign,

⁶ *They of those marches,*] The *marches* are the borders, the limits, the confines. Hence the *Lords Marchers*, i. e. the lords presidents of the *marches*, &c.

Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.

K. Hen. We do not mean the coursing snatchers
only,
But fear the main intendment⁷ of the Scot,
Who hath been still a giddy neighbour to us;
For you shall read, that my great grandfather
Never went with his forces into France,
But that the Scot on his unfurnish'd kingdom
Came pouring, like the tide into a breach,
With ample and brim fulness of his force;
Galling the gleaned land with hot essays;
Girding with grievous siege, castles and towns;
'That England, being empty of defence,
Hath shook, and trembled at the ill neighbourhood.

Cant. She hath been then more fear'd⁸ than
harm'd, my liege:
For hear her but exempl'd by herself,—
When all her chivalry hath been in France,
And she a mourning widow of her nobles,
She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken, and impounded as a stray,
The king of Scots; whom she did send to France,
To fill kings Edward's fame with prisoner kings;
And make your chronicle as rich with praise,
As is the ooze and bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sumless treasures.

West. But there's a saying, very old and true,—
If that you will France win,
Then with Scotland first begin:
For once the eagle England being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weasel Scot

⁷ — the main intendment —] *Intendment* is here perhaps used for *intention*, which, in our author's time, signified *extreme exertion*. The *main intendment* may, however, mean, the *general disposition*.

⁸ — fear'd —] i. e. frightened.

Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs ;
 Playing the mouse, in absence of the cat,
 To spoil and havock more than she can eat.

Exe. It follows then, the cat must stay at home :
 Yet that is but a curs'd necessity ;
 Since we have locks to safeguard necessities,
 And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.
 While that the armed hand doth fight abroad,
 The advised head defends itself at home :
 For government, though high, and low, and lower,
 Put into parts, doth keep in one concent ;⁹
 Congruing in a full and natural close,
 Like musick.

Cant. True : therefore doth heaven divide
 The state of man in divers functions,
 Setting endeavour in continual motion ;
 To which is fixed, as an aim or butt,
 Obedience :¹ for so work the honey bees ;
 Creatures, that, by a rule in nature, teach
 The act of order to a peopled kingdom.
 They have a king, and officers of sorts :²
 Where some, like magistrates, correct at home ;
 Others like merchants, venture trade abroad ;
 Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,

⁹ — in one concent ;] I learn from Dr. Burney, that *consent* is connected harmony, in general, and not confined to any specific consonance. Thus, (says the same elegant and well-informed writer,) *concentio* and *concentus* are both used by Cicero for the union of voices or instruments in what we should now call a chorus, or concert. STEEVENS.

¹ *Setting endeavour in continual motion ;*

To which is fixed, as an aim or butt,

Obedience :] Neither the sense nor the construction of this passage is very obvious. The construction is, *endeavour,—as an aim or butt to which endeavour, obedience is fixed.* The sense is, that all endeavour is to terminate in obedience, to be subordinate to the publick good and general design of government.

² — and officers of sorts :] Officers of *sorts* means officers of different degrees.

Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds ;
 Which pillage they with merry march bring home
 To the tent-royal of their emperor :
 Who, busied in his majesty, surveys
 The singing masons building roofs of gold ;
 The civil³ citizens kneading up the honey ;
 The poor mechanick porters crouding in
 Their heavy burdens at his narrow gate ;
 The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
 Delivering o'er to éxecutors⁴ pale
 The lazy yawning drone. I this infer,—
 That many things, having full reference
 To one concent, may work contrariously ;
 As many arrows, loosed several ways,
 Fly to one mark ;
 As many several ways meet in one town ;
 As many fresh streams run in one self sea ;
 As many lines close in the dial's center ;
 So may a thousand actions, once afoot,
 End in one purpose, and be all well borne
 Without defeat. Therefore to France, my liege.
 Divide your happy England into four ;
 Whereof take you one quarter into France,
 And you withal shall make all Gallia shake.
 If we, with thrice that power left at home,
 Cannot defend our own door from the dog,
 Let us be worried ; and our nation lose
 The name of hardiness, and policy.

K. Hen. Call in the messengers sent from the Dauphin.

[Exit an Attendant. The King ascends his Throne.]

Now are we well resolv'd ; and,—by God's help ;
 And yours, the noble sinews of our power,—
 France being ours, we'll bend it to our awe,

³ — civil —] i. e. sober, grave.

⁴ — to éxecutors —] *Executors* is here used for *executioners*.

Or break it all to pieces : Or there we'll sit,
 Ruling, in large and ample empery,⁵
 O'er France, and all her almost kingly dukedoms :
 Or lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
 Tombless, with no remembrance over them :
 Either our history shall, with full mouth,
 Speak freely of our acts ; or else our grave,
 Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
 Not worship'd with a waxen epitaph.

Enter Ambassadors of France.

Now are we well prepar'd to know the pleasure
 Of our fair cousin Dauphin ; for, we hear,
 Your greeting is from him, not from the king.

Amb. May it please your majesty, to give us leave
 Freely to render what we have in charge ;
 Or shall we sparingly show you far off
 The Dauphin's meaning, and our embassy ?

K. Hen. We are no tyrant, but a Christian king ;
 Unto whose grace our passion is as subject,
 As are our wretches fetter'd in our prisons :
 Therefore, with frank and with uncurbed plainness
 Tell us the Dauphin's mind.

Amb. Thus then, in few.
 Your highness, lately sending into France,
 Did claim some certain dukedoms, in the right
 Of your great predecessor, king Edward the third.
 In answer of which claim, the prince our master
 Says,—that you savour too much of your youth ;
 And bids you be advis'd, there's nought in France,
 That can be with a nimble galliard won ;⁶
 You cannot revel into dukedoms there :

⁵ ——— *emperry,*] This word, which signifies *dominion*, is now obsolete, though formerly in general use.

⁶ ——— *a nimble galliard won ;*] A *galliard* was an ancient dance, now obsolete.

He therefore sends you, meeter for your spirit,
This tun of treasure ; and, in lieu of this,
Desires you, let the dukedoms, that you claim,
Hear no more of you. This the Dauphin speaks.

K. Hen. What treasure, uncle ?

Ere.

Tennis-balls, my tiege.

K. Hen. We are glad, the Dauphin is so pleasant
with us ;

His present, and your pains, we thank you for :
When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, by God's grace, play a set,
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard :
Tell him, he hath made a match with such a
wrangler,

That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
With chaces.⁷ And we understand him well,
How he comes o'er us with our wilder days,
Not measuring what use we made of them.
We never valu'd this poor seat of England ;⁸
And therefore, living hence,⁹ did give ourself
To barbarous license ; As 'tis ever common,
That men are merriest when they are from home.
But tell the Dauphin,—I will keep my state ;
Be like a king, and show my sail of greatness,
When I do rouse me in my throne of France :
For that I have laid by¹ my majesty,
And plodded like a man for working-days ;
But I will rise there with so full a glory,
That I will dazzle all the eyes of France,
Yea, strike the Dauphin blind to look on us.

⁷ — *chaces.*] *Chace* is a term at tennis.

⁸ — *this poor seat of England ;*] By the *seat* of England, the King means the throne.

⁹ *And therefore, living hence,*] *Living hence* means, withdrawing from the court, the place in which he is now speaking.

¹ *For that I have laid by —*] To qualify myself for this undertaking, I have descended from my station, and studied the arts of life in a lower character. JOHNSON.

And tell the pleasant prince,—this mock of his
 Hath turn'd his balls to gun-stones ;² and his soul
 Shall stand sore charged for the wasteful vengeance
 That shall fly with them : for many a thousand
 widows

Shall this his mock mock out of their dear hus-
 bands ;

Mock mothers from their sons, mock castles down ;
 And some are yet ungotten, and unborn,
 That shall have cause to curse the Dauphin's scorn.
 But this lies all within the will of God,
 To whom I do appeal ; And in whose name,
 Tell you the Dauphin, I am coming on,
 To venge me as I may, and to put forth
 My rightful hand in a well-hallow'd cause,
 So, get you hence in peace ; and tell the Dauphin,
 His jest will savour but of shallow wit,
 When thousands weep, more than did laugh at it.—
 Convey them with safe conduct.—Fare you well.

[*Exeunt* Ambassadors.

Exe. This was a merry message.

K. Hen. We hope to make the sender blush at it.

[*Descends from his Throne.*

Therefore, my lords, omit no happy hour,
 That may give furtherance to our expedition :
 For we have now no thought in us but France ;
 Save those to God, that run before our business.
 Therefore, let our proportions for these wars
 Be soon collected ; and all things thought upon,
 That may, with reasonable swiftness, add
 More feathers to our wings ; for, God before,
 We'll chide this Dauphin at his father's door.
 Therefore, let every man now task his thought,
 That this fair action may on foot be brought.

[*Exeunt.*

² — his balls to gun-stones ;] When ordnance was first used,
 they discharged balls, not of iron, but of stone.

ACT II.

Enter CHORUS.

Chor. Now all the youth of England are on fire,
 And silken dalliance in the wardrobe lies ;
 Now thrive the armourers, and honour's thought
 Reigns solely in the breast of every man :
 They sell the pasture now, to buy the horse ;
 Following the mirror of all Christian kings,
 With winged heels, as English Mercuries.
 For now sits Expectation in the air ;
 And hides a sword, from hilts unto the point,
 With crowns imperial, crowns, and coronets,
 Promis'd to Harry, and his followers.
 The French, advis'd by good intelligence
 Of this most dreadful preparation,
 Shake in their fear ; and with pale policy
 Seek to divert the English purposes.
 O England !—model to thy inward greatness,
 Like little body with a mighty heart,—
 What might'st thou do, that honour would thee do,
 Were all thy children kind and natural !
 But see thy fault ! France hath in thee found out
 A nest of hollow bosoms, which he fills
 With treacherous crowns ; and three corrupted
 men,—
 One, Richard earl of Cambridge ; and the second,
 Henry lord Scroop of Masham ; and the third,
 Sir Thomas Grey knight of Northumberland,—
 Have, for the gilt of France,³ (O guilt, indeed !)
 Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France ;

³ — *the gilt of France,*] *Gilt*, which, in our author, generally signifies *a display of gold*, in the present instance, means *golden money*.

And by their hands this grace of kings must die,
(If hell and treason hold their promises,)
Ere he take ship for France, and in Southampton.
Linger your patience on ; and well digest
The abuse of distance, while we force a play.⁴
The sum is paid ; the traitors are agreed ;
The king is set from London ; and the scene
Is now transported, gentles, to Southampton :
There is the playhouse now, there must you sit :
And thence to France shall we convey you safe,
And bring you back, charming the narrow seas
To give you gentle pass ; for, if we may,
We'll not offend one stomach with our play.
But, till the king come forth, and not till then,
Unto Southampton do we shift our scene. [*Exit.*

SCENE I.

The same. Eastcheap.

Enter NYM and BARDOLPH.

Bard. Well met, corporal Nym.

Nym. Good morrow, lieutenant Bardolph.

Bard. What, are ancient Pistol and you friends yet ?

Nym. For my part, I care not : I say little ; but when time shall serve, there shall be smiles ;—but that shall be as it may. I dare not fight ; but I will wink, and hold out mine iron : It is a simple one ; but what though ? it will toast cheese ; and it will endure cold as another man's sword will : and there's the humour of it.

Bard. I will bestow a breakfast, to make you

⁴ ——— *while we force a play.*] To *force a play*, is to produce a play by compelling many circumstances into a narrow compass.

friends; and we'll be all three sworn brothers to France;⁵ let it be so, good corporal Nym.

Nym. 'Faith, I will live so long as I may, that's the certain of it; and when I cannot live any longer, I will do as I may: that is my rest, that is the rendezvous of it.

Bard. It is certain, corporal, that he is married to Nell Quickly: and, certainly, she did you wrong; for you were troth-plight to her.

Nym. I cannot tell; things must be as they may: men may sleep, and they may have their throats about them at that time; and, some say, knives have edges. It must be as it may: though patience be a tired mare, yet she will plod. There must be conclusions. Well, I cannot tell.

Enter PISTOL and Mrs. QUICKLY.

Bard. Here comes ancient Pistol, and his wife:—good corporal, be patient here.—How now, mine host Pistol?

Pist. Base tike, call'st thou me—host? Now, by this hand I swear, I scorn the term; Nor shall my Nell keep lodgers.

Quick. No, by my troth, not long: for we cannot lodge and board a dozen or fourteen gentlewomen, that live honestly by the prick of their needles, but it will be thought we keep a bawdy-house straight. [*Nym draws his sword.*] O well-a-day, Lady, if he be not drawn now! O Lord!

⁵ ——— *and we'll be all three sworn brothers to France:*] The humour of *sworn brothers* should be opened a little. In the time of adventure, it was usual for two chiefs to bind themselves to share in each other's fortune, and divide their acquisitions between them. So, in the Conqueror's expedition, Robert de Oily, and Roger de Ivery, were *fratres jurati*; and Robert gave one of the honours he received to his *sworn brother* Roger. So these three scoundrels set out for France, as if they were going to make a conquest of the kingdom.

here's corporal Nym's—now shall we have wilful adultery and murder committed. Good lieutenant Bardolph,—good corporal, offer nothing here.

Nym. Pish!

Pist. Pish for thee, Iceland dog! thou prick-eared cur of Iceland.

Quick. Good corporal Nym, show the valour of a man, and put up thy sword.

Nym. Will you shog off? I would have you *solus*.
[*Sheathing his sword.*]

Pist. *Solus*, egregious dog? O viper vile!

The *solus* in thy most marvellous face;
The *solus* in thy teeth, and in thy throat,
And in thy hateful lungs, yea, in thy maw, perdy;
And, which is worse, within thy nasty mouth!
I do retort the *solus* in thy bowels:
For I can take, and Pistol's cock is up,
And flashing fire will follow.

Nym. I am not Barbason,⁶ you cannot conjure me. I have an humour to knock you indifferently well: If you grow foul with me, Pistol, I will scour you with my rapier, as I may, in fair terms: if you would walk off, I would prick your guts a little, in good terms, as I may; and that's the humour of it.

Pist. O braggard vile, and damned furious wight!

The grave doth gape, and doting death is near;
Therefore exhale.⁷ [Pistol and Nym draw.]

Bard. Hear me, hear me what I say:—he that

⁶ *I am not Barbason* ;] *Barbason* is the name of a dæmon mention in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. The unmeaning tumour of Pistol's speech very naturally reminds Nym of the sounding nonsense uttered by *conjurers*.

⁷ *Therefore exhale.*] *Exhale*, perhaps here signifies *draw*, or, in Pistol's language, *hale*, or *lug out* : but more probably it means—*therefore breathe your last, or die*, a threat common enough among dramattick heroes of a higher rank than Pistol, who only expresses this idea in the fantastick language peculiar to his character.

strikes the first stroke, I'll run him up to the hilts,
as I am a soldier. [*Draws.*]

Pist. An oath of mickle might; and fury shall
abate.

Give me thy fist, thy fore-foot to me give;
Thy spirits are most tall.

Nym. I will cut thy throat, one time or other, in
fair terms; that is the humour of it.

Pist. *Coupe le gorge*, that's the word?—I thee
defy again.

O hound of Crete, think'st thou my spouse to get?
No; to the spital go,
And from the powdering tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind,
Doll Tear-sheet she by name, and her espouse:
I have, and I will hold, the *quondam* Quickly
For the only she; and—*Pauca*, there's enough.

Enter the Boy.

Boy. Mine host Pistol, you must come to my
master,—and you, hostess;—he is very sick, and
would to bed.—Good Bardolph, put thy nose be-
tween his sheets, and do the office of a warming-
pan: 'faith, he's very ill.

Bard. Away, you rogue.

Quick. By my troth, he'll yield the crow a pudding
one of these days; the king has killed his heart.—
Good husband, come home presently.

[*Exeunt Mrs. QUICKLY and Boy.*]

Bard. Come, shall I make you two friends? We
must to France together; Why, the devil, should
we keep knives to cut one another's throats?

Pist. Let floods o'erswell, and fiends for food
howl on!

Nym. You'll pay me the eight shillings I won of
you at betting?

Pist. Base is the slave that pays.

Nym. That now I will have ; that's the humour of it.

Pist. As manhood shall compound ; Push home.

Bard. By this sword, he that makes the first thrust, I'll kill him ; by this sword, I will.

Pist. Sword is an oath, and oaths must have their course.

Bard. Corporal Nym, an thou wilt be friends, be friends : an thou wilt not, why then be enemies with me too. Pr'ythee, put up.

Nym. I shall have my eight shillings, I won of you at betting ?

Pist. A noble shalt thou have, and present pay ;
And liquor likewise will I give to thee,
And friendship shall combine, and brotherhood ;
I'll live by Nym, and Nym shall live by me ;—
Is not this just ?—for I shall sutler be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue.
Give me thy hand.

Nym. I shall have my noble ?

Pist. In cash most justly paid.

Nym. Well then, that's the humour of it.

Re-enter Mrs. QUICKLY.

Quick. As ever you came of women, come in quickly to sir John : Ah, poor heart ! he is so shaken of a burning quotidian tertian, that it is most lamentable to behold. Sweet men, come to him.

Nym. The king hath run bad humours on the knight, that's the even of it.

Pist. Nym, thou hast spoke the right ;
His heart is fracted and corroborate.

Nym. The king is a good king : but it must be as it may ; he passes some humours, and careers.

Pist. Let us condole the knight; for, lambkins,
we will live. *[Exeunt.]*

SCENE II.

Southampton. *A Council-Chamber.*

Enter EXETER, BEDFORD, *and* WESTMORELAND.

Bed. 'Fore God, his grace is bold, to trust these
traitors.

Exe. They shall be apprehended by and by.

West. How smooth and even they do bear them-
selves!

As if allegiance in their bosoms sat,
Crowned with faith, and constant loyalty.

Bed. The king hath note of all that they intend,
By interception which they dream not of.

Exe. Nay, but the man that was his bedfellow,
Whom he hath cloy'd and grac'd with princely
favours,—

That he should, for a foreign purse, so sell
His sovereign's life to death and treachery!

Trumpet sounds. Enter King HENRY, SCROOP,
CAMBRIDGE, GREY, *Lords and Attendants.*

K. Hen. Now sits the wind fair, and we will
aboard.

My lord of Cambridge,—and my kind lord of
Masham,—

And you, my gentle knight,—give me your
thoughts:

Think you not, that the powers we bear with us,
Will cut their passage through the force of France;
Doing the execution, and the act,

For which we have in head assembled them?⁸

Scroop. No doubt, my liege, if each man do his best.

K. Hen. I doubt not that: since we are well persuaded,

We carry not a heart with us from hence,
That grows not in a fair consent with ours;
Nor leave not one behind, that doth not wish
Success and conquest to attend on us.

Cam. Never was monarch better fear'd, and lov'd,
Than is your majesty; there's not, I think, a subject,
That sits in heart-grief and uneasiness
Under the sweet shade of your government.

Grey. Even those, that were your father's enemies,
Have steep'd their galls in honey; and do serve you
With hearts create⁹ of duty and of zeal.

K. Hen. We therefore have great cause of thankfulness;
And shall forget the office of our hand,
Sooner than quittance of desert and merit,
According to the weight and worthiness.

Scroop. So service shall with steeled sinews toil;
And labour shall refresh itself with hope,
To do your grace incessant services.

K. Hen. We judge no less.—Uncle of Exeter,
Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
That rail'd against our person: we consider,
It was excess of wine that set him on;
And, on his more advice,¹ we pardon him.

Scroop. That's mercy, but too much security:
Let him be punish'd, sovereign; lest example

⁸ *For which we have in head assembled them?*] *In head* seems synonymous with the modern military term *in force*.

⁹ — *hearts create*—] *Hearts compounded or made up of duty and zeal*.

¹ — *more advice,*] *On his return to more coolness of mind*.

Breed, by his sufferance, more of such a kind.

K. Hen. O, let us yet be merciful.

Cam. So may your highness, and yet punish too.

Grey. Sir, you show great mercy, if you give him life,

After the taste of much correction.

K. Hen. Alas, your too much love and care of me
Are heavy orisons 'gainst this poor wretch.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,²

Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,³
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested,

Appear before us?—We'll yet enlarge that man,
Though Cambridge, Scroop, and Grey,—in their dear care,

And tender preservation of our person,—

Would have him punish'd. And now to our French causes ;

Who are the late commissioners ?⁴

Cam. I one, my lord ;

Your highness bade me ask for it to-day.

Scroop. So did you me, my liege.

Grey. And me, my royal sovereign.

K. Hen. Then, Richard, earl of Cambridge, there is yours :—

There yours, lord Scroop of Masham ;—and, sir knight,

Grey of Northumberland, this same is yours :—

Read them ; and know, I know your worthiness.—

My lord of Westmoreland,—and uncle Exeter,—

² ——— *proceeding on distemper,*] It has been just said by the king, that *it was excess of wine that set him on*, and *distemper* may therefore mean *intoxication*. *Distemper'd in liquor* is still a common expression.

³ ——— *how shall we stretch our eye,*] If we may not *wink* at small faults, *how wide must we open our eyes* at great.

⁴ *Who are the late commissioners?*] That is, as appears from the sequel, who are the persons lately appointed commissioners?

We will aboard to-night.—Why, how now, gentlemen?

What see you in those papers, that you lose
So much complexion?—look ye, how they change!
Their cheeks are paper.—Why, what read you
there,

That hath so cowarded and chas'd your blood
Out of appearance?

Cam. I do confess my fault;
And do submit me to your highness' mercy.

Grey. Scroop. To which we all appeal.

K. Hen. The mercy, that was quick' in us but
late,

By your own counsel is suppress'd and kill'd:
You must not dare, for shame, to talk of mercy;
For your own reasons turn into your bosoms,
As dogs upon their masters, worrying them.—
See you, my princes, and my noble peers,
These English monsters! My lord of Cambridge
here,—

You know, how apt our love was, to accord
To furnish him with all appertinents
Belonging to his honour; and this man
Hath, for a few light crowns, lightly conspir'd,
And sworn unto the practices of France,
To kill us here in Hampton: to the which,
This knight, no less for bounty bound to us
Than Cambridge is,—hath likewise sworn.—But O!
What shall I say to thee, lord Scroop; thou cruel,
Ingrateful, savage, and inhuman creature!
Thou, that did'st bear the key of all my counsels,
That knew'st the very bottom of my soul,
That almost might'st have coin'd me into gold,
Would'st thou have practis'd on me for thy use?
May it be possible, that foreign hire

⁊ ——— quick —] That is, *living*.

Could out of thee extract one spark of evil,
 That might annoy my finger? 'tis so strange,
 That, though the truth of it stands off as gross
 As black from white,⁶ my eye will scarcely see it.
 Treason, and murder, ever kept together,
 As two yoke-devils sworn to either's purpose,
 Working so grossly⁷ in a natural cause,
 That admiration did not whoop at them:
 But thou, 'gainst all proportion, didst bring in
 Wonder, to wait on treason, and on murder:
 And whatsoever cunning fiend it was,
 That wrought upon thee so preposterously,
 Hath got the voice in hell for excellence:
 And other devils, that suggest by treasons,
 Do botch and bungle up damnation
 With patches, colours, and with forms being fetch'd
 From glistering semblances of piety;
 But he, that temper'd thee,⁸ bade thee stand up,
 Gave thee no instance why thou should'st do trea-
 son,
 Unless to dub thee with the name of traitor.
 If that same dæmon, that hath gull'd thee thus,
 Should with his lion gait walk the whole world,
 He might return to vasty Tartar⁹ back,
 And tell the legions—I can never win
 A soul so easy as that Englishman's.
 O, how hast thou with jealousy infected

⁶ ——— *though the truth of it stands off as gross*
As black from white,] Though the truth be as apparent and
 visible as black and white contiguous to each other. To *stand off*
 is *être relevé*, to be prominent to the eye, as the strong parts of a
 picture.

⁷ ——— *so grossly* —] *Palpably*; with a plain and visible con-
 nection of cause and effect.

⁸ ——— *he, that temper'd thee,*] i. e. rendered thee pliable to
 his will.

⁹ ——— *vasty Tartar* —] i. e. *Tartarus*, the fabled place of fu-
 ture punishment.

The sweetness of affiance!¹ Show men dutiful?
 Why, so didst thou: Seem they grave and learned?
 Why, so didst thou: Come they of noble family?
 Why, so didst thou: Seem they religious?
 Why, so didst thou: Or are they spare in diet;
 Free from gross passion, or of mirth, or anger;
 Constant in spirit, not swerving with the blood;
 Garnish'd and deck'd in modest complement;²
 Not working with the eye, without the ear,³
 And, but in purged judgment, trusting neither?
 Such, and so finely bolted,⁴ didst thou seem:
 And thus thy fall hath left a kind of blot,
 To mark the full-fraught man, and best indued,
 With some suspicion. I will weep for thee;
 For this revolt of thine, methinks, is like
 Another fall of man.—Their faults are open,
 Arrest them to the answer of the law;—
 And God acquit them of their practices!

Etc. I arrest thee of high treason, by the name of Richard earl of Cambridge.

I arrest thee of high treason, by the name of Henry lord Scroop of Masham.

¹ *O, how hast thou with jealousy infected*

The sweetness of affiance!] Shakspeare uses this aggravation of the guilt of treachery with great judgment. One of the worst consequences of breach of trust is the diminution of that confidence which makes the happiness of life, and the dissemination of suspicion, which is the poison of society. JOHNSON.

² *Garnish'd and deck'd in modest complement;*] *Complements*, in the age of Shakspeare, meant the same as *accomplishments* in the present one.

³ *Not working with the eye, without the ear,*] The king means to say of Scroop, that he was a cautious man, who knew that *fronti nulla fides*, that a specious appearance was deceitful, and therefore did not *work with the eye, without the ear*, did not trust the air or look of any man till he had tried him by enquiry and conversation.

⁴ — *and so finely bolted,*] *Bolted* is the same with *sifted*, and has consequently the meaning of *refined*.

I arrest thee of high treason, by the name of Thomas Grey, knight of Northumberland.

Scroop. Our purposes God justly hath discover'd ;
And I repent my fault, more than my death ;
Which I beseech your highness to forgive,
Although my body pay the price of it.

Cam. For me,—the gold of France did not seduce ;
Although I did admit it as a motive,
The sooner to effect what I intended :
But God be thanked for prevention ;
Which I in sufferance heartily will rejoice,^s
Beseeching God, and you, to pardon me.

Grey. Never did faithful subject more rejoice
At the discovery of most dangerous treason,
Than I do at this hour joy o'er myself,
Prevented from a damned enterprize :
My fault, but not my body, pardon, sovereign.

K. Hen. God quit you in his mercy ! Hear your sentence.

You have conspir'd against our royal person,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his
coffers

Receiv'd the golden earnest of our death ;
Wherein you would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to servitude,
His subjects to oppression and contempt,
And his whole kingdom unto desolation.

Touching our person, seek we no revenge ;
But we our kingdom's safety must so tender,
Whose ruin you three sought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. Get you therefore hence,

^s *Which I in sufferance heartily will rejoice,*] Cambridge means to say, at which prevention, or, which intended scheme that it was prevented, I shall rejoice. Shakspeare has many such elliptical expressions. The intended scheme that he alludes to, was the taking off Henry, to make room for his brother-in-law.

Poor miserable wretches, to your death:
The taste whereof, God, of his mercy, give you
Patience to endure, and true repentance
Of all your dear offences!—Bear them hence.

[*Exeunt Conspirators, guarded.*

Now, Lords, for France; the enterprize whereof
Shall be to you, as us, like glorious.

We doubt not of a fair and lucky war;
Since God so graciously hath brought to light
This dangerous treason, lurking in our way,
To hinder our beginnings, we doubt not now,
But every rub is smoothed on our way.

Then, forth, dear countrymen; let us deliver
Our puissance into the hand of God,
Putting it straight in expedition.

Cheerly to sea; the signs of war advance:

No king of England, if not king of France.

[*Exeunt.*

SCENE III.

London. *Mrs. Quickly's House in Eastcheap.*

Enter PISTOL, *Mrs. QUICKLY*, NYM, BARDOLPH,
and Boy.

Quick. Pr'ythee, honey-sweet husband, let me
bring thee to Staines.⁶

Pist. No; for my manly heart doth yearn.—
Bardolph, be blithe;—Nym, rouse thy vaunting
veins;

Boy, bristle thy courage up; for Falstaff he is dead,
And we must yearn therefore.

Bard. 'Would, I were with him, wheresome'er
he is, either in heaven or in hell!

⁶ — let me bring thee to Staines.] i. e. let me attend, or accompany thee.

Quick. Nay, sure, he's not in hell; he's in Arthur's bosom, if ever man went to Arthur's bosom. 'A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any christom child;⁷ 'a parted even just between twelve and one, e'en at turning o' the tide:⁸ for after I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his fingers' ends, I knew there was but one way; for his nose was as sharp as a pen, and 'a babbled of green fields. How now, sir John? quoth I: what, inan! be of good cheer. So 'a cried out—God, God, God! three or four times: now I, to comfort him, bid him, 'a should not think of God; I hoped, there was no need to trouble himself with any such thoughts yet: So, 'a bade me lay more clothes on his feet: I put my hand into the bed, and felt them, and they were as cold as any stone; then I felt to his knees, and so upward, and upward, and all was as cold as any stone.⁹

⁷ — *an it had been any christom child;*] i. e. child that has wore the *chrysom*, or white cloth put on a new baptised child.

⁸ — *turning o' the tide:*] It has been a very old opinion, which Mead, *de imperio solis*, quotes, as if he believed it, that nobody dies but in the time of ebb: half the deaths in London confute the notion; but we find that it was common among the women of the poet's time. JOHNSON.

⁹ — *cold as any stone.*] Such is the end of Falstaff, from whom Shakspeare had promised us, in his epilogue to *King Henry IV.* that we should receive more entertainment. It happened to Shakspeare, as to other writers, to have his imagination crowded with a tumultuary confusion of images, which, while they were yet unsorted and unexamined, seemed sufficient to furnish a long train of incidents, and a new variety of merriment: but which, when he was to produce them to view, shrunk suddenly from him, or could not be accommodated to his general design. That he once designed to have brought Falstaff on the scene again, we know from himself; but whether he could contrive no train of adventures suitable to his character, or could match him with no companions likely to quicken his humour, or could open no new vein of pleasantry, and was afraid to continue the same strain lest it should not find the same reception, he has here for ever discarded him, and made haste to despatch him, perhaps for the same reason



ACT Quickly. *How bade me lay more Clothes on his feet: I put my hand into the bed & felt them, and they were as cold as any stone.*

Published by C & P Roughton London Dec. 21. 1863

Nym. They say, he cried out of sack.

Quick. Ay, that 'a did.

Bard. And of women.

Quick. Nay, that 'a did not.

Boy. Yes, that 'a did; and said, they were devils incarnate.

Quick. 'A could never abide carnation; 'twas a colour he never liked.

Boy. 'A said once, the devil would have him about women.

Quick. 'A did in some sort, indeed, handle women: but then he was rheumatick;¹ and talked of the whore of Babylon.

Boy. Do you not remember, 'a saw a flea stick upon Bardolph's nose; and 'a said, it was a black soul burning in hell-fire?

Bard. Well, the fuel is gone, that maintained that fire: that's all the riches I got in his service.

Nym. Shall we shog off? the king will be gone from Southampton.

Pist. Come, let's away.—My love, give me thy lips.

Look to my chattels, and my moveables:

Let senses rule; the word is, *Pitch and pay*;

Trust none;

For oaths are straws, men's faiths are wafer-cakes,

And hold-fast is the only dog, my duck;

for which Addison killed Sir Roger, that no other hand might attempt to exhibit him.

Let meaner authors learn from this example, that it is dangerous to sell the bear which is yet not hunted; to promise to the publick what they have not written.

This disappointment probably inclined Queen Elizabeth to command the poet to produce him once again, and to show him in love or courtship. This was, indeed, a new source of humour, and produced a new play from the former characters. JOHNSON.

¹ ——— *rheumatick*;] This word is elsewhere used by our author for peevish, or splenetick, as *scorbutico* is in Italian. Mrs. Quickly however probably means *lunatick*.

Therefore, *caveto* be thy counsellor.

Go, clear thy chrystals.²—Yoke-fellows in arms,
Let us to France! like horse-leeches, my boys;
To suck, to suck, the very blood to suck!

Boy. And that is but unwholesome food, they say.

Pist. Touch her soft mouth, and march.

Bard. Farewell, hostess. [*Kissing her.*

Nym. I cannot kiss, that is the humour of it;
but adieu.

Pist. Let housewifery appear; keep close, I thee
command.

Quick. Farewell; adieu. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE IV.

France. *A Room in the French King's Palace.*

*Enter the French King attended; the Dauphin,
the Duke of BURGUNDY, the Constable, and
Others.*

Fr. King. Thus come the English with full
power upon us;

And more than carefully it us concerns,

To answer royally in our defences.

Therefore the dukes of Berry, and of Bretagne,
Of Brabant, and of Orleans, shall make forth,—

And you, prince Dauphin,—with all swift despatch,
To line, and new repair, our towns of war,

With men of courage, and with means defendant:

For England his approaches makes as fierce,

As waters to the sucking of a gulph.

It fits us then, to be as provident

As fear may teach us, out of late examples

Left by the fatal and neglected English

Upon our fields.

² — clear thy chrystals.] Dry thine eyes.

Dau. My most redoubted father,
It is most meet we arm us 'gainst the foe :
For peace itself should not so dull a kingdom,³
(Though war, nor no known quarrel, were in
question,)

But that defences, musters, preparations,
Should be maintain'd, assembled, and collected,
As were a war in expectation.
Therefore, I say, 'tis meet we all go forth,
To view the sick and feeble parts of France ;
And let us do it with no show of fear ;
No, with no more, than if we heard that England
Were busied with a Whitsun morris-dance :
For, my good liege, she is so idly king'd,
Her scepter so fantastically borne
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not.

Con. O peace, prince Dauphin !
You are too much mistaken in this king :
Question your grace the late ambassadors,—
With what great state he heard their embassy,
How well supplied with noble counsellors,
How modest in exception,⁴ and, withal,
How terrible in constant resolution,—
And you shall find, his vanities fore-spent
Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly ;
As gardeners do with ordure hide those roots
That shall first spring, and be most delicate.

Dau. Well, 'tis not so, my lord high constable,
But though we think it so, it is no matter :
In cases of defence, 'tis best to weigh
The enemy more mighty than he seems,
So the proportions of defence are fill'd ;

³ — so dull a kingdom,] i. e. render it callous, insensible.

⁴ How modest in exception,] How diffident and decent in making objections.

Which, of a weak and niggardly projection,
Doth, like a miser, spoil his coat, with scanting
A little cloth.

Fr. King. Think we king Harry strong;
And, princes, look, you strongly arm to meet him.
The kindred of him hath been flesh'd upon us;
And he is bred out of that bloody strain,⁵
That haunted us⁶ in our familiar paths:
Witness our too much memorable shame,
When Cressy battle fatally was struck,
And all our princes captiv'd, by the hand
Of that black name, Edward black prince of Wales;
Whiles that his mountain sire,—on mountain
standing,
Up in the air, crown'd with the golden sun,—
Saw his heroical seed, and smil'd to see him
Mangle the work of nature, and deface
The patterns that by God and by French fathers
Had twenty years been made. This is a stem
Of that victorious stock; and let us fear
The native mightiness and fate of him.⁷

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. Ambassadors from Henry King of England
Do crave admittance to your majesty.

Fr. King. We'll give them present audience.
Go, and bring them.

[*Exeunt Mess. and certain Lords.*
You see this chase is hotly follow'd, friends.

Dau. Turn head, and stop pursuit: for coward
dogs

⁵ — strain,] lineage.

⁶ That haunted us—] To *haunt* is a word of the utmost horror, which shows that they dreaded the English as goblins and spirits.

⁷ — fate of him.] His *fate* is what is allotted him by destiny, or what he is fated to perform.

Most spend their mouths,⁸ when what they seem to
 threaten,
 Runs far before them. Good my sovereign,
 Take up the English short; and let them know
 Of what a monarchy you are the head:
 Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
 As self-neglecting.

Re-enter Lords, with EXETER and Train.

Fr. King. From our brother England?

Exe. From him; and thus he greets your majesty.

He wills you, in the name of God Almighty,
 That you divest yourself, and lay apart
 The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heaven,
 By law of nature, and of nations, 'long
 To him, and to his heirs; namely, the crown,
 And all wide stretched honours that pertain,
 By custom and the ordinance of times
 Unto the crown of France. That you may know,
 'Tis no sinister, nor no aukward claim,
 Pick'd from the worm-holes of long-vanish'd days,
 Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd,
 He sends you this most memorable line,⁹

[Gives a paper.]

In every branch truly demonstrative;
 Willing you, overlook this pedigree:
 And, when you find him evenly deriv'd
 From his most fam'd of famous ancestors,
 Edward the Third, he bids you then resign
 Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held
 From him the native and true challenger.

⁸ — *spend their mouths,*] That is, bark; the sportsman's term.

⁹ — *memorable line,*] This genealogy; this deduction of his lineage.

Fr. King. Or else what follows ?

Ere. Bloody constraint ; for if you hide the crown
Even in your hearts, there will he rake for it :
And therefore in fierce tempest is he coming,
In thunder, and in earthquake, like a Jove ;
(That, if requiring fail, he will compel ;)
And bids you, in the bowels of the Lord,
Deliver up the crown ; and to take mercy
On the poor souls, for whom this hungry war
Opens his vasty jaws : and on your head
Turns he the widows' tears, the orphans' cries,
The dead men's blood, the pining maidens' groans
For husbands, fathers, and betrothed lovers,
That shall be swallow'd in this controversy.
This is his claim, his threat'ning, and my message ;
Unless the Dauphin be in presence here,
To whom expressly I bring greeting too.

Fr. King. For us, we will consider of this further ;
To-morrow shall you bear our full intent
Back to our brother England.

Dau. For the Dauphin,
I stand here for him ; What to him from England ?

Ere. Scorn, and defiance ; slight regard, con-
tempt,
And any thing that may not misbecome
The mighty sender, doth he prize you at.
Thus says my king : and, if your father's highness
Do not, in grant of all demands at large,
Sweeten the bitter mock you sent his majesty,
He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and womby vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass,¹ and return your mock
In second accent of his ordnance.

Dau. Say, if my father render fair reply,
It is against my will : for I desire

¹ *Shall chide your trespass,]* To chide is to resound, to echo.

Nothing but odds with England ; to that end,
As matching to his youth and vanity,
I did present him with those Paris balls.

Exe. He'll make your Paris Louvre shake for it,
Were it the mistress court of mighty Europe :
And, be assur'd, you'll find a difference,
(As we, his subjects, have in wonder found,)
Between the promise of his greener days,
And these he masters now ; now he weighs time,
Even to the utmost grain ; which you shall read
In your own losses, if he stay in France.

Fr. King. To-morrow shall you know our mind
at full.

Exe. Despatch us with all speed, lest that our king
Come here himself to question our delay ;
For he is footed in this land already.

Fr. King. You shall be soon despatch'd, with fair
conditions :
A night is but small breath, and little pause,
To answer matters of this consequence. [*Exeunt.*

ACT III.

Enter CHORUS.

Chor. Thus with imagin'd wing our swift scene
flies,
In motion of no less celerity
Than that of thought. Suppose that you have seen
The well-appointed king at Hampton pier
Embark his royalty ; and his brave fleet
With silken streamers the young Phœbus fanning,
Play with your fancies ; and in them behold,
Upon the hempen tackle, ship-boys climbing :
Hear the shrill whistle, which doth order give

To sounds confus'd : behold the threaden sails,
 Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
 Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
 Breasting the lofty surge : O, do but think,
 You stand upon the rivage,² and behold
 A city on the inconstant billows dancing ;
 For so appears this fleet majestic,
 Holding due course to Harfleur. Follow, follow !
 Grapple your minds to sternage of this navy ;³
 And leave your England, as dead midnight, still,
 Guarded with grandsires, babies, and old women,
 Either past, or not arriv'd to, pith and puissance :
 For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
 With one appearing hair, that will not follow
 These cull'd and choice-drawn cavaliers to France ?
 Work, work, your thoughts, and therein see a siege :
 Behold the ordnance on their carriages,
 With fatal mouths gaping on girded Harfleur.
 Suppose, the ambassador from the French comes
 back ;

Tells Harry—that the king doth offer him
 Katharine his daughter ; and with her, to dowry,
 Some petty and unprofitable dukedoms.

The offer likes not : and the nimble gunner
 With linstock⁴ now the devilish cannon touches,

[*Alarum ; and Chambers go off.*

And down goes all before them. Still be kind,
 And eke out our performance with your mind.

[*Exit.*

² — *rivage,*] The *bank* or shore.

³ — *to sternage of this navy ;*] The stern being the hinder part of the ship, the meaning is, let your minds follow close after the navy. *Stern*, however, appears to have been anciently synonymous to *rudder*.

⁴ — *linstock* —] The staff to which the match is fixed when ordnance is fired.

SCENE I.

The same. Before Harfleur.

Alarums. Enter King HENRY, EXETER, BEDFORD, GLOSTER, and Soldiers, with Scaling Ladders.

K. Hen. Once more unto the breach, dear friends,
 once more ;
 Or close the wall up with our English dead !
 In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man,
 As modest stillness, and humility :
 But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
 Then imitate the action of the tiger ;
 Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
 Disguise fair nature with hard-favour'd rage :
 Then lend the eye a terrible aspect ;
 Let it pry through the portage of the head,
 Like the brass cannon ; let the brow o'erwhelm it,
 As fearfully, as doth a galled rock
 O'erhang and jutty⁵ his confounded base,⁶
 Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.
 Now set the teeth, and stretch the nostril wide ;
 Hold hard the breath, and bend up every spirit
 To his full height !—On, on, you noblest English,
 Whose blood is set from fathers of war-proof !
 Fathers, that, like so many Alexanders,
 Have, in these parts, from morn till even fought,

⁵ ——— *jutty*—] The force of the verb to *jutty*, when applied to a rock projecting into the sea, is not felt by those who are unaware that this word anciently signified a mole raised to withstand the encroachment of the tide. *Jutty-heads*, in sea language, are platforms standing on piles, near the docks, and projecting without the wharfs, for the more convenient docking and undocking ships.

⁶ ——— *his confounded base*,] His worn or wasted base.

And sheath'd their swords for lack of argument.⁷
 Dishonour not your mothers ; now attest,
 That those, whom you call'd fathers, did beget you!
 Be copy now to men of grosser blood,
 And teach them how to war!—And you, good
 yeomen,
 Whose limbs were made in England, show us here
 The mettle of your pasture ; let us swear
 That you are worth your breeding : which I doubt
 not ;
 For there is none of you so mean and base,
 That hath not noble lustre in your eyes,
 I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,⁸
 Straining upon the start. The game's afoot ;
 Follow your spirit ; and, upon this charge,
 Cry—God for Harry ! England ! and Saint George !
 [*Exeunt. Alarum, and Chambers go off.*]

SCENE II.

The same.

*Forces pass over ; then enter NYM, BARDOLPH,
 PISTOL, and Boy.*

Bard. On, on, on, on, on ! to the breach, to the
 breach !

Nym. 'Pray thee, corporal, stay ; the knocks are
 too hot ; and, for mine own part, I have not a case
 of lives : the humour of it is too hot, that is the very
 plain-song of it.

Pist. The plain-song is most just ; for humours
 do abound ;

⁷ — argument.] Is matter, or subject.

⁸ — like greyhounds in the slips,] Slips are a contrivance of
 leather, to start two dogs at the same time.

Knocks go and come ; God's vassals drop and die ;
 And sword and shield,
 In bloody field,
 Doth win immortal fame.

Boy. 'Would I were in an alehouse in London !
 I would give all my fame for a pot of ale, and safety.

Pist. And I :

If wishes would prevail with me,
 My purpose should not fail with me,
 But thither would I hie.

Boy. As duly, but not as truly, as bird doth sing
 on bough.

*Enter FLUELLEN.*⁹

Flu. Got's plood !—Up to the preaches, you
 rascals ! will you not up to the preaches ?

[*Driving them forward.*

Pist. Be merciful, great duke, to men of mould !¹
 Abate thy rage, abate thy manly rage !
 Abate thy rage, great duke !
 Good bawcock, bate thy rage ! use lenity, sweet
 chuck !

Nym. These be good humours !—your honour
 wins bad humours.

[*Exeunt NYM, PISTOL, and BARDOLPH,
 followed by FLUELLEN.*

Boy. As young as I am, I have observed these
 three swashers. I am boy to them all three : but
 all they three, though they would serve me, could
 not be man to me ; for, indeed, three such anticks
 do not amount to a man. For Bardolph,—he is
 white-livered, and red-faced ; by the means whereof,

⁹ — *Fluellen.*] This is only the Welsh pronunciation of
Lluellyn. Thus also *Fllloyd* instead of *Lloyd*.

¹ — *to men of mould !*] To men of *egarth*, to poor mortal
 men.

'a faces it out, but fights not. For Pistol,—he hath a killing tongue, and a quiet sword; by the means whereof a' breaks words, and keeps whole weapons. For Nym,—he hath heard, that men of few words are the best men;² and therefore he scorns to say his prayers, lest 'a should be thought a coward: but his few bad words are match'd with as few good deeds; for 'a never broke any man's head but his own; and that was against a post, when he was drunk. They will steal any thing, and call it,—purchase. Bardolph stole a lute-case; bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three halfpence. Nym, and Bardolph, are sworn brothers in filching; and in Calais they stole a fire-shovel: I knew, by that piece of service, the men would carry coals.³ They would have me as familiar with men's pockets, as their gloves or their handkerchiefs: which makes much against my manhood, if I should take from another's pocket, to put into mine; for it is plain pocketing up of wrongs. I must leave them, and seek some better service: their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must cast it up.

[*Exit Boy.*]

Re-enter FLUELLEN, GOWER following.

Gow. Captain Fluellen, you must come presently to the mines; the duke of Gloster would speak with you.

Flu. To the mines! tell you the duke, it is not so good to come to the mines: For, look you, the mines is not according to the disciplines of the war; the concavities of it is not sufficient; for, look you,

² — best men;] That is, *bravest*: so in the next lines, *good deeds* are *brave actions*.

³ — the men would carry coals.] It appears that, in Shakespeare's age, to carry coals, was, I know not why, to endure affronts.

th' athversary (you may discuss unto the duke, look you,) is dight himself four yards under the countermines:⁴ by Cheshu, I think, 'a will plow up all,' if there is not better directions.

Gow. The duke of Gloster, to whom the order of the siege is given, is altogether directed by an Irishman; a very valiant gentleman, i'faith.

Flu. It is captain Macmorris, is it not?

Gow. I think, it be.

Flu. By Cheshu, he is an ass, as in the 'orld: I will verify as much in his peard: he has no more directions in the true disciplines of the wars, look you, of the Roman disciplines, than is a puppy-dog.

Enter MACMORRIS and JAMY, at a distance.

Gow. Here 'a comes; and the Scots captain, captain Jamy, with him.

Flu. Captain Jamy is a marvellous falorous gentleman, that is certain; and of great expedition, and knowledge, in the ancient wars, upon my particular knowledge of his directions: by Cheshu, he will maintain his argument as well as any military man in the 'orld, in the disciplines of the pristine wars of the Romans.

Jamy. I say, gud-day, captain Fluellen.

Flu. God-den to your worship, goot captain Jamy.

Gow. How now, captain Macmorris? have you quit the mines? have the pioneers given o'er?

Mac. By Chrish la, tish ill done: the work ish give over, the trumpet sound the retreat. By my hand, I swear, and by my father's soul, the work ish

⁴ — is dight himself four yards under the countermines:] Fluellen means, that the enemy had digged himself *countermines* four yards under the *mines*.

⁵ — will plow up all,] That is, he will blow up all.

ill done ; it ish give over : I would have blowed up the town, so Chrish save me, la, in an hour. O, tish ill done, tish ill done ; by my hand, tish ill done !

Flu. Captain Macmorris, I peseech you now, will you voutsafe me, look you, a few disputations with you, as partly touching or concerning the disciplines of the war, the Roman wars, in the way of argument, look you, and friendly communication ; partly, to satisfy my opinion, and partly, for the satisfaction, look you, of my mind, as touching the direction of the military discipline ; that is the point.

Jamy. It sall be very gud, gud feith, gud captains bath : and I sall quit you⁶ with gud leve, as I may pick occasion ; that sall I, marry.

Mac. It is no time to discourse, so Chrish save me, the day is hot, and the weather, and the wars, and the king, and the dukes ; it is no time to discourse. The town is beseeched, and the trumpet calls us to the breach ; and we talk, and, by Chrish, do nothing ; 'tis shame for us all : so God sa' me, 'tis shame to stand still ; it is shame, by my hand : and there is throats to be cut, and works to be done ; and there ish nothing done, so Chrish sa' me, la.

Jamy. By the mess, ere theise eyes of mine take themselves to slumber, aile do gude service, or aile ligge i'the grund for it ; ay, or go to death ; and aile pay it as valorously as I may, that sal I surely do, that is the breff and the long : Mary, I wad full fain heard some question 'tween you 'tway.

Flu. Captain Macmorris, I think, look you,

⁶ — *I sall quit you—*] That is, I shall, with your permission, requite you, that is, answer you, or interpose with my arguments, as I shall find opportunity.

under your correction, there is not many of your nation——

Mac. Of my nation? What ish my nation? ish a villain, and a bastard, and a knave, and a rascal? What ish my nation? Who talks of my nation?

Flu. Look you, if you take the matter otherwise than is meant, captain Macmorris, peradventure, I shall think you do not use me with that affability as in discretion you ought to use me, look you; being as goot a man as yourself, both in the disciplines of wars, and in the derivation of my birth, and in other particularities.

Mac. I do not know you so good a man as myself: so Chrish save me, I will cut off your head.

Gow. Gentlemen both, you will mistake each other.

Jamy. Au! that's a foul fault.

[*A Parley sounded.*

Gow. The town sounds a parley.

Flu. Captain Macmorris, when there is more better opportunity to be required, look you, I will be so bold as to tell you, I know the disciplines of war; and there is an end.⁷

[*Exeunt.*

SCENE III.

The same. Before the Gates of Harfleur.

The Governour and some Citizens on the Walls; the English Forces below. Enter King HENRY and his Train.

K. Hen. How yet resolves the governour of the town?

⁷ — *there is an end.*] It were to be wished, that the poor merriment of this dialogue had not been purchased with so much profaneness. JOHNSON.

This is the latest parle we will admit :
 Therefore, to our best mercy give yourselves ;
 Or like to men proud of destruction,
 Defy us to our worst : for, as I am a soldier,
 (A name, that, in my thoughts, becomes me best,)
 If I begin the battery once again,
 I will not leave the half-achieved Harfleur,
 Till in her ashes she lie buried.
 The gates of mercy shall be all shut up ;
 And the flesh'd soldier,—rough and hard of heart,—
 In liberty of bloody hand, shall range
 With conscience wide as hell ; mowing like grass
 Your fresh-fair virgins, and your flowering infants.
 What is it then to me, if impious war,—
 Array'd in flames, like to the prince of fiends,—
 Do, with his smirch'd complexion, all fell feats
 Enlink'd to waste and desolation ?⁸
 What is't to me, when you yourselves are cause,
 If your pure maidens fall into the hand
 Of hot and forcing violation ?
 What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
 When down the hill he holds his fierce career ?
 We may as bootless spend our vain command
 Upon the enraged soldiers in their spoil,
 As send precepts to the Leviathan
 To come ashore. Therefore, you men of Harfleur,
 Take pity of your town, and of your people,
 Whiles yet my soldiers are in my command ;
 Whiles yet the cool and temperate wind of grace
 O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds⁹
 Of deadly murder, spoil, and villainy.

⁸ ——— *fell-feats*

Enlink'd to waste and desolation ?] All the savage practices naturally concomitant to the sack of cities.

⁹ *Whiles yet the cool and temperate wind of grace*

O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds—] This is a very harsh metaphor. To overblow is to drive away, or to keep off.

If not, why, in a moment, look to see
 The blind and bloody soldier with foul hand
 Defile the locks of your shrill-shrieking daughters ;
 Your fathers taken by the silver beards,
 And their most reverend heads dash'd to the walls ;
 Your naked infants spitted upon pikes ;
 Whiles the mad mothers with their howls confus'd
 Do break the clouds, as did the wives of Jewry
 At Herod's bloody-hunting slaughtermen.
 What say you ? will you yield, and this avoid ?
 Or, guilty in defence, be thus destroy'd ?

Gov. Our expectation hath this day an end :
 The Dauphin, whom of succour we entreated,
 Returns us—that his powers are not yet ready
 To raise so great a siege. Therefore, dread king,
 We yield our town, and lives, to thy soft mercy :
 Enter our gates ; dispose of us, and ours ;
 For we no longer are defensible.

K. Hen. Open your gates.—Come, uncle Exeter,
 Go you and enter Harfleur ; there remain,
 And fortify it strongly 'gainst the French :
 Use mercy to them all. For us, dear uncle,—
 The winter coming on, and sickness growing
 Upon our soldiers,—we'll retire to Calais.
 To-night in Harfleur will we be your guest ;
 To-morrow for the march are we address'd.¹

[*Flourish. The King, &c. enter the Town.*

¹ — are we address'd.] i. e. prepared.

SCENE IV.²

Rouën. *A Room in the Palace.*

Enter KATHARINE and ALICE.

Kath. *Alice, tu as esté en Angleterre, et tu parles bien le language.*

Alice. *Un peu, madame.*

Kath. *Je te prie, m'enseignes; il faut que j'apprenne à parler. Comment appelez vous la main, en Anglois?*

Alice. *La main? elle est appelée, de hand.*

Kath. *De hand. Et les doigts?*

Alice. *Les doigts? ma foy, je oublie les doigts; mais je me souviendray. Les doigts? je pense, qu'ils sont appelé de fingres; ouy, de fingres.*

Kath. *La main, de hand; les doigts, de fingres. Je pense, que je suis le bon escolier. J'ay gagné deux mots d'Anglois vistement. Comment appelez vous les ongles?*

Alice. *Les ongles? les appellons, de nails.*

Kath. *De nails. Escoutez; dites moy, si je parle bien: de hand, de fingres, de nails.*

Alice. *C'est bien dit, madame; il est fort bon Anglois.*

Kath. *Dites moy en Anglois, le bras.*

Alice. *De arm, madame.*

² *Scene IV.*] This scene is mean enough, when it is read; but the grimaces of two French women, and the odd accent with which they uttered the English, made it divert upon the stage. It may be observed, that there is in it not only the French language, but the French spirit. Alice compliments the princess upon her knowledge of four words, and tells her that she pronounces like the English themselves. The Princess suspects no deficiency in her instructress, nor the instructress in herself. Throughout the whole scene there may be found French servility, and French vanity. JOHNSON.

Kath. *Et le coude.*

Alice. *De elbow.*

Kath. *De elbow. Je m'en faitz la repetition de tous les mots, que vous m'avez appris dès a present.*

Alice. *Il est trop difficile, madame, comme je pense.*

Kath. *Excusez moy, Alice ; escoutez : De hand, de fingre, de nails, de arm, de bilbow.*

Alice. *De elbow, madame.*

Kath. *O Seigneur Dieu ! je m'en oublie ; De elbow. Comment appelez vous le col ?*

Alice. *De neck, madame.*

Kath. *De neck : Et le menton ?*

Alice. *De chin.*

Kath. *De sin. Le col, de neck : le menton, de sin.*

Alice. *Ouy. Sauf vostre honneur : en verité, vous prononces les mots aussi droict que les natifs d'Angleterre.*

Kath. *Je ne doute point d'apprendre par la grace de Dieu ; et en peu de temps.*

Alice. *N'avez vous pas deja oublié ce que je vous ay enseignée ?*

Kath. *Non, je reciteray à vous promptement. De hand, de fingre, de mails,—*

Alice. *De nails, madame.*

Kath. *De nails, de arme, de ilbow.*

Alice. *Sauf vostre honneur, de elbow.*

Kath. *Ainsi dis je ; de elbow, de neck, et de sin : Comment appelez vous le pieds et la robe ?*

Alice. *De foot, madame ; et de con.*

Kath. *De foot, et de con ? O Seigneur Dieu ! ces sont mots de son mauvais, corruptible, grosse, et impudique, et non pour les dames d'honneur d'user : Je ne voudrois prononcer ces mots devant les Seigneurs de France, pour tout le monde. Il faut de foot, & de con, neant-moins. Je reciterai une autre fois ma leçon ensemble : De hand, de fingre, de nails, de arm, de elbow, de neck, de sin, de foot, de con.*

Alice. *Excellent, madame!*

Kath. *C'est assez pour une fois; allons nous a disner.* [Exeunt.

SCENE V.

The same. Another Room in the same.

Enter the French King, the Dauphin, Duke of BOURBON, the Constable of France, and Others.

Fr. King. 'Tis certain, he hath pass'd the river
Some.

Con. And if he be not fought withal, my lord,
Let us not live in France; let us quit all,
And give our vineyards to a barbarous people.

Dau. *O Dieu vivant!* shall a few sprays of us,—
The emptying of our fathers' luxury,³
Our scions, put in wild and savage⁴ stock,
Spurt up so suddenly into the clouds,
And overlook their grafters?

Bour. Normans, but bastard Normans, Norman
bastards!

Mort de ma vie! if they march along
Unfought withal, but I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a slobbery and a dirty farm
In that nook-shotten⁵ isle of Albion.

Con. *Dieu de batailles!* where have they this
mettle?
Is not their climate foggy, raw, and dull?

³ — our fathers' luxury,] In this place, as in others, *luxury* means *lust*.

⁴ — savage—] is here used in the French original sense, for *silvan*, *uncultivated*, the same with *wild*.

⁵ In that nook-shotten isle of Albion,] *Shotten* signifies any thing *projected*: so *nook-shotten isle*, is an isle that shoots out into capes, promontories, and necks of land, the very figure of Great Britain.

On whom, as in despite, the sun looks pale,
 Killing their fruit with frowns? Can sodden water,
 A drench for sur-rein'd jades,⁶ their barley broth,
 Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
 And shall our quick blood, spirited with wine,
 Seem frosty? O, for honour of our land,
 Let us not hang like roping icicles
 Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty
 people
 Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields;
 Poor—we may call them, in their native lords.

Dau. By faith and honour,
 Our madams mock at us; and plainly say,
 Our mettle is bred out; and they will give
 Their bodies to the lust of English youth,
 To new-store France with bastard warriors.

Bour. They bid us—to the English dancing-
 schools,
 And teach lavoltas high,⁷ and swift corantos;
 Saying, our grace is only in our heels,
 And that we are most lofty runaways.

Fr. King. Where is Montjôy, the herald? speed
 him hence;
 Let him greet England with our sharp defiance.—
 Up, princes; and, with spirit of honour edg'd,
 More sharper than your swords, hie to the field:
 Charles De-la-bret, high constable of France;
 You dukes of Orleans, Bourbon, and of Berry,
 Alençon, Brabant, Bar, and Burgundy;
 Jaques, Chatillion, Rambures, Vaudemont,
 Beaumont, Grandpré, Roussi, and Fauconberg,
 Foix, Lestrale, Bouciqualt, and Charolois;
 High dukes, great princes, barons, lords, and knights,

⁶ *A drench for sur-rein'd jades,*] *Sur-rein'd* means over worked or ridden; and is perhaps derived from the reins of the back.

⁷ — *lavoltas high,*] A dance in which there was much turning, and much capering.

For your great seats, now quit you of great shames.
 Bar Harry England, that sweeps through our land
 With pennons⁸ painted in the blood of Harfleur :
 Rush on his host, as doth the melted snow⁹
 Upon the vallies : whose low vassal seat
 The Alps doth spit and void his rheum upon :
 Go down upon him,—you have power enough,—
 And in a captive chariot, into Roüen
 Bring him our prisoner.

Con.

This becomes the great.

Sorry am I, his numbers are so few,
 His soldiers sick, and famish'd in their march ;
 For, I am sure, when he shall see our army,
 He'll drop his heart into the sink of fear,
 And, for achievement, offer us his ransome.

Fr. King. Therefore, lord constable, haste on
 Montjôy ;

And let him say to England, that we send
 To know what willing ransome he will give.—
 Prince Dauphin, you shall stay with us in Roüen.

Dau. Not so, I do beseech your majesty.

Fr. King. Be patient, for you shall remain with
 us.—

Now, forth, lord constable, and princes all ;
 And quickly bring us word of England's fall.

[*Exeunt.*

⁸ *With pennons*—] *Pennons* armorial were small flags, on which the arms, device, and motto of a knight were painted.

⁹ ——— *melted snow* —] The poet has here defeated himself by passing too soon from one image to another. To bid the French rush upon the English as the torrents formed from melted snow streams from the Alps, was at once vehement and proper, but its force is destroyed by the grossness of the thought in the next line.

SCENE VI.

The English Camp in Picardy.

Enter GOWER and FLUELLEN.

Gow. How now, captain Fluellen? come you from the bridge?

Flu. I assure you, there is very excellent service committed at the pridge.

Gow. Is the duke of Exeter safe?

Flu. The duke of Exeter is as magnanimous as Agamemnon; and a man that I love and honour with my soul, and my heart, and my duty, and my life, and my livings, and my uttermost powers: he is not, (God be praised and plessed!) any hurt in the 'orld; but keeps the pridge most valiantly, with excellent discipline. There is an ensign there at the pridge,—I think, in my very conscience, he is as valiant as Mark Antony; and he is a man of no estimation in the 'orld: but I did see him do gallant service.

Gow. What do you call him?

Flu. He is called—ancient Pistol.

Gow. I know him not.

Enter PISTOL.

Flu. Do you not know him? Here comes the man.

Pist. Captain, I thee beseech to do me favours: The duke of Exeter doth love thee well.

Flu. Ay, I praise Got; and I have merited some love at his hands.

Pist. Bardolph, a soldier, firm and sound of heart,

Of buxom valour,¹ hath,—by cruel fate,
 And giddy fortune's furious fickle wheel,
 That goddess blind,
 That stands upon the rolling restless stone,—

Flu. By your patience, ancient Pistol. Fortune is painted plind, with a muffler before her eyes, to signify to you that fortune is plind: And she is painted also with a wheel; to signify to you, which is the moral of it, that she is turning, and inconstant, and variations, and mutabilities: and her foot, look you, is fixed upon a spherical stone, which rolls, and rolls, and rolls;—In good truth, the poet is make a most excellent description of fortune: fortune, look you, is an excellent moral.

Pist. Fortune is Bardolph's foe, and frowns on him;

For he hath stol'n a *pix*,² and hanged must 'a be.
 A damned death!

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
 And let not hemp his wind-pipe suffocate:
 But Exeter hath given the doom of death,
 For *pix* of little price.

Therefore, go speak, the duke will hear thy voice;
 And let not Bardolph's vital thread be cut
 With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach:
 Speak, captain, for his life, and I will thee requite.

Flu. Ancient Pistol, I do partly understand your meaning.

Pist. Why then rejoice therefore.

Flu. Certainly, ancient, it is not a thing to rejoice at: for if, look you, he were my brother, I would desire the duke to use his goot pleasure, and

¹ *Of buxom valour,*] i. e. valour under good command, obedient to its superiors.

² *For he hath stolen a pix,*] A *pix*, or little chest, (from the Latin word *pixis*, a box,) in which the consecrated *host* was used to be kept.

put him to executions ; for disciplines ought to be used.

Pist. Die and be damn'd ; and *figo* for thy friendship !

Flu. It is well.

Pist. The fig of Spain !³ [Exit PISTOL.

Flu. Very good.

Gow. Why, this is an arrant counterfeit rascal ; I remember him now ; a bawd ; a cutpurse.

Flu. I'll assure you, 'a utter'd as prave 'ords at the pridge, as you shall see in a summer's day : But it is very well ; what he has spoke to me, that is well, I warrant you, when time is serve.

Gow. Why, 'tis a gull, a fool, a rogue ; that now and then goes to the wars, to grace himself, at his return into London, under the form of a soldier. And such fellows are perfect in great commanders' names : and they will learn you by rote, where services were done ;—at such and such a sconce,⁴ at such a breach, at such a convoy ; who came off bravely, who was shot, who disgraced, what terms the enemy stood on ; and this they con perfectly in the phrase of war, which they trick up with new-tuned oaths : And what a beard of the general's cut,⁵

³ *The fig of Spain !*] Mr. Steevens thinks this is an allusion to the custom of giving poisoned figs to those who were the objects either of Spanish or Italian revenge.

⁴ — *a sconce,*] Appears to have been some hasty, rude, inconsiderable kind of fortification.

⁵ — *a beard of the general's cut,*] It appears from an old ballad inserted in a Miscellany, entitled *Le Prince d'Amour*, 8vo. 1660, that our ancestors were very curious in the fashion of their beards, and that a certain *cut* or form was appropriated to the soldier, the bishop, the judge, the clown, &c. The *spade-beard*, and perhaps the *stiletto-beard* also, was appropriated to the first of these characters. It is observable that our author's patron, Henry Earl of Southampton, who spent much of his time in camps, is drawn with the latter of these beards ; and his unfortunate friend, Lord Essex, is constantly represented with the former.

and a horrid suit of the camp, will do among foaming bottles, and ale-washed wits, is wonderful to be thought on! but you must learn to know such slanders of the age, or else you may be marvellous mistook.

Flu. I tell you what, captain Gower;—I do perceive, he is not the man that he would gladly make show to the 'orld he is; if I find a hole in his coat, I will tell him my mind. [*Drum heard.*] Hark you, the king is coming; and I must speak with him from the pridge.

Enter King HENRY, GLOSTER, and Soldiers.

Flu. Got pless your majesty!

K. Hen. How now, Fluellen? camest thou from the bridge?

Flu. Ay, so please your majesty. The duke of Exeter has very gallantly maintained the pridge: the French is gone off, look you; and there is gallant and most prave passages: Marry, th'athversary was have possession of the pridge; but he is enforced to retire, and the duke of Exeter is master of the pridge: I can tell your majesty, the duke is a prave man.

K. Hen. What men have you lost, Fluellen?

Flu. The perdition of th'athversary hath been very great, very reasonable great: marry, for my part, I think the duke hath lost never a man, but one that is like to be executed for robbing a church, one Bardolph, if your majesty know the man: his face is all bubukles, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire; and his lips plows at his nose, and it is like a coal of fire, sometimes plue, and sometimes red; but his nose is executed, and his fire's out.⁶

⁶ ——— *his fire's out.*] This is the last time that any sport can be made with the red face of Bardolph, which, to confess the truth, seems to have taken more hold on Shakspeare's imagination than

K. Hen. We would have all such offenders so cut off:—and we give express charge, that, in our marches through the country, there be nothing compelled from the villages, nothing taken but paid for; none of the French upbraided, or abused in disdainful language; For when lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom, the gentler gamester is the soonest winner.

*Tucket sounds. Enter MONTJOY.*⁷

Mont. You know me by my habit.⁸

K. Hen. Well then, I know thee; What shall I know of thee?

Mont. My master's mind.

K. Hen. Unfold it.

Mont. Thus says my king:—Say thou to Harry of England, Though we seemed dead, we did but sleep; Advantage is a better soldier, than rashness. Tell him, we could have rebuked him at Harfleur: but that we thought not good to bruise an injury, till it were full ripe:—now we speak upon our cue,⁹ and our voice is imperial: England shall repent his folly, see his weakness, and admire our sufferance. Bid him, therefore, consider of his ransome; which must proportion the losses we have borne, the subjects we have lost, the disgrace we have digested; which, in weight to re-answer, his pettiness would

on any other. The conception is very cold to the solitary reader, though it may be somewhat invigorated by the exhibition on the stage. This poet is always more careful about the present than the future, about his audience than his readers. JOHNSON.

⁷ *Enter Montjoy.] Mont-joie* is the title of the first king at arms in France, as *Garter* is in our own country.

⁸ — *by my habit.]* That is, by his herald's coat. The person of a herald being inviolable, was distinguished in those times of formality by a peculiar dress, which is likewise yet worn on particular occasions.

⁹ — *upon our cue,]* In our turn. This phrase the author learned among players, and has imparted it to kings.

bow under. For our losses, his exchequer is too poor; for the effusion of our blood, the muster of his kingdom too faint a number; and for our disgrace, his own person, kneeling at our feet, but a weak and worthless satisfaction. To this add—defiance: and tell him, for conclusion, he hath betrayed his followers, whose condemnation is pronounced. So far my king and master; so much my office.

K. Hen. What is thy name? I know thy quality.

Mont. Montjoy.

K. Hen. Thou dost thy office fairly. Turn thee back,

And tell thy king,—I do not seek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais
Without impeachment:¹ for, to say the sooth,
(Though 'tis no wisdom to confess so much
Unto an enemy of craft and vantage,)
My people are with sickness much enfeebled;
My numbers lessen'd; and those few I have,
Almost no better than so many French;
Who when they were in health, I tell thee, herald,
I thought, upon one pair of English legs,
Did march three Frenchmen.—Yet, forgive me,
God,

That I do brag thus!—this your air of France
Hath blown that vice in me; I must repent.
Go, therefore, tell thy master, here I am;
My ransome, is this frail and worthless trunk;
My army, but a weak and sickly guard;
Yet, God before, tell him we will come on,
Though France himself, and such another neighbour,
Stand in our way. There's for thy labour, Montjoy.

¹ *Without impeachment!*] i. e. hindrance. *Empechement*, French.

Go, bid thy master well advise himself :
 If we may pass, we will ; if we be hinder'd,
 We shall your tawny ground with your red blood
 Discolour : and so, Montjoy, fare you well.
 The sum of all our answer is but this :
 We would not seek a battle, as we are ;
 Nor as we are, we say, we will not shun it ;
 So tell your master.

Mont. I shall deliver so. Thanks to your high-
 ness. *[Exit MONTJOY.*

Glo. I hope, they will not come upon us now.

K. Hen. We are in God's hand, brother, not in
 theirs.

March to the bridge ; it now draws toward night,—
 Beyond the river we'll encamp ourselves ;
 And on to-morrow bid them march away.
[Exeunt.

SCENE VII.

The French Camp, near Agincourt.

*Enter the Constable of France, the Lord RAM-
 BURES, the Duke of ORLEANS, Dauphin, and
 Others.*

Con. Tut ! I have the best armour of the world.—
 'Would, it were day !

Orl. You have an excellent armour ; but let my
 horse have his due.

Con. It is the best horse of Europe.

Orl. Will it never be morning ?

Dau. My lord of Orleans, and my lord high
 constable, you talk of horse and armour,—

Orl. You are as well provided of both, as any
 prince in the world.

Dau. What a long night is this !——I will not
 change my horse with any that treads but on four

pasterns. *Ca, ha!* He bounds from the earth, as if his entrails were hairs;² *le cheval volant*, the Pegasus, *qui a les narines de feu!* When I bestride him, I soar, I am a hawk: he trots the air; the earth sings when he touches it; the basest horn of his hoof is more musical than the pipe of Hermes.

Orl. He's of the colour of the nutmeg.

Dau. And of the heat of the ginger. It is a beast for Perseus: he is pure air and fire; and the dull elements of earth and water never appear in him but only in patient stillness, while his rider mounts him: he is, indeed, a horse; and all other jades you may call—beasts.

Con. Indeed, my lord, it is a most absolute and excellent horse.

Dau. It is the prince of palfreys; his neigh is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage.

Orl. No more, cousin.

Dau. Nay, the man hath no wit, that cannot, from the rising of the lark to the lodging of the lamb, vary deserved praise on my palfrey: it is a theme as fluent as the sea; turn the sands into eloquent tongues, and my horse is argument for them all: 'tis a subject for a sovereign to reason on, and for a sovereign's sovereign to ride on: and for the world (familiar to us, and unknown,) to lay apart their particular functions, and wonder at him. I once writ a sonnet in his praise, and began thus: *Wonder of nature,—*

Orl. I have heard a sonnet begin so to one's mistress.

Dau. Then did they imitate that which I composed to my courser; for my horse is my mistress.

² *He bounds from the earth, as if his entrails were hairs:]* Alluding to the bounding of tennis-balls, which were stuffed with hair.

Orl. Your mistress bears well.

Dau. Me well; which is the prescript praise and perfection of a good and particular mistress.

Con. *Ma foy!* the other day, methought, your mistress shrewdly shook your back.

Dau. So, perhaps, did yours.

Con. Mine was not bridled.

Dau. O! then, belike, she was old and gentle; and you rode, like a Kerne of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your straight trossers.³

Con. You have good judgment in horsemanship.

Dau. Be warned by me then: they that ride so, and ride not warily, fall into foul bogs; I had rather have my horse to my mistress.

Con. I had as lief have my mistress a jade.

Dau. I tell thee, constable, my mistress wears her own hair.

Con. I could make as true a boast as that, if I had a sow to my mistress.

Dau. *Le chien est retourné à son propre vomissement, et la truie lavée au boubier:* thou makest use of any thing.

Con. Yet do I not use my horse for my mistress; or any such proverb, so little kin to the purpose.

Ram. My lord constable, the armour, that I saw in your tent to-night, are those stars, or suns, upon it?

Con. Stars, my lord.

Dau. Some of them will fall to-morrow, I hope.

Con. And yet my sky shall not want.

Dau. That may be, for you bear a many superfluously; and 'twere more honour, some were away.

Con. Even as your horse bears your praises; who

³ ——— *your straight trossers.*] This word very frequently occurs in the old dramattick writers, and seems to mean straight breeches, or trowsers.

would trot as well, were some of your brags dismounted.

Dau. 'Would, I were able to load him with his desert! Will it never be day? I will trot to-morrow a mile, and my way shall be paved with English faces.

Con. I will not say so, for fear I should be faced out of my way: But I would it were morning, for I would fain be about the ears of the English.

Ram. Who will go to hazard with me for twenty English prisoners?

Con. You must first go yourself to hazard, ere you have them.

Dau. 'Tis midnight, I'll go arm myself. [*Exit.*

Orl. The Dauphin longs for morning.

Ram. He longs to eat the English.

Con. I think, he will eat all he kills.

Orl. By the white hand of my lady, he's a gallant prince.

Con. Swear by her foot, that she may tread out the oath.

Orl. He is, simply, the most active gentleman of France.

Con. Doing is activity; and he will still be doing.

Orl. He never did harm, that I heard of.

Con. Nor will do none to-morrow: he will keep that good name still.

Orl. I know him to be valiant.

Con. I was told that, by one that knows him better than you.

Orl. What's he?

Con. Marry, he told me so himself; and he said, he cared not who knew it.

Orl. He needs not, it is no hidden virtue in him.

Con. By my faith, sir, but it is; never any body

saw it, but his lackey: 'tis a hooded valour; and, when it appears, it will bate.⁴

Orl. Ill will never said well.

Con. I will cap that proverb with—There is flattery in friendship.

Orl. And I will take up that with—Give the devil his due.

Con. Well placed; there stands your friend for the devil: have at the very eye of that proverb, with—A pox of the devil.

Orl. You are the better at proverbs, by how much—A fool's bolt is soon shot.

Con. You have shot over.

Orl. 'Tis not the first time you were overshot.

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. My lord high constable, the English lie within fifteen hundred paces of your tent.

Con. Who hath measured the ground?

Mess. The lord Grandpré.

Con. A valiant and most expert gentleman.—Would it were day!—Alas, poor Harry of England! he longs not for the dawning, as we do.

Orl. What a wretched and peevish⁵ fellow is this king of England, to mope with his fat-brained followers so far out of his knowledge!

Con. If the English had any apprehension, they would run away.

⁴ ——— 'tis a hooded valour; and, when it appears, it will bate.] This is a poor pun, taken from the terms used in falconry. The whole sense and sarcasm depends upon the equivoque of one word, viz. *bate*, in sound, but not in orthography, answering to the term *bate* in falconry. When the hawk is *unhooded*, her first action is *baiting*, that is flapping her wings, as a preparation to her flying at the game. The hawk wants no courage, but invariably *bait*s upon taking off the hood.

⁵ ——— *peevish* —] In ancient language, signified—foolish.

Orl. That they lack ; for if their heads had any intellectual armour, they could never wear such heavy head-pieces.

Ram. That island of England breeds very valiant creatures ; their mastiffs are of unmatchable courage.

Orl. Foolish curs ! that run winking into the mouth of a Russian bear, and have their heads crushed like rotten apples : You may as well say,—that's a valiant flea, that dare eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion.

Con. Just, just ; and the men do sympathize with the mastiffs, in robustious and rough coming on, leaving their wits with their wives : and then give them great meals of beef, and iron and steel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like devils.

Orl. Ay, but these English are shrewdly out of beef.

Con. Then we shall find to-morrow—they have only stomachs to eat, and none to fight. Now is it time to arm : Come, shall we about it ?

Orl. It is now two o'clock : but, let me see,—by ten,
We shall have each a hundred Englishmen.

[*Exeunt.*]

ACT IV.

Enter CHORUS.

Chor. Now entertain conjecture of a time,
When creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the universe.
From camp to camp, through the foul womb of
night,

The hum of either army stilly sounds,⁶
 That the fix'd sentinels almost receive
 The secret whispers of each other's watch :
 Fire answers fire : and through their paly flames
 Each battle sees the other's umber'd face :⁷
 Steed threatens steed, in high and boastful neighs
 Piercing the night's dull ear ; and from the tents,
 The armourers, accomplishing the knights,
 With busy hammers closing rivets up,
 Give dreadful note of preparation.
 The country cocks do crow, the clocks do toll,
 And the third hour of drowsy morning name.
 Proud of their numbers, and secure in soul,
 The confident and over-lusty⁸ French
 Do the low-rated English play at dice ;⁹
 And chide the cripple tardy-gaited night,
 Who, like a foul and ugly witch, doth limp
 So tediously away. The poor condemned English,
 Like sacrifices, by their watchful fires
 Sit patiently, and inly ruminate
 The morning's danger ; and their gesture sad,
 Investing lank-lean cheeks, and war-worn coats,
 Presenteth them unto the gazing moon
 So many horrid ghosts. O, now, who will behold
 The royal captain of this ruin'd band,
 Walking from watch to watch, from tent to tent,
 Let him cry—Praise and glory on his head !
 For forth he goes, and visits all his host ;
 Bids them good-morrow, with a modest smile ;

⁶ — stilly sounds.] i. e. gently, lowly.

⁷ — the other's umber'd face :] *Umber'd* means here *discoloured* by the gleam of the fires. *Umber* is a dark yellow earth, brought from Umbria in Italy, which, being mixed with water, produces such a dusky yellow colour as the gleam of fire by night gives to the countenance.

⁸ — over-lusty —] i. e. over-saucy.

⁹ *Do the low-rated English play at dice ;*] i. e. do play them away at dice.

And calls them—brothers, friends, and country-men.

Upon his royal face there is no note,
 How dread an army hath enrounded him ;
 Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
 Unto the weary and all-watched night :
 But freshly looks, and overbears attaint,
 With cheerful semblance, and sweet majesty ;
 That every wretch, pining and pale before,
 Beholding him, plucks comfort from his looks :
 A largess universal, like the sun,
 His liberal eye doth give to every one,
 Thawing cold fear. Then, mean and gentle all,
 Behold, as may unworthiness define,
 A little touch of Harry in the night :
 And so our scene must to the battle fly ;
 Where, (O for pity !) we shall much disgrace—
 With four or five most vile and ragged foils,
 Right ill dispos'd, in brawl ridiculous,—
 The name of Agincourt : Yet, sit and see ;
 Minding true things,¹ by what their mockeries be.
[Exit.

SCENE I.

The English Camp at Agincourt.

Enter King HENRY, BEDFORD, and GLOSTER.

K. Hen. Gloster, 'tis true, that we are in great danger ;
 The greater therefore should our courage be.—
 Good morrow, brother Bedford.—God Almighty !
 There is some soul of goodness in things evil,

¹ Minding *true things*,—] To *mind* is the same as to call to remembrance.

Would men observingly distil it out ;
 For our bad neighbour makes us early stirrers,
 Which is both healthful, and good husbandry :
 Besides, they are our outward consciences,
 And preachers to us all ; admonishing,
 That we should dress us fairly for our end.
 Thus may we gather honey from the weed,
 And make a moral of the devil himself.

Enter ERPINGHAM.

Good morrow, old sir Thomas Erpingham :
 A good soft pillow for that good white head
 Were better than a churlish turf of France.

Erp. Not so, my liege ; this lodging likes me
 better,

Since I may say—now lie I like a king.

K. Hen. 'Tis good for men to love their present
 pains,

Upon example ; so the spirit is eased :
 And, when the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
 The organs, though defunct and dead before,
 Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
 With casted slough and fresh legerity.²
 Lend me thy cloak, sir Thomas.—Brothers both,
 Commend me to the princes in our camp ;
 Do my good morrow to them ; and, anon,
 Desire them all to my pavilion.

Glo. We shall, my liege.

[*Exeunt* GLOSTER and BEDFORD.

Erp. Shall I attend your grace ?

K. Hen.

No, my good knight ;
 Go with my brothers to my lords of England :

² *With casted slough, &c.* *Slough* is the skin which the serpent annually throws off, and by the change of which he is supposed to regain new vigour and fresh youth. *Legerity* is lightness, nimbleness. JOHNSON

I and my bosom must debate a while,
And then I would no other company.

Erp. The Lord in heaven bless thee, noble
Harry! [*Exit* ERPINGHAM.

K. Hen. God-a-mercy, old heart! thou speakest
cheerfully.

Enter PISTOL.

Pist. *Qui va là?*

K. Hen. A friend.

Pist. Discuss unto me; Art thou officer?
Or art thou base, common, and popular?

K. Hen. I am a gentleman of a company.

Pist. Trailest thou the puissant pike?

K. Hen. Even so: What are you?

Pist. As good a gentleman as the emperor.

K. Hen. Then you are a better than the king.

Pist. The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold,
A lad of life, an imp of fame;
Of parents good, of fist most valiant:
I kiss his dirty shoe, and from my heart-strings
I love the lovely bully. What's thy name?

K. Hen. Harry le Roy.

Pist. *Le Roy!* a Cornish name; art thou of
Cornish crew?

K. Hen. No, I am a Welshman.

Pist. Knowest thou Fluellen?

K. Hen. Yes.

Pist. Tell him, I'll knock his leek about his pate,
Upon Saint Davy's day,

K. Hen. Do not you wear your dagger in your
cap that day, lest he knock that about yours.

Pist. Art thou his friend?

K. Hen. And his kinsman too.

Pist. The *figo* for thee then!

K. Hen. I thank you: God be with you!

Pist. My name is Pistol called, [*Exit.*

K. Hen. It sorts³ well with your fierceness.

Enter FLUELLEN and GOWER, severally.

Gow. Captain Fluellen !

Flu. So ! in the name of Cheshu Christ, speak lower. It is the greatest admiration in the universal world, when the true and auncient prerogatives and laws of the wars is not kept : if you would take the pains but to examine the wars of Pompey the Great, you shall find, I warrant you, that there is no tiddle taddle, or pibble pabble, in Pompey's camp ; I warrant you, you shall find the ceremonies of the wars, and the cares of it, and the forms of it, and the sobriety of it, and the modesty of it, to be otherwise.

Gow. Why, the enemy is loud ; you heard him all night.

Flu. If the enemy is an ass, and a fool, and a prating coxcomb, is it meet, think you, that we should also, look you, be an ass, and a fool, and a prating coxcomb ; in your own conscience now ?

Gow. I will speak lower.

Flu. I pray you, and beseech you, that you will.
[*Exeunt GOWER and FLUELLEN.*

K. Hen. Though it appear a little out of fashion, There is much care and valour in this Welshman.

Enter BATES, COURT, and WILLIAMS.

Court. Brother John Bates, is not that the morning which breaks yonder ?

Bates. I think it be : but we have no great cause to desire the approach of day.

Will. We see yonder the beginning of the day, but, I think, we shall never see the end of it.—Who goes there ?

³ *It sorts —*] i. e. it agrees.

K. Hen. A friend.

Will. Under what captain serve you ?

K. Hen. Under sir Thomas Erpingham.

Will. A good old commander, and a most kind gentleman : I pray you, what thinks he of our estate ?

K. Hen. Even as men wrecked upon a sand, that look to be washed off the next tide.

Bates. He hath not told his thought to the king ?

K. Hen. No ; nor it is not meet he should. For, though I speak it to you, I think, the king is but a man, as I am : the violet smells to him, as it doth to me ; the element shows to him, as it doth to me ; all his senses have but human conditions :⁴ his ceremonies laid by, in his nakedness he appears but a man ; and though his affections are higher mounted than ours, yet, when they stoop, they stoop with the like wing ; therefore when he sees reason of fears, as we do, his fears, out of doubt, be of the same relish as ours are : Yet, in reason, no man should possess him with any appearance of fear, lest he, by showing it, should dishearten his army,

Bates. He may show what outward courage he will : but, I believe, as cold a night as 'tis, he could wish himself in the Thames up to the neck ; and so I would he were, and I by him, at all adventures, so we were quit here.

K. Hen. By my troth, I will speak my conscience of the king ; I think, he would not wish himself any where but where he is.

Bates. Then, 'would he were here alone ; so should he be sure to be ransomed, and a many poor men's lives saved.

⁴ — conditions :] Are *qualitics*. The meaning is, that objects are represented by his senses to him, as to other men by theirs. What is danger to another is danger likewise to him ; and, when he feels *fear*, it is like the fear of meaner mortals.

K. Hen. I dare say, you love him not so ill; to wish him here alone; howsoever you speak this, to feel other men's minds: Methinks, I could not die any where so contented, as in the king's company; his cause being just, and his quarrel honourable.

Will. That's more than we know.

Bates. Ay, or more than we should seek after; for we know enough, if we know we are the king's subjects; if his cause be wrong, our obedience to the king wipes the crime of it out of us.

Will. But if the cause be not good, the king himself hath a heavy reckoning to make; when all those legs, and arms, and heads, chopped off in a battle, shall join together at the latter day, and cry all—We died at such place; some, swearing; some, crying for a surgeon; some, upon their wives left poor behind them; some, upon the debts they owe; some, upon their children rawly left.^s I am afraid there are few die well, that die in battle; for how can they charitably dispose of any thing, when blood is their argument? Now, if these men do not die well, it will be a black matter for the king that led them to it; whom to disobey, were against all proportion of subjection.

K. Hen. So, if a son, that is by his father sent about merchandise, do sinfully miscarry upon the sea, the imputation of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father that sent him: or if a servant, under his master's command, transporting a sum of money, be assailed by robbers, and die in many irreconciled iniquities, you may call the business of the master the author of the servant's damnation:—But this is not so: the king is not bound to answer the particular endings of his soldiers, the father of his son, nor the master of his

^s ——— *their children rawly left.*] i. e. *left young and helpless.*

servant ; for they purpose not their death, when they purpose their services. Besides, there is no king, be his cause never so spotless, if it come to the arbitrement of swords, can try it out with all unspotted soldiers. Some, peradventure, have on them the guilt of premeditated and contrived murder ; some, of beguiling virgins with the broken seals of perjury ; some, making the wars their bulwark, that have before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robbery. Now, if these men have defeated the law, and outrun native punishment,⁶ though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God : war is his beadle, war is his vengeance ; so that here men are punished, for before-breach of the king's laws, in now the king's quarrel : where they feared the death, they have borne life away ; and where they would be safe, they perish : Then if they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of their damnation, than he was before guilty of those impieties for the which they are now visited. Every subject's duty⁷ is the king's ; but every subject's soul is his own. Therefore should every soldier in the wars do as every sick man in his bed, wash every mote out of his conscience : and dying so, death is to him advantage ; or not dying, the time was blessedly lost, wherein such preparation was gained ; and, in him that escapes, it were not sin to think, that making God so free an offer, he let him outlive that day to see his greatness, and to teach others how they should prepare.

Will. 'Tis certain, every man that dies ill, the

⁶ ——— native *punishment*,] That is, punishment in their native country ; or, perhaps, *native punishment* is such as they were born to, if they offend.

⁷ *Every subject's duty* —] This is a very just distinction, and the whole argument is well followed, and properly concluded.

ill is upon his own head, the king is not to answer for it.

Bates. I do not desire he should answer for me; and yet I determine to fight lustily for him.

K. Hen. I myself heard the king say, he would not be ransomed.

Will. Ay, he said so, to make us fight cheerfully: but, when our throats are cut, he may be ransomed, and we ne'er the wiser.

K. Hen. If I live to see it, I will never trust his word after.

Will. 'Mass, you'll pay him then!⁸ That's a perilous shot out of an elder gun, that a poor and private displeasure can do against a monarch! you may as well go about to turn the sun to ice, with fanning in his face with a peacock's feather. You'll never trust his word after! come, 'tis a foolish saying.

K. Hen. Your reproof is something too round;⁹ I should be angry with you, if the time were convenient.

Will. Let it be a quarrel between us, if you live.

K. Hen. I embrace it.

Will. How shall I know thee again?

K. Hen. Give me any gage of thine, and I will wear it in my bonnet: then, if ever thou darest acknowledge it, I will make it my quarrel.

Will. Here's my glove; give me another of thine.

K. Hen. There.

Will. This will I also wear in my cap: if ever thou come to me and say, after to-morrow, *This is my glove*, by this hand, I will take thee a box on the ear.

K. Hen. If ever I live to see it, I will challenge it.

⁸ *Mass, you'll pay him then!*] To *pay*, in old language, meant to thrash or beat; and here signifies to bring to account, to punish.

⁹ — *too round;*] i. e. too rough, too unceremonious.

Will. Thou darest as well be hanged.

K. Hen. Well, I will do it, though I take thee in the king's company.

Will. Keep thy word : fare thee well.

Bates. Be friends, you English fools, be friends ; we have French quarrels enough, if you could tell how to reckon.

K. Hen. Indeed, the French may lay twenty French crowns to one, they will beat us ; for they bear them on their shoulders : But it is no English treason, to cut French crowns ; and, to-morrow, the king himself will be a clipper.

[*Exeunt Soldiers.*

Upon the king !^{*} let us our lives, our souls,
Our debts, our careful wives, our children, and
Our sins, lay on the king ;—we must bear all.
O hard condition ! twin-born with greatness,
Subjécted to the breath of every fool,
Whose sense no more can feel but his own wringing !
What infinite heart's ease must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy ?
And what have kings, that privates have not too,
Save ceremony, save general ceremony ?
And what art thou, thou idol ceremony ?
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal griefs, than do thy worshippers ?
What are thy rents ? what are thy comings-in ?
O ceremony, show me but thy worth !
What is the soul of adoration ?
Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form,
Creating awe and fear in other men ?

^{*} *Upon the king ! &c.*] There is something very striking and solemn in this soliloquy, into which the King breaks immediately as soon as he is left alone. Something like this, on less occasions, every breast has felt. Reflection and seriousness rush upon the mind upon the separation of a gay company, and especially after forced and unwilling merriment. JOHNSON.

Wherein thou art less happy being fear'd
 Than they in fearing.
 What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,
 But poison'd flattery? O, be sick, great greatness,
 And bid thy ceremony give thee cure!
 Think'st thou, the fiery fever will go out
 With titles blown from adulation?
 Will it give place to flexure and low bending?
 Canst thou, when thou command'st the beggar's
 knee,
 Command the health of it? No, thou proud dream,
 That play'st so subtly with a king's repose;
 I am a king, that find thee; and I know,
 'Tis not the balm, the sceptre, and the ball,
 The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
 The enter-tissued robe of gold and pearl,
 The farced title running² 'fore the king,
 The throne he sits on, nor the tide of pomp
 That beats upon the high shore of this world,
 No, not all these, thrice-gorgeous ceremony,
 Not all these, laid in bed majestical,
 Can sleep so soundly as the wretched slave;³
 Who, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,
 Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread;
 Never sees horrid night, the child of hell;
 But, like a lackey, from the rise to set,
 Sweats in the eye of Phoebus, and all night
 Sleeps in Elysium; next day, after dawn,
 Doth rise, and help Hyperion to his horse;
 And follows so the ever-running year
 With profitable labour, to his grave:

² ——— farced *title running*, &c.] *Farced* is *stuffed*. The tumid puffy titles with which a king's name is always introduced. This, I think, is the sense. JOHNSON.

³ *Can sleep so soundly*, &c.] These lines are exquisitely pleasing. *To sweat in the eye of Phoebus*, and *to sleep in Elysium*, are expressions very poetical. JOHNSON.

And, but for ceremony, such a wretch;
 Winding up days with toil, and nights with sleep,
 Had the fore-hand and vantage of a king.
 The slave, a member of the country's peace,
 Enjoys it; but in gross brain little wots,
 What watch the king keeps to maintain the peace,
 Whose hours the peasant best advantages.⁴

Enter ERPINGHAM.

Erp. My lord, your nobles, jealous of your absence,

Seek through your camp to find you.

K. Hen. Good old knight,
 Collect them all together at my tent:
 I'll be before thee.

Erp. I shall do't, my lord. [*Exit.*

K. Hen. O God of battles! steel my soldiers' hearts!

Possess them not with fear; take from them now
 The sense of reckoning, if the opposed numbers
 Pluck their hearts from them!—Not to-day, O Lord,
 O not to-day, think not upon the fault
 My father made in compassing the crown!
 I Richard's body have interred new;
 And on it have bestow'd more contrite tears,
 Than from it issued forced drops of blood,
 Five hundred poor I have in yearly pay,
 Who twice a day their wither'd hands hold up
 Toward heaven, to pardon blood; and I have built

⁴ ——— but ——— little wots,

*What watch the king keeps to maintain the peace,
 Whose hours the peasant best advantages.]* The sense of this passage, which is expressed with some slight obscurity, seems to be—*He little knows at the expence of how much royal vigilance, that peace, which brings most advantage to the peasant, is maintained.* To advantage is a verb elsewhere used by Shakspeare.

Two chantries,⁵ where the sad and solemn priests
Sing still for Richard's soul. More will I do :
Though all that I can do, is nothing worth ;
Since that my penitence comes after all,
Imploring pardon.

Enter GLOSTER.

Glo. My liege !

K. Hen. My brother Gloster's voice ?—Ay ;
I know thy errand, I will go with thee :—
The day, my friends, and all things stay for me.
[*Exeunt.*

SCENE II.

The French Camp.

Enter Dauphin, ORLEANS, RAMBURES, and Others.

Orl. The sun doth gild our armour ; up, my lords.

Dau. *Montez a cheval* :—My horse ! *valet ! lac-*
quay ! ha !

Orl. O brave spirit !

Dau. *Via* !—*les eaux et la terre*⁶——

Orl. *Rien puis ? l'air et le feu*——

Dau. *Ciel ! cousin Orleans.*——

Enter Constable.

Now, my lord Constable !

⁵ *Two chantries,*] One of these monasteries was for Carthusian monks, and was called *Bethlehem* ; the other was for religious men and women of the order of Saint Bridget, and was named *Sion*. They were on opposite sides of the Thames, and adjoined the royal manor of *Sheen*, now called *Richmond*.

⁶ *Via* !—*les eaux et la terre* —] *Via* is an old hortatory exclamation, as *allons* !

Con. Hark, how our steeds for present service
neigh.

Dau. Mount them, and make incision in their
hides;
That their hot blood may spin in English eyes,
And doubt them⁷ with superfluous courage: Ha!

Ram. What, will you have them weep our horses'
blood?
How shall we then behold their natural tears?

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. The English are embattled, you French
peers.

Con. To horse, you gallant princes! straight to
horse!

Do but behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair show shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shales and husks of men.
There is not work enough for all our hands;
Scarce blood enough in all their sickly veins,
To give each naked curtle-ax a stain,
That our French gallants shall to-day draw out,
And sheath for lack of sport: let us but blow on
them,

The vapour of our valour will o'erturn them.

'Tis positive 'gainst all exceptions, lords,
That our superfluous lackeys, and our peasants,—
Who, in unnecessary action, swarm
About our squares of battle,—were enough
To purge this field of such a hilding foe;⁸
Though we, upon this mountain's basis by
Took stand for idle speculation:

But that our honours must not. What's to say?

⁷ *And doubt them* —] *Doubt*, is a word still used in Warwickshire, and signifies to *do out*, or *extinguish*.

⁸ — a hilding foe;] *Hilding*, or *hinderling*, is a low wretch.

A very little little let us do,
 And all is done. Then let the trumpets sound
 The tucket-sonuance,⁹ and the note to mount :
 For our approach shall so much dare the field,
 That England shall couch down in fear, and yield.

Enter GRANDPRÉ.

Grand. Why do you stay so long, my lords of
 France?

Yon island carrions, desperate of their bones,
 Ill-favour'dly become the morning field :
 Their ragged curtains poorly are let loose,¹
 And our air shakes them passing scornfully.
 Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,
 And faintly through a rusty beaver peeps.
 Their horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
 With torch-staves in their hand:² and their poor
 jades
 Lob down their heads; dropping the hides and hips ;
 The gum down-roping from their pale-dead eyes ;
 And in their pale dull mouths the gimmel bit³
 Lies foul with chew'd grass, still and motionless ;
 And their executors, the knavish crows,

⁹ *The tucket-sonuance, &c.]* The *tucket-sonuance* was, perhaps, the name of an introductory flourish on the trumpet, as *toccata* in Italian is the prelude of a sonata on the harpsichord, and *toccar la tromba* is to blow the trumpet.

¹ *Their ragged curtains poorly are let loose,]* By their *ragged curtains*, are meant their colours. The idea seems to have been taken from what every man must have observed, i. e. ragged curtains put in motion by the air, when the windows of mean houses are left open.

² *Their horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks, With torch-staves in their hand:]* Grandpré alludes to the form of ancient candlesticks, which frequently represented human figures holding the sockets for the lights in their extended hands.

³ *—— gimmel bit ——]* *Gimmel* is, in the western counties, a ring ; a *gimmel bit* is therefore a *bit* of which the parts played one within another.

Fly o'er them all, impatient for their hour.
 Description cannot suit itself in words,
 To démonstrate the life of such a battle
 In life so lifeless as it shows itself.

Con. They have said their prayers, and they stay
 for death.

Dau. Shall we go send them dinners, and fresh
 suits,
 And give their fasting horses provender,
 And after fight with them?

Con. I stay but for my guard;⁴ On, to the field:
 I will the banner from a trumpet take,
 And use it for my haste. Come, come away!
 The sun is high, and we outwear the day.

[*Exeunt.*

SCENE III.

The English Camp.

*Enter the English Host; GLOSTER, BEDFORD,
 EXETER, SALISBURY, and WESTMORELAND.*

Glo. Where is the king?

Bed. The king himself is rode to view their
 battle.

West. Of fighting men they have full threescore
 thousand.

Exe. There's five to one; besides, they all are
 fresh.

Sal. God's arm strike with us! 'tis a fearful odds.
 God be wi' you, princes all; I'll to my charge:
 If we no more meet, till we meet in heaven,
 Then, joyfully,—my noble lord of Bedford,—

⁴ *I stay but for my guard:]* It seems, by what follows, that *guard* in this place means rather something of ornament or of distinction, than a body of attendants. JOHNSON.

My dear lord Gloster,—and my good lord Exeter,—
And my kind kinsman,—warriors all, adieu!

Bed. Farewell, good Salisbury; and good luck go
with thee!

Eve. Farewell, kind lord, fight valiantly to-day;
And yet I do thee wrong, to mind thee of it,
For thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour.

[*Exit SALISBURY.*

Bed. He is as full of valour, as of kindness;
Princely in both.

West. O that we now had here

Enter King HENRY.

But one ten thousand of those men in England,
That do no work to-day!

K. Hen. What's he, that wishes so?
My cousin Westmoreland?—No, my fair cousin:
If we are mark'd to die, we are enough
To do our country loss; and if to live,
The fewer men, the greater share of honour.
God's will! I pray thee, wish not one man more.
By Jove, I am not covetous for gold;
Nor care I, who doth feed upon my cost;
It yearns me not,⁵ if men my garments wear;
Such outward things dwell not in my desires;
But, if it be a sin to covet honour,
I am the most offending soul alive.
No, 'faith, my coz, wish not a man from England;
God's peace! I would not lose so great an honour,
As one man more, methinks, would share from me,
For the best hope I have. O, do not wish one more:
Rather proclaim it, Westmoreland, through my host,
That he, which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him depart; his passport shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse:

⁵ *It yearns me not,*] To *yearn* is to grieve or vex,

We would not die in that man's company,
 That fears his fellowship to die with us.
 This day is call'd—the feast of Crispian :⁶
 He, that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
 Will stand a tip-toe when this day is nam'd,
 And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
 He, that shall live this day, and see old age,
 Will yearly on the vigil feast his friends,
 And say—to-morrow is saint Crispian :
 Then will he strip his sleeve, and show his scars,
 And say, these wounds I had on Crispin's day.
 Old men forget ; yet all shall be forgot,
 But he'll remember, with advantages,⁷
 What feats he did that day : Then shall our names,
 Familiar in their mouths as household words,—
 Harry the king, Bedford, and Exeter,
 Warwick and Talbot, Salisbury and Gloster,—
 Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd :
 This story shall the good man teach his son ;
 And Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by,
 From this day to the ending⁸ of the world,
 But we in it shall be remembered :
 We few, we happy few, we band of brothers ;
 For he, to-day that sheds his blood with me,
 Shall be my brother ; be he ne'er so vile,
 This day shall gentle his condition :⁹

⁶ ——— *of Crispian :*] The battle of Agincourt was fought upon the 25th of October, St. Crispin's day.

⁷ ——— *with advantages,*] Old men, notwithstanding the natural forgetfulness of age, shall remember *their feats of this day*, and remember to tell them *with advantage*. Age is commonly boastful, and inclined to magnify past acts and past times. JOHNSON.

⁸ *From this day to the ending* —] It may be observed that we are apt to promise to ourselves a more lasting memory than the changing state of human things admits. This prediction is not verified; the feast of Crispin passes by without any mention of Agincourt. Late events obliterate the former : the civil wars have left in this nation scarcely any tradition of more ancient history.

⁹ ——— *gentle his condition :*] This day shall advance him to the rank of a gentleman. JOHNSON.

And gentlemen in England, now a-bed,
Shall think themselves accurs'd, they were not
here ;

And hold their manhoods cheap, while any speaks,
That fought with us upon Saint Crispin's day.¹

Enter SALISBURY.

Sal. My sovereign lord, bestow yourself with
speed :

The French are bravely in their battles set,
And will with all expedience charge on us.

K. Hen. All things are ready, if our minds be so.

West. Perish the man, whose mind is backward
now !

K. Hen. Thou dost not wish more help from
England, cousin ?

West. God's will, my liege, 'would you and I
alone,

Without more help, might fight this battle out !

K. Hen. Why, now thou hast unwish'd five thou-
sand men ;

Which likes me better, than to wish us one.—
You know your places : God be with you all !

Tucket. Enter MONTJOY.

Mont. Once more I come to know of thee, king
Harry,

If for thy ransome thou wilt now compound,

King Henry V. inhibited any person but such as had a right by inheritance, or grant, to assume coats of arms, except those who fought with him at the battle of Agincourt ; and, I think, these last were allowed the chief seats of honour at all feasts and public meetings. TOLLET.

¹ ——— *upon Saint Crispin's day.*] This speech, like many others of the declamatory kind, is too long. Had it been contracted to about half the number of lines, it might have gained force, and lost none of the sentiments. JOHNSON.

Before thy most assured overthrow :
 For, certainly thou art so near the gulf,
 Thou needs must be englutted. Besides, in mercy,
 The constable desires thee—thou wilt mind²
 Thy followers of repentance ; that their souls
 May make a peaceful and a sweet retire
 From off these fields, where (wretches) their poor
 bodies
 Must lie and fester.

K. Hen. Who hath sent thee now ?

Mont. The Constable of France.

K. Hen. I pray thee, bear my former answer back ;
 Bid them achieve me, and then sell my bones.
 Good God ! why should they mock poor fellows thus ?
 The man, that once did sell the lion's skin
 While the beast liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him.
 A many of our bodies shall, no doubt,
 Find native graves ; upon the which, I trust,
 Shall witness live in brass³ of this day's work :
 And those that leave their valiant bones in France,
 Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills,
 They shall be fam'd ; for there the sun shall greet
 them,
 And draw their honours reeking up to heaven ;
 Leaving their earthly parts to choke your clime,
 The smell whereof shall breed a plague in France.
 Mark then a bounding valour in our English ;
 That, being dead, like to the bullet's grazing,
 Break out into a second course of mischief,
 Killing in relapse of mortality.
 Let me speak proudly ;—Tell the Constable,
 We are but warriors for the working-day :⁴

² ——— *mind*] i. e. remind.

³ ——— *in brass* —] i. e. in brazen plates anciently let into tomb-stones.

⁴ ——— *warriors for the working-day* :] We are soldiers but coarsely dressed ; we have not on our holiday apparel.

Our gayness, and our gilt,⁵ are all besmirch'd
 With rainy marching in the painful field;
 There's not a piece of feather in our host,
 (Good argument, I hope, we shall not fly,)
 And time hath worn us into slovenry:
 But, by the mass, our hearts are in the trim:
 And my poor soldiers tell me—yet ere night
 They'll be in fresher robes; or they will pluck
 The gay new coats o'er the French soldiers' heads,
 And turn them out of service. If they do this,
 (As, if God please, they shall,) my ransome then
 Will soon be levied. Herald, save thou thy labour;
 Come thou no more for ransome, gentle herald;
 They shall have none, I swear, but these my joints:
 Which if they have as I will leave 'em to them,
 Shall yield them little, tell the Constable.

Mont. I shall, king Harry. And so fare thee well:
 Thou never shalt hear herald any more. [*Exit.*]

K. Hen. I fear, thou'lt once more come again for
 ransome.

Enter the Duke of York.

York. My lord, most humbly on my knee I beg
 The leading of the vaward.

K. Hen. Take it, brave York.—Now, soldiers,
 march away:—

And how thou pleasest, God, dispose the day!

[*E.reunt.*]

⁵ — our gilt,] i. e. golden show, superficial gilding. Obsolete.

SCENE IV.

The Field of Battle.

Alarums: Excursions. Enter French Soldier, PISTOL, and Boy.

Pist. Yield, cur.

Fr. Sol. *Je pense, que vous estes le gentilhomme de bonne qualité.*

Pist. Quality, call you me?—Construe me, art thou a gentleman? What is thy name? discuss.

Fr. Sol. *O seigneur Dieu!*

Pist. O, signieur Dew should be a gentleman:—Perpend my words, O signieur Dew, and mark;—O signieur Dew, thou diest on point of fox,⁶ Except, O signieur, thou do give to me Egregious ransome.

Fr. Sol. *O, prenez misericorde! ayez pitié de moy!*

Pist. Moy shall not serve, I will have forty moys; For I will fetch thy rim out at thy throat, In drops of crimson blood.

Fr. Sol. *Est il impossible d'eschapper la force de ton bras?*

Pist. Brass, cur!

Thou damned and luxurious mountain goat,⁷ Offer'st me brass?

Fr. Sol. *O pardonnez moy!*

Pist. Say'st thou me so? is that a ton of moys?⁸ Come hither, boy; Ask me this slave in French, What is his name.

Boy. *Escoutez; Comment estes vous appelé?*

⁶ ——— *thou diest on point of fox,]* Fox is an old cant word for a sword.

⁷ ——— *luxurious mountain goat,]* Luxurious means lascivious.

⁸ ——— *a ton of moys?]* Moy is a piece of money; whence *moi d'or*, or *moi* of gold.

Fr. Sol. *Monsieur le Fer.*

Boy. He says, his name is—master Fer.

Pist. Master Fer! I'll fer him, and firk him,⁹ and ferret him:—discuss the same in French unto him.

Boy. I do not know the French for fer, and ferret, and firk.

Pist. Bid him prepare, for I will cut his throat.

Fr. Sol. *Que dit-il, monsieur?*

Boy. *Il me commande de vous dire que vous faites vous prest; car ce soldat icy est disposé tout à cette heure de couper vostre gorge.*

Pist. Ouy, couper gorge, par ma foy, pesant, Unless thou give me crowns, brave crowns; Or mangled shalt thou be by this my sword.

Fr. Sol. *O, je vous supplie pour l'amour de Dieu, me pardonner! Je suis gentilhomme de bonne maison; gardez ma vie, & je vous donneray deux cents escus,*

Pist. What are his words?

Boy. He prays you to save his life: he is a gentleman of a good house; and, for his ransome, he will give you two hundred crowns.

Pist. Tell him,—my fury shall abate, and I The crowns will take.

Fr. Sol. *Petit monsieur, que dit-il?*

Boy. *Encore qu'il est contre son jurement, de pardonner aucun prisonnier; neantmoins, pour les escus que vous l'avez promis, il est content de vous donner la liberté, le franchisement.*

Fr. Sol. *Sur mes genoux, je vous donne mille remerciemens: & je m'estime heureux que je suis tombé entre les mains d'un chevalier, je pense, le plus brave, valiant, & tres distingué seigneur d'Angleterre.*

Pist. Expound unto me, boy.

⁹ — and firk him,] The word *firk* is so variously used by the old writers, that it is almost impossible to ascertain its precise meaning. On this occasion it may mean to *chastise*.

Boy. He gives you, upon his knees, a thousand thanks: and he esteems himself happy that he hath fallen into the hands of (as he thinks) the most brave, valorous, and thrice-worthy signieur of England.

Pist. As I suck blood, I will some mercy show.—
Follow me, cur. [*Exit* PISTOL.

Boy. *Suivez vous le grand capitaine.*

[*Exit* French Soldier.

I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart: but the saying is true,—the empty vessel makes the greatest sound. Bardolph, and Nym, had ten times more valour than this roaring devil i'the old play, that every one may pare his nails with a wooden dagger; and they are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing adventurously. I must stay with the lackeys, with the luggage of our camp: the French might have a good prey of us, if he knew of it; for there is none to guard it, but boys. [*Exit.*

SCENE V.

Another Part of the Field of Battle.

Alarums. Enter Dauphin, ORLEANS, BOURBON, Constable, RAMBURES, and Others.

Con. *O diable?*

Orl. *O seigneur!—le jour est perdu, tout est perdu!*

Dau. *Mort de ma vie!* all is confounded, all!
Reproach and everlasting shame
Sits mocking in our plumes.—*O meschante fortune!*—
Do not run away. [*A short Alarum.*

Con. Why, all our ranks are broke.

Dau. *O perdurable shame!*¹—let's stab ourselves,

¹ *O perdurable shame!]* *Perdurable* is lasting.

Be these the wretches that we play'd at dice for ?

Orl. Is this the king we sent to for his ransome ?

Bour. Shame, and eternal shame, nothing but shame !

Let us die instant : Once more back again ;
And he that will not follow Bourbon now,
Let him go hence, and, with his cap in hand,
Like a base pander, hold the chamber-door,
Whilst by a slave, no gentler² than my dog,
His fairest daughter is contaminate.

Con. Disorder, that hath spoil'd us, friend us now !
Let us, in heaps, go offer up our lives
Unto these English, or else die with fame.

Orl. We are enough, yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our throngs,
If any order might be thought upon.

Bour. The devil take order now ! I'll to the
throng ;
Let life be short ; else shame will be too long.
[*Exeunt.*

SCENE VI.

Another Part of the Field.

*Alarums. Enter King HENRY and Forces ; Ex-
ETER, and Others.*

K. Hen. Well have we done, thrice-valiant
countrymen :
But all's not done, yet keep the French the field.

Exe. The duke of York commends him to your
majesty.

K. Hen. Lives he, good uncle ? thrice within
this hour,
I saw him down ; thrice up again, and fighting ;

² — no gentler —] Who has no more *gentility*.

From helmet to the spur, all blood he was.

Ere. In which array, (brave soldier,) doth he lie,
Larding the plain : and by his bloody side,
(Yoke-fellow to his honour-owing wounds,)
The noble earl of Suffolk also lies.

Suffolk first died : and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him, where in gore he lay insteep'd,
And takes him by the beard ; kisses the gashes,
That bloodily did yawn upon his face ;
And cries aloud,—*Tarry, dear cousin Suffolk !
My soul shall thine keep company to heaven :
Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly a-breast ;
As, in this glorious and well-foughten field,
We kept together in our chivalry !*

Upon these words I came, and cheer'd him up :
He smil'd me in the face, raught³ me his hand,
And, with a feeble gripe, says,—*Dear my lord,
Commend my service to my sovereign.*

So did he turn, and over Suffolk's neck
He threw his wounded arm, and kiss'd his lips ;
And so, espous'd to death, with blood he seal'd
A testament of noble-ending love.
The pretty and sweet manner of it forc'd
Those waters from me, which I would have stopp'd ;
But I had not so much of man in me,
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears.

K. Hen. I blame you not ;
For, hearing this, I must perforce compound
With mistful eyes, or they will issue too?—

[*Alarum.*

But, hark ! what new alarum is this same?—
The French have reinforc'd their scatter'd men :—
Then every soldier kill his prisoners ;
Give the word through.

[*Exeunt.*

³ ——— *raught* —] i. e. reached.

SCENE VII.

Another Part of the Field.

Alarums. Enter FLUELLEN and GOWER.

Flu. Kill the poys and the luggage! 'tis expressly against the law of arms: 'tis as arrant a piece of knavery, mark you now, as can be offered, in the 'orld: In your conscience now, is it not?

Gow. 'Tis certain there's not a boy left alive; and the cowardly rascals, that ran from the battle, have done this slaughter: besides, they have burned and carried away all that was in the king's tent; wherefore the king, most worthily, hath caused every soldier to cut his prisoner's throat. O, 'tis a gallant king!

Flu. Ay, he was porn at Monmouth, captain Gower: What call you the town's name, where Alexander the pig was born.

Gow. Alexander the great.

Flu. Why, I pray you, is not pig, great? The pig, or the great, or the mighty, or the huge, or the magnanimous, are all one reckonings, save the phrase is a little variations.

Gow. I think Alexander the great was born in Macedon; his father was called—Philip of Macedon, as I take it.

Flu. I think it is in Macedon, where Alexander is porn. I tell you, captain,—If you look in the maps of the 'orld, I warrant, you shall find, in the comparisons between Macedon and Monmouth, that the situations, look you, is both alike. There is a river in Macedon; and there is also moreover a river at Monmouth: it is called Wye, at Monmouth; but it is out of my prains, what is the name of the other river; but 'tis all one, 'tis so like as my fingers is to

my fingers, and there is salmons in both. If you mark Alexander's life well, Harry of Monmouth's life is come after it indifferent well; for there is figures in all things. Alexander (God knows, and you know,) in his rages, and his furies, and his wraths, and his cholers, and his moods, and his displeasures, and his indignations, and also being a little intoxicates in his prains, did, in his ales and his angers, look you, kill his pest friend, Clytus.

Gow. Our king is not like him in that; he never killed any of his friends.

Flu. It is not well done, mark you now, to take tales out of my mouth, ere it is made an end and finished. I speak but in the figures and comparisons of it: As Alexander is kill his friend Clytus, being in his ales and his cups; so also Harry Monmouth, being in his right wits and his goot judgments, is turn away the fat knight⁴ with the great pelly-doublet: he was full of jests, and gipes, and knaveries, and mocks; I am forget his name.

Gow. Sir John Falstaff.

Flu. That is he: I can tell you there is goot men born at Monmouth.

Gow. Here comes his majesty.

Alarum. Enter King HENRY with a Part of the English Forces; WARWICK, GLOSTER, EXETER, and Others.

K. Hen. I was not angry since I came to France Until this instant.—Take a trumpet, herald;
Ride thou unto the horsemen on yon hill;
If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or void the field; they do offend our sight:

⁴ — the fat knight —] This is the last time that Falstaff can make sport. The poet was loath to part with him, and has continued his memory as long as he could.

If they'll do neither, we will come to them ;
 And make them skirr away, as swift as stones
 Enforced from the old Assyrian slings :
 Besides, we'll cut the throats of those we have ;
 And not a man of them, that we shall take,
 Shall taste our mercy :—Go, and tell them so.

Enter MONTJOY.

Ere. Here comes the herald of the French, my liege.

Glo. His eyes are humbler than they us'd to be.

K. Hen. How now ! what means this, herald ?
 know'st thou not,

That I have fin'd these bones of mine for ransome ?
 Com'st thou again for ransome ?

Mont.

No, great king :

I come to thee for charitable licence,
 That we may wander o'er this bloody field,
 To book our dead, and then to bury them ;
 To sort our nobles from our common men ;
 For many of our princes (woe the while !)
 Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood ;
 (So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs
 In blood of princes ;) and their wounded steeds
 Fret fetlock deep in gore, and, with wild rage,
 Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters,
 Killing them twice. O, give us leave, great king,
 To view the field in safety, and dispose
 Of their dead bodies.

K. Hen.

I tell thee truly, herald,

I know not, if the day be ours, or no ;
 For yet a many of your horsemen peer,
 And gallop o'er the field.

Mont.

The day is yours.

K. Hen. Praised be God, and not our strength,
 for it !—

What is this castle call'd, that stands hard by ?

Mont. They call it—Agincourt.

K. Hen. Then call we this—the field of Agincourt,
Fought on the day of Crispin Crispianus.

Flu. Your grandfather of famous memory, an't
please your majesty, and your great uncle Edward
the plack prince of Wales, as I have read in the chro-
nicles, fought a most prave pattle here in France.

K. Hen. They did, Fluellen.

Flu. Your majesty says very true: if your ma-
jesties is remembered of it, the Welshman did goot
service in a garden where leeks did grow, wearing
leeks in their Monmouth caps; which, your ma-
jesty knows, to this hour is an honourable padge of
the service; and I do believe, your majesty takes
no scorn to wear the leek upon Saint Tavy's day.

K. Hen. I wear it for a memorable honour:
For I am Welsh, you know, good countryman.

Flu. All the water in Wye cannot wash your
majesty's Welsh plood out of your pody, I can tell
you that: Got pless it and preserve it, as long as it
pleases his grace, and his majesty too!

K. Hen. Thanks, good my countryman.

Flu. By Cheshu, I am your majesty's country-
man, I care not who know it; I will confess it to
all the 'orld: I need not to be ashamed of your ma-
jesty, praised be God, so long as your majesty is an
honest man.

K. Hen. God keep me so!—Our heralds go with
him;

Bring me just notice of the numbers dead
On both our parts.—Call yonder fellow hither.

[*Points to WILLIAMS. Exeunt MONTJOY
and Others.*

Exe. Soldier, you must come to the king.

K. Hen. Soldier, why wear'st thou that glove in
thy cap?

Will. An't please your majesty, 'tis the gage of
one that I should fight withal, if he be alive.

K. Hen. An Englishman?

Will. An't please your majesty, a rascal, that swaggered with me last night: who, if 'a live, and ever dare to challenge this glove, I have' sworn to take him a box o'the ear: or, if I can see my glove in his cap, (which he swore, as he was a soldier, he would wear, if alive,) I will strike it out soundly.

K. Hen. What think you, captain Fluellen? is it fit this soldier keep his oath?

Flu. He is a craven and a villain else, an't please your majesty, in my conscience.

K. Hen. It may be, his enemy is a gentleman of great sort,⁵ quite from the answer of his degree.⁶

Flu. Though he be as goot a gentleman as the tevil is, as Lucifer and Belzebub himself, it is necessary, look your grace, that he keep his vow and his oath: if he be perjured, see you now, his reputation is as arrant a villain, and a Jack sauce, as ever his plack shoe trod upon Got's ground and his earth, in my conscience, la.

K. Hen. Then keep thy vow, sirrah, when thou meet'st the fellow.

Will. So I will, my liege, as I live.

K. Hen. Who servest thou under?

Will. Under captain Gower, my liege.

Flu. Gower is a goot captain? and is good knowledge and literature in the wars.

K. Hen. Call him hither to me, soldier.

Will. I will, my liege. [*Exit.*

K. Hen. Here, Fluellen; wear thou this favour for me, and stick it in thy cap: When Alençon and myself were down together, I plucked this glove from his helm; if any man challenge this, he is a friend to

⁵ ——— great sort,] High rank.

⁶ ——— quite from the answer of his degree.] A man of such station as is not bound to hazard his person to answer to a challenge from one of the soldier's low degree.

Alençon and an enemy to our person ; if thou encounter any such, apprehend him, an thou dost love me.

Flu. Your grace does me as great honours, as can be desired in the hearts of his subjects : I would fain see the man, that has but two legs, that shall find himself aggrieved at this glove, that is all ; but I would fain see it once : an please Got of his grace, that I might see it.

K. Hen. Knowest thou Gower ?

Flu. He is my dear friend, an please you.

K. Hen. Pray thee, go seek him, and bring him to my tent.

Flu. I will fetch him. *[Exit.]*

K. Hen. My lord of Warwick,—and my brother Gloster,

Follow Fluellen closely at the heels :

The glove, which I have given him for a favour,

May, haply, purchase him a box o'the ear ;

It is the soldier's ; I, by bargain, should

Wear it myself. Follow, good cousin Warwick :

If that the soldier strike him, (as, I judge

By his blunt bearing, he will keep his word,)

Some sudden mischief may arise of it ;

For I do know Fluellen valiant,

And, touch'd with choler, hot as gunpowder,

And quickly will return an injury :

Follow, and see there be no harm between them.—

Go you with me, uncle of Exeter. *[Exeunt.]*

SCENE VIII.

Before King Henry's Pavilion.

Enter GOWER and WILLIAMS.

Will. I warrant, it is to knight you, captain.

Enter FLUELLEN.

Flu. Got's will and his pleasure, captain, I pe-seech you now, come apace to the king: there is more goot toward you, peradventure, than is in your knowledge to dream of.

Will. Sir, know you this glove?

Flu. Know the glove? I know, the glove is a glove.

Will. I know this; and thus I challenge it.

[Strikes him.]

Flu. 'Sblud, an arrant traitor, as any's in the universal 'orld, or in France, or in England,

Gow. How now, sir? you villain!

Will. Do you think I'll be forsworn?

Flu. Stand away, captain Gower; I will give treason his payment into plows, I warrant you.

Will. I am no traitor.

Flu. That's a lie in thy throat.—I charge you in his majesty's name, apprehend him; he's a friend of the duke Alençon's.

Enter WARWICK and GLOSTER.

War. How now, how now! what's the matter?

Flu. My lord of Warwick, here is (praised be Got for it!) a most contagious treason come to light, look you, as you shall desire in a summer's day. Here is his majesty.

Enter King HENRY and EXETER.

K. Hen. How now! what's the matter?

Flu. My liege, here is a villain, and a traitor, that, look your grace, has struck the glove which your majesty is take out of the helmet of Alençon.

Will. My liege, this was my glove; here is the fellow of it: and he, that I gave it to in change, promised to wear it in his cap; I promised to strike

him, if he did : I met this man with my glove in his cap, and I have been as good as my word.

Flu. Your majesty hear now, (saving your majesty's manhood,) what an arrant, rascally, beggarly, lousy knave it is : I hope, your majesty is pear me testimony, and witness, and avouchments, that this is the glove of Alençon, that your majesty is give me, in your conscience now.

K. Hen. Give me thy glove, soldier ; Look, here is the fellow of it. 'Twas I, indeed, thou promised'st to strike ; and thou hast given me most bitter terms.

Flu. An please your majesty, let his neck answer for it, if there is any martial law in the 'orld.

K. Hen. How canst thou make me satisfaction ?

Will. All offences, my liege, come from the heart : never came any from mine, that might offend your majesty.

K. Hen. It was ourself thou didst abuse.

Will. Your majesty came not like yourself : you appeared to me but as a common man ; witness the night, your garments, your lowliness ; and what your highness suffered under that shape, I beseech you, take it for your own fault, and not mine : for had you been as I took you for, I made no offence ; therefore, I beseech your highness, pardon me.

K. Hen. Here, uncle Exeter, fill this glove with crowns,

And give it to this fellow.—Keep it, fellow ;

And wear it for an honour in thy cap,

Till I do challenge it.—Give him the crowns :—

And, captain, you must needs be friends with him.

Flu. By this day and this light, the fellow has mettle enough in his pelly :—Hold, there is twelve pence for you, and I pray you to serve Got, and keep you out of prawls, and prabbles, and quarrels, and dissensions, and, I warrant you, it is the petter for you.

Will. I will none of your money.

Flu. It is with a goot will ; I can tell you, it will serve you to mend your shoes : Come, wherefore should you be so pashful ? your shoes is not so goot : 'tis a goot silling, I warrant you, or I will change it.

Enter an English Herald.

K. Hen. Now, herald ; are the dead number'd ?

Her. Here is the number of the slaughter'd French. [*Delivers a paper.*]

K. Hen. What prisoners of good sort are taken, uncle ?

Exc. Charles duke of Orleans, nephew to the king ; John duke of Bourbon, and lord Bouciqualt : Of other lords, and barons, knights, and 'squires, Full fifteen hundred, besides common men.

K. Hen. This note doth tell me of ten thousand French,

That in the field lie slain : of princes in this number,
And nobles bearing banners, there lie dead
One hundred twenty-six : added to these,
Of knights, esquires, and gallant gentlemen,
Eight thousand and four hundred ; of the which,
Five hundred were but yesterday dubb'd knights :
So that, in these ten thousand they have lost,
There are but sixteen hundred mercenaries ;
The rest are—princes, barons, lords, knights, 'squires,
And gentlemen of blood and quality.
The names of those their nobles that lie dead,—
Charles De-la-bret, high constable of France ;
Jaques of Chatillon, admiral of France ;
The master of the cross-bows, lord Rambures ;
Great master of France, the brave sir Guischart
Dauphin ;
John duke of Alençon ; Antony duke of Brabant,
The brother to the duke of Burgundy ;

And Edward duke of Bar : of lusty earls,
 Grandpré, and Roussi, Fauconberg, and Foix,
 Beaumont, and Marle, Vaudemont, and Lestrale.
 Here was a royal fellowship of death !——
 Where is the number of our English dead ?

[Herald *presents another Paper.*

Edward the duke of York, the earl of Suffolk,
 Sir Richard Ketly, Davy Gam, esquire :
 None else of name ; and, of all other men,
 But five and twenty. O God, thy arm was here,
 And not to us, but to thy arm alone,
 Ascribe we all.—When, without stratagem,
 But in plain shock, and even play of battle,
 Was ever known so great and little loss,
 On one part and on the other ?—Take it, God,
 For it is only thine !

Eve.

'Tis wonderful !

K. Hen. Come, go we in procession to the village :
 And be it death proclaimed through our host,
 To boast of this, or take that praise from God,
 Which is his only.

Flu. Is it not lawful, and please your majesty, to
 tell how many is killed ?

K. Hen. Yes, captain ; but with this acknow-
 ledgment,
 That God fought for us.

Flu. Yes, my conscience, he did us great goot.

K. Hen. Do we all holy rites ;
 Let there be sung *Non nobis*, and *Te Deum*.
 The dead with charity enclos'd in clay,
 We'll then to Calais ; and to England then ;
 Where ne'er from France arriv'd more happy men,
 [*Exeunt.*

ACT V.

Enter CHORUS.

Chor. Vouchsafe to those that have not read the story,

That I may prompt them: and of such as have,
I humbly pray them to admit the excuse
Of time, of numbers, and due course of things,
Which cannot in their huge and proper life
Be here presented. Now we bear the king
Toward Calais: grant him there; there seen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts,
Athwart the sea: Behold, the English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives, and boys,
Whose shouts and claps out-voice the deep-mouth'd
sea,

Which, like a mighty whiffler⁷ 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way: so let him land;
And, solemnly, see him set on to London.
So swift a pace hath thought, that even now
You may imagine him upon Blackheath:
Where that his lords desire him, to have borne⁸
His bruised helmet, and his bended sword,
Before him, through the city: he forbids it,
Being free from vainness and self-glorious pride;
Giving full trophy,⁹ signal, and ostent,
Quite from himself, to God. But now behold,

⁷ — *a mighty whiffler*—] An officer who walks first in processions, or before persons in high stations, on occasions of ceremony. The name is still retained in London, and there is an officer so called that walks before their companies at times of publick solemnity. It seems a corruption from the French word *huissier*.

⁸ — *to have borne, &c.*] The construction is, to have his bruised helmet, &c. borne before him through the city: i. e. to order it to be borne.

⁹ *Giving full trophy,*] Transferring all the honours of conquest, all trophies, tokens, and shows, from himself to God.

In the quick forge and workinghouse of thought,
 How London doth pour out her citizens !
 The mayor, and all his brethen, in best sort,—
 Like to the senators of the antique Rome,
 With the plebeians swarming at their heels,—
 Go forth, and fetch their conquering Cæsar in :
 As, by a lower but by loving likelihood,¹
 Were now the general of our gracious empress²
 (As, in good time, he may,) from Ireland coming,
 Bringing rebellion broached³ on his sword,
 How many would the peaceful city quit,
 To welcome him ? much more, and much more cause,
 Did they this Harry. Now in London place him ;
 (As yet the lamentation of the French
 Invites the king of England's stay at home :
 The emperor's coming in behalf of France,
 To order peace between them ;) and omit
 All the occurrences, whatever chanc'd,
 Till Harry's back-return again to France ;
 There must we bring him ; and myself have play'd
 The interim, by remembering you—'tis past.
 Then brook abridgement ; and your eyes advance
 After your thoughts, straight back again to France.
[Exit.]

SCENE I.

France. *An English Court of Guard.*

Enter FLUELLEN and GOWER.

Gow. Nay, that's right ; but why wear you your
 leek to-day ? Saint Davy's day is past.

Flu. There is occasions and causes why and

¹ ——— *Likelihood,*] Likelihood for similitude. WARBURTON.

² ——— *the general of our gracious empress—*] The earl of Essex,
 in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

³ *Bringing rebellion broached—*] Spitted, transfix'd.

wherefore in all things : I will tell you, as my friend, captain Gower ; The rascally, scald, beggarly, lowsy, pragging knave, Pistol,—which you and yourself, and all the 'orld, know to be no petter than a fellow, look you now, of no merits,—he is come to me, and prings me pread and salt yesterday, look you, and bid me eat my leek : it was in a place where I could not breed no contentions with him ; but I will be so pold as to wear it in my cap till I see him once again, and then I will tell him a little piece of my desires.

Enter PISTOL.

Gow. Why, here he comes, swelling like a turkey-cock.

Flu. 'Tis no matter for his swellings, nor his turkey-cocks.—Got pless you, ancient Pistol ! you scurvy, lowsy knave, Got pless you !

Pist. Ha ! art thou Bedlam ? dost thou thirst, base Trojan,

To have me fold up Parca's fatal web ?⁴

Hence ! I am qualmish at the smell of leek.

Flu. I peseech you heartily, scurvy, lowsy knave, at my desires, and my requests, and my petitions, to eat, look you, this leek ; because, look you, you do not love it, nor your affections, and your appetites, and your digestions, does not agree with it, I would desire you to eat it,

Pist. Not for Cadwallader, and all his goats.

Flu. There is one goat for you. [*Strikes him.*]
Will you be so goot, scald knave, as eat it ?

Pist. Base Trojan, thou shalt die.

Flu. You say very true, scald knave, when Got's will is : I will desire you to live in the mean time, and eat your victuals ; come, there is sauce for it.

⁴ *To have me fold up, &c.] Dost thou desire to have me put thee to death.*

[*Striking him again.*] You called me yesterday, mountain-squire; but I will make you to-day a squire of low degree. I pray you, fall to; if you can mock a leek, you can eat a leek.

Gow. Enough, captain; you have astonished him.⁵

Flu. I say, I will make him eat some part of my leek, or I will peat his pate four days:—Pite, I pray you; it is goot for your green wound, and your bloody coxcomb.

Pist. Must I bite?

Flu. Yes, certainly; and out of doubt, and out of questions too, and ambiguities.

Pist. By this leek, I will most horribly revenge; I eat, and eke I swear.—

Flu. Eat, I pray you: Will you have some more sauce to your leek? there is not enough leek to swear by.

Pist. Quiet thy cudgel; thou dost see, I eat.

Flu. Much goot do you, scald knave, heartily. Nay, 'pray you, throw none away; the skin is goot for your proken coxcomb. When you take occasions to see leeks hereafter, I pray you, mock at them; that is all.

Pist. Good,

Flu. Ay, leeks is goot:—Hold you, there is a groat to heal your pate.

Pist. Me a groat!

Flu. Yes, verily, and in truth, you shall take it; or I have another leek in my pocket, which you shall eat.

Pist. I take thy groat, in earnest of revenge.

Flu. If I owe you any thing, I will pay you in cudgels; you shall be a woodmonger, and buy nothing of me but cudgels. God be wi' you, and keep you, and heal your pate. [*Exit.*

⁵ ——— astonished *him.*] That is, you have stunned him with the blow.

Pist. All hell shall stir for this.

Gow. Go, go ; you are a counterfeit cowardly knave. Will you mock at an ancient tradition,—begun upon an honourable respect, and worn as a memorable trophy of predeceased valour,—and dare not avouch in your deeds any of your words? I have seen you gleeking⁶ and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. You thought, because he could not speak English in the native garb, he could not therefore handle an English cudgel : you find it otherwise ; and, henceforth, let a Welsh correction teach you a good English condition.⁷ Fare ye well. [*Exit.*

Pist. Doth fortune play the huswife⁸ with me now?

News have I, that my Nell is dead i'the spital
Of malady of France ;
And there my rendezvous is quite cut off.
Old I do wax ; and from my weary limbs
Honour is cudgell'd. Well, bawd will I turn,
And something lean to cutpurse of quick hand.
To England will I steal, and there I'll steal :
And patches will I get unto these scars,
And swear, I got them in the Gallia wars. [*Exit.*⁹

⁶ — gleeking —] i. e. scoffing, sneering. *Gleek* was a game at cards.

⁷ — English condition.] *Condition* is temper, disposition of mind.

⁸ *Doth fortune play the huswife—*] That is, the *jilt*. *Huswife* is here used in an ill sense.

⁹ The comick scenes of *The History of Henry the Fourth and Fifth* are now at an end, and all the comick personages are now dismissed. Falstaff and Mrs. Quickly are dead ; Nym and Bardolph are hanged ; Gadshill was lost immediately after the robbery ; Poins and Peto have vanished since, one knows not how ; and Pistol is now beaten into obscurity. I believe every reader regrets their departure. JOHNSON.

SCENE II.

Troyes in Champagne. An Apartment in the French King's Palace.

Enter, at one Door, King HENRY, BEDFORD, GLOSTER, EXETER, WARWICK, WESTMORELAND, and other Lords; at another, the French King, Queen ISABEL, the Princess KATHARINE, Lords, Ladies, &c. the Duke of BURGUNDY, and his Train.

K. Hen. Peace to this meeting, wherefore we are met !

Unto our brother France,—and to our sister,
Health and fair time of day :—joy and good wishes
To our most fair and princely cousin Katharine ;
And (as a branch and member of this royalty,
By whom this great assembly is contriv'd,)
We do salute you, duke of Burgundy ;—
And, princes French, and peers, health to you all !

Fr. King. Right joyous are we to behold your face,
Most worthy brother England ; fairly met :—
So are you, princes English, every one.

Q. Isa. So happy be the issue, brother England,
Of this good day, and of this gracious meeting,
As we are now glad to behold your eyes ;
Your eyes, which hitherto have borne in them
Against the French, that met them in their bent,
The fatal balls of murdering basilisks :
The venom of such looks, we fairly hope,
Have lost their quality ; and that this day
Shall change all griefs, and quarrels, into love.

K. Hen. To cry amen to that, thus we appear.

Q. Isa. You English princes all, I do salute you.

Bur. My duty to you both, on equal love,

Great kings of France and England ! That I have
labour'd

With all my wits, my pains, and strong endeavours,
To bring your most imperial majesties
Unto this bar¹ and royal interview,
Your mightiness on both parts best can witness.

Since then my office hath so far prevail'd,
That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have congreeted ; let it not disgrace me,
If I demand, before this royal view,
What rub, or what impediment, there is,
Why that the naked, poor, and mangled peace,
Dear nurse of arts, plenties, and joyful births,
Should not, in this best garden of the world,
Our fertile France, put up her lovely visage ?
Alas ! she hath from France too long been chas'd ;
And all her husbandry doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility.

Her vine, the merry cheerer of the heart,
Unpruned dies : her hedges even-pleached,—
Like prisoners wildly over-grown with hair,
Put forth disorder'd twigs : her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon ; while that the coulter rusts,
That should deracinate² such savagery :
The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green clover,
Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleness ; and nothing teems,
But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility.

And as our vineyards, fallows, meads, and hedges,
Defective in their natures, grow to wildness ;
Even so our houses, and ourselves, and children,
Have lost, or do not learn, for want of time,

¹ *Unto this bar* —] To this *barrier* ; to this place of congress.

² — *deracinate* —] To *deracinate* is to force up by the roots.

The sciences that should become our country ;
 But grow, like savages,—as soldiers will,
 That nothing do but meditate on blood,—
 To swearing, and stern looks, diffus'd attire,³
 And every thing that seems unnatural.
 Which to reduce into our former favour,⁴
 You are assembled : and my speech entreats,
 That I may know the let, why gentle peace
 Should not expel these inconveniencies,
 And bless us with her former qualities.

K. Hen. If, duke of Burgundy, you would the
 peace,

Whose want gives growth to the imperfections
 Which you have cited, you must buy that peace
 With full accord to all our just demands ;
 Whose tenours and particular effects
 You have, enschedul'd briefly, in your hands.

Bur. The king hath heard them ; to the which,
 as yet,

There is no answer made.

K. Hen. Well then, the peace,
 Which you before so urg'd, lies in his answer.

Fr. King. I have but with a cursorary eye
 O'er-glanc'd the articles : pleaseth your grace
 To appoint some of your council presently
 To sit with us once more, with better heed
 To re-survey them, we will, suddenly,
 Pass our accept, and peremptory answer.⁵

K. Hen. Brother, we shall.—Go, uncle Exeter,—

³ ——— diffus'd attire,] *Diffus'd* for extravagant. The military habit of those times was extremely so.

⁴ ——— former favour,] Former appearance.

⁵ ——— we will, suddenly,

Pass our accept, and peremptory answer.] i. e. we will pass our acceptance of what we approve, and we will pass a peremptory answer to the rest. Politeness might forbid his saying, we will pass a denial, but his own dignity required more time for deliberation.

And brother Clarence,—and you, brother Gloster,—
Warwick,—and Huntington,—go with the king :
And take with you free power, to ratify,
Augment, or alter, as your wisdoms best
Shall see advantageable for our dignity,
Any thing in, or out of, our demands ;
And we'll consign thereto.—Will you, fair sister,
Go with the princes, or stay here with us ?

Q. Isab. Our gracious brother, I will go with
them ;

Haply, a woman's voice may do some good,
When articles, too nicely urg'd, be stood on.

K. Hen. Yet leave our cousin Katharine here
with us ;

She is our capital demand, compris'd
Within the fore rank of our articles.

Q. Isab. She hath good leave.

[*Exeunt all but HENRY, KATHARINE,
and her Gentlewoman.*]

K. Hen. Fair Katharine, and most fair !
Will you vouchsafe to teach a soldier terms,
Such as will enter at a lady's ear,
And plead his love-suit to her gentle heart ?

Kath. Your majesty shall mock at me ; I cannot
speak your England.

K. Hen. O fair Katharine, if you will love me
soundly with your French heart, I will be glad to
hear you confess it brokenly with your English
tongue. Do you like me, Kate ?

Kath. *Pardonnez moy*, I cannot tell vat is—like
me.

K. Hen. An angel is like you, Kate ; and you are
like an angel.

Kath. *Que dit-il ? que je suis semblable à les
anges ?*

Alice. *Ouy, vrayment, (sauf vostre grace) ainsi
dit-il.*

K. Hen. I said so; dear Katharine; and I must not blush to affirm it.

Kath. *O bon Dieu! les langues des hommes sont pleines des tromperies.*

K. Hen. What says she, fair one? that the tongues of men are full of deceits?

Alice. *Ouy; dat de tongues of de mans is be full of deceits: dat is de princess.*

K. Hen. The princess is the better English-woman. I'faith, Kate, my wooing is fit for thy understanding: I am glad, thou can'st speak no better English; for, if thou couldst, thou would'st find me such a plain king,⁶ that thou would'st think, I had sold my farm to buy my crown. I know no ways to mince it in love, but directly to say—I love you: then, if you urge me further than to say—Do you in faith? I wear out my suit. Give me your answer; i'faith, do; and so clap hands and a bargain: How say you, lady?

Kath. *Sauf vostre honneur,* me understand well.

K. Hen. Marry, if you would put me to verses, or to dance for your sake, Kate, why you undid me: for the one, I have neither words nor measure; and for the other, I have no strength in measure,⁷ yet a reasonable measure in strength. If I could win a

⁶ — *such a plain king,*] I know not why Shakspeare now gives the King nearly such a character as he made him formerly ridicule in Percy. This military grossness and unskilfulness in all the softer arts does not suit very well with the gaieties of his youth, with the general knowledge ascribed to him at his accession, or with the contemptuous message sent him by the Dauphin, who represents him as fitter for a ball-room than the field, and tells him that he is *not to revel into duchies, or win provinces with a nimble galliard.* The truth is, that the poet's matter failed him in the fifth Act, and he was glad to fill it up with whatever he could get; and not even Shakspeare can write well without a proper subject. It is a vain endeavour for the most skilful hand to cultivate barrenness, or to paint upon vacuity. JOHNSON.

⁷ — *no strength in measure,*] i. e. in dancing.

lady at leap-frog; or by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on my back, under the correction of bragging be it spoken, I should quickly leap into a wife. Or, if I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for her favours, I could lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jack-an-apes, never off: but, before God, I cannot look greenly,⁸ nor gasp out my eloquence, nor I have no cunning in protestation; only downright oaths, which I never use till urgèd, nor never break for urging. If thou canst love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth sun-burning, that never looks in his glass for love of any thing he sees there, let thine eye be thy cook. I speak to thee plain soldier: If thou canst love me for this, take me: if not, to say to thee—that I shall die, is true: but—for thy love, by the lord, no; yet I love thee too. And while thou livest, dear Kate, take a fellow of plain and uncoined constancy;⁹ for he perforce must do thee right, because he hath not the gift to woo in other places: for these fellows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme themselves into ladies' favours,—they do always reason themselves out again. What! a speaker is but a prater; a rhyme is but a ballad. A good leg will fall; a straight back will stoop; a black beard will turn white; a curled pate will grow bald; a fair face will wither; a full eye will wax hollow; but a good heart, Kate, is the sun and moon; or, rather, the sun, and not the moon; for it shines bright, and never changes, but keeps his course truly. If thou wouldst have such a one, take me: And take me, take a soldier; take a soldier, take a king: And

⁸ — look greenly,] i. e. like a young lover, awkwardly.

⁹ — take a fellow of plain and uncoined constancy;] *Uncoined* constancy signifies *real* and *true* constancy, *unrefined* and *unadorned*. JOHNSON.

what sayest thou then to my love? speak, my fair, and fairly, I pray thee.

Kath. Is it possible dat I should love de enemy of France?

K. Hen. No; it is not possible, you should love the enemy of France, Kate: but, in loving me, you should love the friend of France; for I love France so well, that I will not part with a village of it; I will have it all mine: and, Kate, when France is mine, and I am yours, then yours is France, and you are mine.

Kath. I cannot tell vat is dat.

K. Hen. No, Kate? I will tell thee in French; which, I am sure, will hang upon my tongue like a new-married wife about her husband's neck, hardly to be shook off. *Quand j'ay la possession de France, & quand vous avez le possession de moi*, (let me see, what then? Saint Dennis be my speed!)—*donc vostre est France, & vous estes mienne*. It is as easy for me, Kate, to conquer the kingdom, as to speak so much more French: I shall never move thee in French, unless it be to laugh at me.

Kath. *Sauf vostre honneur, le François que vous parlez, est meilleur que l'Anglois lequel je parle*.

K. Hen. No, 'faith, is't not, Kate: but thy speaking of my tongue, and I thine, most truly falsely, must needs be granted to be much at one. But, Kate, dost thou understand thus much English? Canst thou love me?

Kath. I cannot tell.

K. Hen. Can any of your neighbours tell, Kate? I'll ask them. Come, I know, thou lovest me: and at night when you come into your closet, you'll question this gentlewoman about me; and I know, Kate, you will, to her, dispraise those parts in me, that you love with your heart: but, good Kate, mock me mercifully; the rather, gentle princess,

because I love thee cruelly. If ever thou be's mine, Kate, (as I have a saving faith within me, tells me,— thou shalt,) I get thee with scrambling, and thou must therefore needs prove a good soldier-breeder: Shall not thou and I, between Saint Dennis and Saint George, compound a boy, half French, half English, that shall go to Constantinople, and take the Turk by the beard? shall we not? what sayest thou, my fair flower-de-luce?

Kath. I do not know dat.

K. Hen. No; 'tis hereafter to know, but now to promise: do but now promise, Kate, you will endeavour for your French part of such a boy; and, for my English moiety, take the word of a king and a bachelor. How answer you, *la plus belle Katharine du monde, mon tres chere et divine deesse?*

Kath. Your *majesté* 'ave *fausse* French enough to deceive de most *sage damoiselle* dat is *en France*.

K. Hen. Now, fye upon my false French! By mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate: by which honour I dare not swear, thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to flatter me that thou dost, notwithstanding the poor and untempering effect¹ of my visage. Now beshrew my father's ambition! he was thinking of civil wars when he got me; therefore was I created with a stubborn outside, with an aspect of iron, that, when I come to woo ladies, I fright them. But, in faith, Kate, the elder I wax, the better I shall appear: my comfort is, that old age, that ill layer-up of beauty, can do no more spoil upon my face: thou hast me, if thou hast me, at the worst; and thou shalt wear me, if thou wear me, better and better; And therefore tell me, most fair Katharine, will you have me? Put off your

¹ — untempering effect —] The sense is, that you love me, notwithstanding my face has no power to *temper*, i. e. soften you to my purpose.

maiden blushes ; avouch the thoughts of your heart with the looks of an empress ; take me by the hand, and say—Harry of England, I am thine : which word thou shalt no sooner bless mine ear withal, but I will tell thee aloud—England is thine, Ireland is thine, France is thine, and Henry Plantagenet is thine ; who, though I speak it before his face, if he be not fellow with the best king, thou shalt find the best king of good fellows. Come, your answer in broken musick ; for thy voice is musick, and thy English broken : therefore, queen of all, Katharine, break thy mind to me in broken English, Wilt thou have me ?

Kath. Dat is, as it shall please de *roy mon pere*.

K. Hen. Nay, it will please him well, Kate ; it shall please him, Kate.

Kath. Den it shall also content me.

K. Hen. Upon that I will kiss your hand, and I call you—my queen.

Kath. *Laissez, mon seigneur, laissez, laissez : ma foy, je ne veux point que vous abbaissez vostre grandeur, en baisant la main d'une vostre indigne serviteure ; excusez moy, je vous supplie, mon tres puissant seigneur.*

K. Hen. Then I will kiss your lips, Kate.

Kath. *Les dames, & damoiselles, pour estre baisées devant leur nopces, il n'est pas le coûtume de France,*

K. Hen. Madam my interpreter, what says she ?

Alice. Dat it is not be de fashion *pur les ladies* of France,—I cannot tell what is, *baiser, en English.*

K. Hen. To kiss.

Alice. Your majesty *entendre* better *que moy.*

K. Hen. It is not the fashion for the maids in France to kiss before they are married, would she say ?

Alice. *Ouy, vrayment.*

K. Hen. O, Kate, nice customs curt'sy to great kings. Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak list² of a country's fashion : we are the makers of manners, Kate ; and the liberty that follows our places, stops the mouths of all find-faults ; as I will do yours, for upholding the nice fashion of your country, in denying me a kiss : therefore, patiently, and yielding. [*Kissing her.*] You have witchcraft in your lips, Kate : there is more eloquence in a sugar touch of them, than in the tongues of the French council ; and they should sooner persuade Harry of England, than a general petition of monarchs. Here comes your father.

Enter the French King and Queen, BURGUNDY, BEDFORD, GLOSTER, EXETER, WESTMORELAND, and other French and English Lords.

Bur. God save your majesty ! my royal cousin, teach you our princess English ?

K. Hen. I would have her learn, my fair cousin, how perfectly I love her ; and that is good English.

Bur. Is she not apt ?

K. Hen. Our tongue is rough, coz ; and my condition is not smooth :³ so that, having neither the voice nor the heart of flattery about me, I cannot so conjure up the spirit of love in her, that he will appear in his true likeness.

Bur. Pardon the frankness of my mirth,⁴ if I answer you for that. If you would conjure in her you must make a circle : if conjure up love in her in his true likeness, he must appear naked, and blind :

² — weak list —] i. e. slight barrier.

³ — my condition is not smooth :] Condition is temper.

⁴ Pardon the frankness of my mirth,] We have here but a mean dialogue for princes ; the merriment is very gross, and the sentiments are very worthless. JOHNSON.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy in her naked seeing self? It were, my lord, a hard condition for a maid to consign to.

K. Hen. Yet they do wink, and yield; as love is blind, and enforces.

Bur. They are then excused, my lord, when they see not what they do.

K. Hen. Then, good my lord, teach your cousin to consent to winking.

Bur. I will wink on her to consent, my lord, if you will teach her to know my meaning: for maids, well summered and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes; and then they will endure handling, which before would not abide looking on.

K. Hen. This moral⁵ ties me over to time, and a hot summer; and so I will catch the fly, your cousin, in the latter end, and she must be blind too.

Bur. As love is, my lord, before it loves.

K. Hen. It is so; and you may, some of you, thank love for my blindness; who cannot see many a fair French city, for one fair French maid that stands in my way.

Fr. King. Yes, my lord, you see them perspective, the cities turned into a maid; for they are all girdled with maiden walls, that war hath never entered.

K. Hen. Shall Kate be my wife?

Fr. King. So please you.

K. Hen. I am content, so the maiden cities you talk of, may wait on her: so the maid, that stood

⁵ *This moral* —] That is, the application of this fable. The *moral* being the application of a fable, our author calls any application a *moral*.

in the way of my wish, shall show me the way to my will.

Fr. King. We have consented to all terms of reason.

K. Hen. Is't so, my lords of England?

West. The king hath granted every article:
His daughter, first; and then, in sequel, all,
According to their firm proposed natures.

Exe. Only, he hath not yet subscribed this:—
Where your majesty demands,—That the king of
France, having any occasion to write for matter of
grant, shall name your highness in this form, and
with this addition, in French,—*Notre cher tres filz
Henry roy d'Angleterre, heretier de France*; and
thus in Latin,—*Præclarissimus filius noster Henricus
rex Angliæ, & hæres Franciæ*.

Fr. King. Nor this I have not, brother, so denied,
But your request shall make me let it pass.

K. Hen. I pray you then, in love and dear alliance,

Let that one article rank with the rest:

And, thereupon, give me your daughter.

K. Hen. Take her, fair son; and from her
blood raise up

Issue to me: that the contending kingdoms
Of France and England, whose very shores look pale
With envy of each other's happiness,
May cease their hatred; and this dear conjunction
Plant neighbourhood and christian-like accord
In their sweet bosoms, that never war advance
His bleeding sword 'twixt England and fair France.

All. Amen!

K. Hen. Now welcome, Kate:—and bear me
witness all,

That here I kiss her as my sovereign queen.

[*Flourish.*

Q. Isab. God, the best maker of all marriages,

Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one!
 As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
 So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a spousal,
 That never may ill office, or fell jealousy,
 Which troubles oft the bed of blessed marriage,
 Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
 To make divorce of their incorporate league;
 That English may as French, French Englishmen,
 Receive each other!—God speak this Amen!

All. Amen!

K. Hen. Prepare we for our marriage:—on which
 day,
 My lord of Burgundy, we'll take your oath,
 And all the peers', for surety of our leagues.—
 Then shall I swear to Kate, and you to me;
 And may our oaths well kept and prosp'rous be!
[*Exeunt.*

Enter CHORUS.

Thus far, with rough, and all unable pen,
 Our bending⁶ author hath pursu'd the story;
 In little room confining mighty men,
 Mangling by starts⁷ the full course of their glory.
 Small time, but, in that small, most greatly liv'd
 This star of England: fortune made his sword;
 By which the world's best garden⁸ he achiev'd,
 And of it left his son imperial lord.
 Henry the sixth, in infant bands crown'd king
 Of France and England did this king succeed;
 Whose state so many had the managing,
 That they lost France, and made his England
 bleed:

⁶ *Our bending author —*] By *bending*, our author meant *unequal to the weight of his subject*; and *bending beneath it*.

⁷ *Mangling by starts —*] By touching only on select parts.

⁸ *— the world's best garden —*] i. e. France.

Which oft our stage hath shown ; and, for their sake,
In your fair minds let this acceptance take.

[*Exit.*⁹

⁹ This play has many scenes of high dignity, and many of easy merriment. The character of the King is well supported, except in his courtship, where he has neither the vivacity of Hal, nor the grandeur of Henry. The humour of Pistol is very happily continued : his character has perhaps been the model of all the bullies that have yet appeared on the English stage.

The lines given to the Chorus have many admirers ; but the truth is, that in them a little may be praised, and much must be forgiven ; nor can it be easily discovered why the intelligence given by the Chorus is more necessary in this play than in many others where it is omitted. The great defect of this play is the emptiness and narrowness of the last Act, which a very little diligence might have easily avoided. JOHNSON.

KING HENRY VI.

PART I.*

VOL. V.

U

KING HENRY VI.

PART I.*

VOL. V.

U

*** KING HENRY VI. PART I.]** The historical transactions contained in this play, take in the compass of above thirty years. I must observe, however, that our author, in the three parts of *Henry VI.* has not been very precise to the date and disposition of his facts; but shuffled them, backwards and forwards, out of time. For instance; the lord Talbot is killed at the end of the Fourth Act of this play, who in reality did not fall till the 13th of July, 1453: and *The Second Part of Henry VI.* opens with the marriage of the king, which was solemnized eight years before Talbot's death, in the year 1445. Again, in the Second Part, dame Eleanor Cobham is introduced to insult Queen Margaret! though her penance and banishment for sorcery happened three years before that princess came over to England. I could point out many other transgressions against history, as far as the order of time is concerned. Indeed, though there are several master-strokes in these three plays, which incontestibly betray the workmanship of Shakspeare; yet I am almost doubtful, whether they were entirely of his writing. And unless they were wrote by him very early, I should rather imagine them to have been brought to him as a director of the stage; and so have received some finishing beauties at his hand. An accurate observer will easily see, the diction of them is more obsolete, and the numbers more mean and prosaical, than in the generality of his genuine compositions. THEOBALD.

Having given my opinion more fully relative to these plays at the end of *The Third Part of King Henry VI.** it is here only necessary to apprise my reader what my hypothesis is, that he may be the better enabled, as he proceeds, to judge concerning its probability. Like many others, I was long struck with the many evident *Shakspearianisms* in these plays, which appeared to me to carry such decisive weight, that I could scarcely bring myself to examine with attention any of the arguments that have been urged against his being the author of them. I am now surprized, (and my readers perhaps may say the same thing of themselves,) that I should never have adverted to a very striking circumstance which distinguishes this *first* part from the other parts of *King Henry VI.* This circumstance is, that none of these Shakspearian passages are to be found here, though several are scattered through the two other parts. I am therefore decisively of opinion that *this* play was not written by Shakspeare. The reasons on which that opinion is founded, are stated at large in the Dissertation above referred to. But I would here request the reader to attend particularly to the versification of this piece, (of which almost every line has a pause at the end,) which is so different from that of Shakspeare's undoubted plays, and of the greater part of

* For which the reader is referred to the new edition of Shakspeare in twenty-one volumes, lately published,

the two succeeding pieces, as *altered* by him, and so exactly corresponds with that of the tragedies written by others before and about the time of his first commencing author, that this alone might decide the question, without taking into the account the numerous classical allusions which are found in this first part. The reader will be enabled to judge how far this argument deserves attention, from the several extracts from those ancient pieces which he will find in the Essay on this subject.

With respect to the *second* and *third* parts of *King Henry VI.* or, as they were originally called, *The Contention of the Two famous Houses of Yorke and Lancaster*, they stand, in my apprehension, on a very different ground from that of this first part, or, as I believe it was anciently called, *The Play of King Henry VI.—The Contention*, &c. printed in two parts, in quarto, 1600, was, I conceive, the production of some playwright who preceded, or was contemporary with Shakspeare; and out of that piece he formed the two plays which are now denominated the *Second* and *Third Parts of King Henry VI.*; as, out of the old plays of *King John* and *The Taming of the Shrew*, he formed two other plays with the same titles. For the reasons on which this opinion is formed, I must again refer to my Essay on this subject.

This old play of *King Henry VI.* now before us, or as our author's editors have called it, the *first* part of *King Henry VI.* I suppose, to have been written in 1589, or before. The disposition of facts in these three plays, not always corresponding with the dates, which Mr. Theobald mentions, and the want of uniformity and consistency in the series of events exhibited, may perhaps be in some measure accounted for by the hypothesis now stated. As to our author's having accepted these pieces as a *Director* of the stage, he had, I fear, no pretension to such a situation at so early a period. MALONE.

The chief argument on which the first paragraph of the foregoing note depends, is not, in my opinion, conclusive. This historical play might have been one of our author's earliest dramatick efforts: and almost every young poet begins his career by imitation. Shakspeare, therefore, till he felt his own strength, perhaps servilely conformed to the style and manner of his predecessors.

What further remarks I may offer on this subject, will appear in the form of notes to Mr. Malone's Essay, from which I do not wantonly differ,—though hardily, I confess, as far as my sentiments may seem to militate against those of Dr. Farmer.

STEEVENS.

PERSONS REPRESENTED.

King Henry the Sixth.

Duke of Gloster, Uncle to the King, and Protector.

Duke of Bedford, uncle to the King, and regent of France.

Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, great Uncle to the King.

Henry Beaufort, great Uncle to the King, Bishop of Winchester, and afterwards Cardinal.

John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset; afterwards Duke.

Richard Plantagenet, eldest Son of Richard late Earl of Cambridge; afterwards Duke of York.

Earl of Warwick. Earl of Salisbury. Earl of Suffolk.

Lord Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury:

John Talbot, his son.

Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.

Mortimer's Keeper, and a Lawyer.

Sir John Fastolfe. Sir William Lucy.

Sir William Glansdale. Sir Thomas Gargrave.

Mayor of London. Woodville, Lieut. of the Tower.

Vernon, of the White Rose, or York Faction.

Basset, of the Red Rose, or Lancaster Faction.

Charles, Dauphin, and afterwards King of France.

Reignier, Duke of Anjou, and titular King of Naples.

Duke of Burgundy. Duke of Alençon.

Governor of Paris. Bastard of Orleans.

Master-Gunner of Orleans, and his Son.

General of the French Forces in Bourdeaux.

A French Sergeant, A Porter.

An old Shepherd, Father to Joan la Pucelle.

Margaret, Daughter to Reignier; afterwards married to King Henry.

Countess of Auvergne.

Joan la Pucelle, commonly called Joan of Arc.

Fiends appearing to La Pucelle, Lords, Warders of the Tower, Herald, Officers, Soldier's, Messengers, and several Attendants both on the English and French.

SCENE, partly in England, and partly in France.

FIRST PART OF
KING HENRY VI.

ACT. I.

SCENE I. Westminster Abbey.

Dead march. Corpse of King Henry the Fifth discovered, lying in state ; attended on by the Dukes of BEDFORD, GLOSTER, and EXETER ; the Earl of WARWICK, the Bishop of Winchester, Herald, &c.

Bed. Hung be the heavens with black,¹ yield day
to night !

Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky ;
And with them scourge the bad revolting stars,
That have consented unto Henry's death :
Henry the fifth, too famous to live long !
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth.

Glo. England ne'er had a king, until his time.
Virtue he had, deserving to command :
His brandish'd sword did blind men with his beams ;
His arms spread wider than a dragon's wings ;
His sparkling eyes replete with wrathful fire,
More dazzled and drove back his enemies,

¹ *Hung be the heavens with black,*] Alluding to our ancient stage-practice when a tragedy was to be expected.

Than mid-day sun, fierce bent against their faces.
 What should I say? his deeds exceed all speech :
 He ne'er lift up his hand, but conquered.

Eve. We mourn in black; Why mourn we not
 in blood?

Henry is dead, and never shall revive :
 Upon a wooden coffin we attend ;
 And death's dishonourable victory
 We with our stately presence glorify,
 Like captives bound to a triumphant car.
 What? shall we curse the planets of mishap,
 That plotted thus our glory's overthrow?
 Or shall we think the subtle witted French²
 Conjurers and sorcerers, that, afraid of him,
 By magick verses have contriv'd his end?

Win. He was a king bless'd of the King of kings.
 Unto the French the dreadful judgment day
 So dreadful will not be, as was his sight.
 The battles of the Lord of hosts he fought :
 The church's prayers made him so prosperous.

Glo. The church! where is it? Had not church-
 men pray'd,
 His thread of life had not so soon decay'd ;
 None do you like but an effeminate prince,
 Whom, like a school-boy, you may over-awe.

Win. Gloster, whate'er we like, thou art pro-
 tector ;
 And lookest to command the prince, and realm.
 Thy wife is proud ; she holdeth thee in awe,
 More than God, or religious churchmen, may.

Glo. Name not religion, for thou lov'st the flesh ;
 And ne'er throughout the year to church thou go'st,

² — the subtle-witted French, &c.] There was a notion prevalent a long time, that life might be taken away by metrical charms. As superstition grew weaker, these charms were imagined only to have power on irrational animals. In our author's time it was supposed that the Irish could kill rats by a song.

Except it be to pray against thy foes.

Bed. Cease, cease these jars, and rest your minds
in peace!

Let's to the altar:—Heralds, wait on us:—

Instead of gold, we'll offer up our arms;

Since arms avail not, now that Henry's dead.—

Posterity, await for wretched years,

When at their mothers' moist eyes babes shall suck;

Our isle be made a nourish³ of salt tears,

And none but women left to wail the dead.—

Henry the fifth! thy ghost I invoke;

Prosper this realm, keep it from civil broils!

Combat with adverse planets in the heavens!

A far more glorious star thy soul will make,

Than Julius Cæsar, or bright——

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. My honourable lords, health to you all!

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France,

Of loss, of slaughter, and discomfiture:

Guienne, Champagne, Rheims, Orleans,

Paris, Guysors, Poitiers, are all quite lost.

Bed. What say'st thou, man, before dead Henry's
corse?

Speak softly; or the loss of those great towns

Will make him burst his lead, and rise from death.

Glo. Is Paris lost? is Roüen yielded up?

If Henry were recall'd to life again,

These news would cause him once more yield the
ghost.

Exe. How were they lost? what treachery was
us'd?

Mess. No treachery; but want of men and money.

Among the soldiers this is muttered,—

That here you maintain several factions;

³ *Our isle be made a nourish,*] probably a nurse.

And, whilst a field should be despatch'd and fought,
You are disputing of your generals.

One would have ling'ring wars with little cost ;

Another would fly swift but wanteth wings ;

A third man thinks, without expence at all,
By guileful fair words peace may be obtain'd.

Awake, awake, English nobility !

Let not sloth dim your honours, new-begot ;

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms ;

Of England's coat one half is cut away.

Ere. Were our tears wanting to this funeral,
These tidings would call forth her flowing tides.⁴

Bed. Me they concern ; regent I am of France :—
Give me my steeled coat, I'll fight for France.—

Away with these disgraceful wailing robes !

Wounds I will lend the French, instead of eyes,
To weep their intermissive miseries.⁵

Enter another Messenger.

2 *Mess.* Lords, view these letters, full of bad
mischance,

France is revolted from the English quite ;

Except some petty towns of no import :

The Dauphin Charles is crowned king in Rheims ;

The bastard of Orleans with him is join'd ;

Reignier, duke of Anjou, doth take his part ;

The duke of Alençon flieth to his side.

Ere. The Dauphin crowned king ! all fly to him !
O, whither shall we fly from this reproach ?

Glo. We will not fly, but to our enemies'
throats :—

Bedford, if thou be slack, I'll fight it out.

⁴ — her *flowing tides*,] i. e. England's flowing tides.

⁵ — *their intermissive miseries*.] i. e. their miseries, which have had only a short intermission from Henry the Fifth's death to my coming amongst them.

Bed. Gloster, why doubt'st thou of my forwardness?

An army have I muster'd in my thoughts,
Wherewith already France is over-run.

Enter a third Messenger.

3 Mess. My gracious lords,—to add to your laments,

Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's hearse,—
I must inform you of a dismal fight,
Betwixt the stout lord Talbot and the French.

Win. What! wherein Talbot overcame? is't so?

3 Mess. O, no; wherein lord Talbot was o'er-thrown:

The circumstance I'll tell you more at large.
The tenth of August last, this dreadful lord,
Retiring from the siege of Orleans,
Having full scarce six thousand in his troop,
By three and twenty thousand of the French
Was round encompassed and set upon:
No leisure had he to enrank his men;
He wanted pikes to set before his archers;
Instead whereof, sharp stakes, pluck'd out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground confusedly,
To keep the horsemen off from breaking in.
More than three hours the fight continued;
Where valiant Talbot, above human thought,
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance.
Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst stand him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he slew:
The French exclaim'd, The devil was in arms;
All the whole army stood agaz'd on him:
His soldiers, spying his undaunted spirit,
A Talbot! a Talbot! cried out amain,
And rush'd into the bowels of the battle.
Here had the conquest fully been seal'd up,

If sir John Fastolfe⁶ had not play'd the coward ;
 He being in the vaward, (plac'd behind,
 With purpose to relieve and follow them,)
 Cowardly fled, not having struck one stroke.
 Hence grew the general wreck and massacre ;
 Enclosed were they with their enemies :
 A base Walloon, to win the Dauphin's grace,
 Thrust Talbot with a spear into the back ;
 Whom all France, with their chief assembled
 strength,

Durst not presume to look once in the face.

Bed. Is Talbot slain ? then I will slay myself,
 For living idly here, in pomp and ease,
 Whilst such a worthy leader, wanting aid,
 Unto his dastard foe-men is betray'd.

3 Mess. O no, he lives ; but is took prisoner,
 And lord Scales with him, and lord Hungerford :
 Most of the rest slaughter'd, or took, likewise.

Bed. His ransome there is none but I shall pay :
 I'll hale the Dauphin headlong from his throne,
 His crown shall be the ransome of my friend ;
 Four of their lords I'll change for one of ours.—
 Farewell, my masters ; to my task will I ;
 Bonfires in France forthwith I am to make,
 To keep our great Saint George's feast withal :
 Ten thousand soldiers with me I will take,
 Whose bloody deeds shall make all Europe quake.

3 Mess. So you had need ; for Orleans is besieg'd ;
 The English army is grown weak and faint :
 The earl of Salisbury craveth supply,
 And hardly keeps his men from mutiny,

⁶ *If Sir John Fastolfe, &c.]* For an account of this sir John Fastolfe, see Anstis's *Treatise on the Order of the Garter* ; Parkins's *Supplement to Blomfield's History of Norfolk* ; Tanner's *Bibliotheca Britannica* ; or Capel's notes, Vol. II. p. 221 ; Sir John Fenn's *Collection of the Paston Letters* ; and *Biographia Britannica*, Vol. V.

Since they, so few, watch such a multitude.

Ere. Remember, lords, your oaths to Henry
sworn ;

Either to quell the Dauphin utterly,
Or bring him in obedience to your yoke.

Bed. I do remember it ; and here take leave,
To go about my preparation. [*Erit.*

Glo. I'll to the Tower, with all the haste I can,
To view the artillery and munition ;
And then I will proclaim young Henry king.

[*Erit.*

Ere. To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his special governor ;
And for his safety there I'll best devise. [*Erit.*

Win. Each hath his place and function to attend :
I am left out ; for me nothing remains.
But long I will not be Jack-out-of-office ;
The king from Eltham I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest stern of publick weal.

[*Erit.* *Scene closes.*

SCENE II.

France. *Before Orleans.*

*Enter CHARLES, with his Forces ; ALENÇON,
REIGNIER, and Others.*

Char. Mars his true moving, even as in the hea-
vens,

So in the earth, to this day is not known :

Late did he shine upon the English side ;

Now we are victors upon us he smiles.

What towns of any moment, but we have ?

At pleasure here we lie, near Orleans ;

Otherwhiles, the famish'd English, like pale ghosts,
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month.

Alen. They want their porridge, and their fat,
bull-beeves :

Either they must be dieted like mules,
And have their provender tyed to their mouths,
Or piteous they will look, like drowned mice.

Reig. Let's raise the siege ; Why live we idly
here ?

Talbot is taken, whom we wont to fear :
Remaineth none but mad-brain'd Salisbury ;
And he may well in fretting, spend his gall,
Nor men, nor money, hath he to make war.

Char. Sound, sound alarum ; we will rush on
them.

Now for the honour of the forlorn French :—

Him I forgive my death, that killeth me,
When he sees me go back one foot, or fly.

[*Exeunt.*

Alarums ; Excursions ; afterwards a Retreat.

*Re-enter CHARLES, ALENÇON, REIGNIER, and
Others.*

Char. Who ever saw the like ? what men have I ?—
Dogs ! cowards ! dastards !—I would ne'er have fled,
But that they left me 'midst my enemies.

Reig. Salisbury is a desperate homicide ;
He fighteth as one weary of his life.
The other lords, like lions wanting food,
Do rush upon us as their hungry prey.⁷

Alen. Froissard, a countryman of ours, records,
England all Olivers and Rowlands bred,⁸
During the time Edward the third did reign.

⁷ — as their hungry prey.] i. e. the prey for which they are hungry.

⁸ England all Olivers and Rowlands bred,] These were two of the most famous in the list of Charlemagne's twelve peers ; and their exploits are rendered so ridiculously and equally extravagant by the old romancers, that from thence arose that saying amongst

More truly now may this be verified ;
 For none but Samsons, and Goliasses,
 It sendeth forth to skirmish. One to ten !
 Lean raw-bon'd rascals ! who would e'er suppose
 They had such courage and audacity ?

Char. Let's leave this town ; for they are hair-
 brain'd slaves,

And hunger will enforce them to be more eager :
 Of old I know them ; rather with their teeth
 The walls they'll tear down, than forsake the siege.

Reig. I think, by some odd gimmals⁹ or device,
 Their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on ;
 Else ne'er could they hold out so, as they do.
 By my consent, we'll e'en let them alone.

Alen. Be it so,

Enter the Bastard of Orleans.

Bast. Where's the prince Dauphin, I have news
 for him.

Char. Bastard of Orleans,¹ thrice welcome to us.

Bast. Methinks, your looks are sad, your cheer
 appall'd ;

our plain and sensible ancestors, of *giving one a Rowland for his Oliver*, to signify the matching one incredible lie with another.

WARBURTON.

Rather, to oppose one hero to another ; i. e. *to give a person as good a one as he brings.* STEEVENS.

⁹ — *gimmals* —] A *gimmal* is a piece of jointed work, where one piece moves within another, whence it is taken at large for an *engine*. It is now by the vulgar called a *gimcrack*.

¹ *Bastard of Orleans,*] That this in former times was not a term of reproach, see Bishop Hurd's *Letters on Chivalry and Romance*, in the third volume of his *Dialogues*, p. 233, who observing on circumstances of agreement between the heroick and Gothick manners, says that " Bastardy was in credit with both." One of William the conqueror's charters begins, "*Ego Gulielmus cognomento Bastardus.*" Nor was bastardy reckoned a disgrace among the ancients. See the eighth *Iliad*, in which the illegitimacy of Teucer is mentioned as a panegyrick upon him, ver. 284.

Hath the late overthrow wrought this offence ?
 Be not dismay'd, for succour is at hand :
 A holy maid hither with me I bring,
 Which, by a vision sent to her from heaven,
 Ordained is to raise this tedious siege,
 And drive the English forth the bounds of France.
 The spirit of deep prophecy she hath,
 Exceeding the nine sibyls of old Rome ;^a
 What's past, and what's to come, she can descry.
 Speak, shall I call her in ? Believe my words,
 For they are certain and unfallible.

Char. Go, call her in : [*Exit Bastard.*] But, first,
 to try her skill,
 Reignier, stand thou as Dauphin in my place :
 Question her proudly, let thy looks be stern :—
 By this means shall we sound what skill she hath.
 [*Retires.*]

Enter LA PUCELLE, Bastard of Orleans, and Others.

Reig. Fair maid, is't thou wilt do these wond'rous
 feats ?

Puc. Reignier, is't thou that thinkest to beguile
 me ?

Where is the Dauphin ?—come, come from behind ;
 I know thee well, though never seen before.
 Be not amaz'd, there's nothing hid from me :
 In private will I talk with thee apart ;—
 Stand back, you lords, and give us leave a while.

Reig. She takes upon her bravely at first dash.

Puc. Dauphin, I am by birth a shepherd's daughter,
 My wit untrain'd in any kind of art.
 Heaven, and our Lady gracious, hath it pleas'd
 To shine on my contemptible estate :

^a ——— nine sibyls of old Rome ;] There was no *nine sibyls* of Rome ; but he confounds things, and mistakes this for the nine books of Sibylline oracles, brought to one of the Tarquins.

Lo, whilst I waited on my tender lambs,
 And to sun's parching heat display'd my cheeks,
 God's mother deigned to appear to me ;
 And, in a vision full of majesty,
 Will'd me to leave my base vocation,
 And free my country from calamity :
 Her aid she promis'd, and assur'd success :
 In complete glory she reveal'd herself ;
 And, whereas I was black and swart before,
 With those clear rays which she infus'd on me,
 That beauty am I bless'd with, which you see.
 Ask me what question thou canst possible,
 And I will answer unpremeditated :
 My courage try by combat, if thou dar'st,
 And thou shalt find that I exceed my sex.
 Resolve on this :³ Thou shalt be fortunate,
 If thou receive me for thy warlike mate.

Char. Thou hast astonish'd me with thy high
 terms ;

Only this proof I'll of thy valour make,—
 In single combat thou shalt buckle with me ;
 And, if thou vanquishest, thy words are true ;
 Otherwise, I renounce all confidence.

Puc. I am prepar'd: here is my keen-edg'd sword,
 Deck'd with five flower-de-luces on each side ;
 The which at Touraine, in Saint Katharine's church-
 yard,

Out of a deal of old iron I chose forth.

Char. Then come o'God's name, I fear no woman.

Puc. And, while I live, I'll ne'er fly from a man.
 [They fight.]

Char. Stay, stay thy hands ; thou art an Amazon,
 And fightest with the sword of Deborah.

Puc. Christ's mother helps me, else I were too
 weak.

³ Resolve on this :] i. e. be firmly persuaded of it.

Char. Whoe'er helps me, 'tis thou that must help me :

Impatiently I burn with thy desire ;
My heart and hands thou hast at once subdu'd.
Excellent Pucelle, if thy name be so,
Let me thy servant, and not sovereign, be ;
'Tis the French Dauphin sueth to thee thus.

Puc. I must not yield to any rites of love,
For my profession's sacred from above ;
When I have chased all thy foes from hence,
Then will I think upon a recompense.

Char. Mean time, look gracious on thy prostrate thrall:

Reig. My lord, methinks, is very long in talk.

Alen. Doubtless he shrives this woman to her smock ;

Else ne'er could he so long protract his speech,

Reig. Shall we disturb him, since he keeps no mean ?

Alen. He may mean more than we poor men do know :

These women are shrewd tempters with their tongues.

Reig. My lord, where are you ? what devise you on ?
Shall we give over Orleans, or no ?

Puc. Why, no, I say, distrustful recreants !
Fight till the last gasp ; I will be your guard,

Char. What she says, I'll confirm, we'll fight it out.

Puc. Assign'd am I to be the English scourge,
This night the siege assuredly I'll raise :
Expect Saint Martin's summer,⁴ halcyon days,
Since I have entered into these wars.
Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,

⁴ *Expect Saint Martin's summer,*] That is, expect *prosperity* after *misfortune*, like fair weather at Martlemas, after winter has begun.

Till, by broad spreading, it disperse to nought.
 With Henry's death, the English circle ends;
 Dispersed are the glories it included.

Now am I like that proud insulting ship,
 Which Cæsar and his fortune bare at once.

Char. Was Mahomet inspir'd with a dove?
 Thou with an eagle art inspired then.

Helen, the mother of great Constantine,
 Nor yet Saint Philip's daughters,⁵ were like thee.
 Bright star of Venus, fall'n down on the earth,
 How may I reverently worship thee enough?

Alen. Leave off delays, and let us raise the siege.

Reig. Woman, do what thou canst to save our
 honours;
 Drive them from Orleans, and be immortaliz'd.

Char. Presently we'll try:—Come, let's away
 about it:

No prophet will I trust, if she prove false.
[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE III.

London. *Hill before the Tower.*

*Enter, at the Gates, the Duke of GLOSTER, with
 his Serving-men in blue Coats.*

Glo. I am come to survey the Tower this day;
 Since Henry's death, I fear, there is conveyance.⁶
 Where be these warders, that they wait not here?
 Open the gates; Gloster it is that calls.

[*Servants knock.*]

1 Ward. [*Within.*] Who is there that knocks so
 imperiously?

1 Serv. It is the noble duke of Gloster.

⁵ *Nor yet Saint Philip's daughters,*] Meaning the four daughters of Philip mentioned in the *Acts*.

⁶ — *there is conveyance.*] *Conveyance* means *theft*.

2 Ward. [*Within.*] Whoe'er he be, you may not be let in.

1 *Serv.* Answer you so the lord protector, villains?

1 Ward. [*Within.*] The Lord protect him! so we answer him:

We do no otherwise than we are will'd.

Glo. Who willed you? or whose will stands, but mine?

There's none protector of the realm, but I.—

Break up the gates,⁷ I'll be your warrantize:

Shall I be flouted thus by dunghill grooms?

Servants rush at the Tower Gates. Enter, to the Gates, WOODVILLE, the Lieutenant.

Wood. [*Within.*] What noise is this? what traitors have we here?

Glo. Lieutenant, is it you, whose voice I hear? Open the gates; here's Gloster, that would enter.

Wood. [*Within.*] Have patience, noble duke; I may not open;

The cardinal of Winchester forbids:

From him I have express commandment,

That thou, nor none of thine, shall be let in.

Glo. Faint-hearted Woodville, prizest him 'fore me?

Arrogant Winchester? that haughty prelate,

Whom Henry, our late sovereign, ne'er could brook?

Thou art no friend to God, or to the king:

Open the gates, or I'll shut thee out shortly.

1 *Serv.* Open the gates unto the lord protector; Or we'll burst them open, if that you come not quickly.

⁷ Break up the gates,] To break up in Shakspeare's age was the same as to break open.

Enter WINCHESTER, attended by a Train of Servants in tawny Coats.⁸

Win. How now, ambitious Humphry? what means this?

Glo. Piel'd priest,⁹ dost thou command me to be shut out?

Win. I do, thou most usurping proditor,
And not protector of the king or realm.

Glo. Stand back, thou manifest conspirator;
Thou, that contriv'dst to murder our dead lord;
Thou, that giv'st whores indulgences to sin:¹
I'll canvas thee² in thy broad cardinal's hat,
If thou proceed in this thy insolence.

Win. Nay, stand thou back, I will not budge a foot;

This be Damascus, be thou cursed Cain,³
To slay thy brother Abel, if thou wilt.

Glo. I will not slay thee, but I'll drive thee back:
Thy scarlet robes, as a child's bearing cloth
I'll use, to carry thee out of this place.

Win. Do what thou dar'st; I beard thee to thy face.

Glo. What? am I dar'd, and bearded to my face?—

Draw, men, for all this privileged place;

⁸ ——— *tawny coats,*] *Tawny* was a colour worn for mourning, as well as *black*; and was therefore the suitable and sober habit of any person employed in an ecclesiastical court.

⁹ *Piel'd priest,*] Alluding to his shaven crown.

¹ *Thou, that giv'st whores indulgences to sin:*] The public stews were formerly under the district of the bishop of Winchester.

² *I'll canvas thee —*] i. e. I'll sift thee.

³ *This be Damascus, be thou cursed Cain,*] About four miles from Damascus is a high hill, reported to be the same on which Cain slew his brother Abel.

Blue-coats, to tawny-coats. Priest, beware your beard ;

[GLOSTER *and his Men attack the Bishop.*
I mean to tug it, and to cuff you soundly :
Under my feet I stamp thy cardinal's hat ;
In spite of pope or dignities of church,
Here by the cheeks I'll drag thee up and down.

Win. Gloster, thou'lt answer this before the pope.

Glo. Winchester goose,⁴ I cry—a rope ! a rope !
Now beat them hence, Why do you let them stay ?—
Thee I'll chase hence, thou wolf in sheep's array.—
Out, tawny-coats !—out, scarlet hypocrite !

Here a great Tumult. In the midst of it, Enter the Mayor of London, and Officers.

May. Fye, lords ! that you, being supreme magistrates,
Thus contumeliously should break the peace ?

Glo. Peace, mayor ; thou know'st little of my wrongs :

Here's Beaufort, that regards nor God nor king,
Hath here distrain'd the Tower to his use.

Win. Here's Gloster too, a foe to citizens ;
One that still motions war, and never peace,
O'ercharging your free purses with large fines ;
That seeks to overthrow religion,
Because he is protector of the realm ;
And would have armour here out of the Tower,
To crown himself king, and suppress the prince.

Glo. I will not answer thee with words, but blows.
[*Here they skirmish again.*

May. Nought rests for me in this tumultuous strife,
But to make open proclamation :—

⁴ ——— *Winchester goose,*] A strumpet, or the consequences of her love, was a Winchester goose.

Come, officer, as loud as e'er thou can'st.

Off. All manner of men, assembled here in arms this day, against God's peace and the king's, we charge and command you, in his highness' name, to repair to your several dwelling-places; and not to wear, handle, or use, any sword, weapon, or dagger, henceforward, upon pain of death.

Glo. Cardinal, I'll be no breaker of the law:
But we shall meet, and break our minds at large.

Win. Gloster, we'll meet; to thy dear cost, be sure:

Thy heart-blood I will have, for this day's work.

May. I'll call for clubs, if you will not away:⁵—
This cardinal is more haughty than the devil.

Glo. Mayor, farewell: thou dost but what thou may'st.

Win. Abominable Gloster! guard thy head;
For I intend to have it, ere long. [*Exeunt.*]

May. See the coast clear'd, and then we will depart.—

Good God! that nobles should such stomachs⁶ bear!
I myself fight not once in forty year.⁷ [*Exeunt.*]

⁵ *I'll call for clubs, if you will not away:*] This was an outcry for assistance, on any riot or quarrel in the streets.

⁶ ——— *stomachs* —] *Stomach* is pride, a haughty spirit of resentment.

⁷ *I myself fight not once in forty year,*] The mayor of London was not brought in to be laughed at, as is plain by his manner of interfering in the quarrel, where he all along preserves a sufficient dignity. In the line preceding these, he directs his Officer, to whom, without doubt, these two lines should be given. They suit his character, and are very expressive of the pacific temper of the city guards. **WARBURTON.**

I see no reason for this change. The mayor speaks first as a magistrate, and afterwards as a citizen. **JOHNSON.**

Notwithstanding Warburton's note in support of the dignity of the Mayor, Shakspeare certainly meant to represent him as a poor well-meaning, simple man, for that is the character he invariably

SCENE IV.

France. Before Orleans.

Enter, on the Walls, the Master-Gunner, and his Son.

M. Gun. Sirrah, thou know'st how Orleans is besieg'd ;

And how the English have the suburbs won.

Son. Father, I know ; and oft have shot at them, Howe'er, unfortunate, I miss'd my aim.

M. Gun. But now thou shalt not. Be thou rul'd by me :

Chief master gunner am I of this town ;
Something I must do, to procure me grace.

The prince's espials^s have informed me,
How the English, in the suburbs close intrench'd,
Wont, through a secret grate of iron bars

In yonder tower, to overpeer the city ;
And thence discover, how, with most advantage,
They may vex us, with shot, or with assault.

To intercept this inconvenience,
A piece of ordnance 'gainst it I have plac'd ;
And fully even these three days have I watch'd,
If I could see them. Now, boy, do thou watch,
For I can stay no longer.

If thou spy'st any, run and bring me word ;
And thou shalt find me at the governor's. [*Exit.*

gives to his Mayors. The Mayor of London, in *Richard III.* is just of the same stamp. And so is the Mayor of York in the Third Part of this play, where he refuses to admit Edward as King, but lets him into the city as Duke of York, on which Gloster says—

“ A wise stout captain ! and persuaded soon.

“ *Hast.* The good old man would fain that all were well.”

Such are all Shakspeare's Mayors. M. MASON.

• The prince's espials —] *Espials* are spies.

Son. Father, I warrant you ; take you no care ;
I'll never trouble you, if I may spy them.

*Enter, in an upper Chamber of a Tower, the Lords
SALISBURY and TALBOT, Sir WILLIAM GLANS-
DALE, Sir THOMAS GARGRAVE, and Others.*

Sal. Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd !
How wert thou handled, being prisoner ?
Or by what means got'st thou to be releas'd ?
Discourse, I pr'ythee, on this turret's top.

Tal. The duke of Bedford had a prisoner,
Called—the brave lord Ponton de Santrailles ;
For him I was exchang'd and ransomed.
But with a baser man of arms by far,
Once, in contempt, they would have barter'd me :
Which I, disdaining, scorn'd ; and craved death
Rather than I would be so pil'd esteem'd.⁹
In fine, redeem'd I was as I desir'd.
But, O ! the treacherous Fastolfe wounds my heart !
Whom with my bare fists I would execute,
If I now had him brought into my power.

Sal. Yet tell'st thou not, how thou wert enter-
tain'd.

Tal. With scoffs, and scorns, and contumelious
taunts.

In open market-place produc'd they me,
To be a publick spectacle to all ;
Here, said they, is the terror of the French,
The scare-crow that affrights our children so.
Then broke I from the officers that led me ;
And with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground,
To hurl at the beholders of my shame.

⁹ ——— so pil'd esteem'd.] Some of the modern editors read, but without authority—so vile-esteem'd.—So pill'd, may mean—so pil-lag'd, so stripp'd of honours ; but Mr. Steevens thinks Shakspeare wrote Philistin'd ; i. e. treated as Sampson was by the Philistines.

My grisly countenance made others fly ;
 None durst come near for fear of sudden death.
 In iron walls they deem'd me not secure ;
 So great fear of my name 'mongst them was spread,
 That they suppos'd, I could rend bars of steel,
 And spurn in pieces posts of adamant :
 Wherefore a guard of chosen shot I had,
 That walk'd about me every minute-while ;
 As if I did but stir out of my bed,
 Ready they were to shoot me to the heart.

Sal. I grieve to hear what torments you endur'd ;
 But we will be reveng'd sufficiently.
 Now it is supper-time in Orleans :
 Here, through this grate, I can count every one,
 And view the Frenchmen how they fortify ;
 Let us look in, the sight will much delight thee.—
 Sir-Thomas Gargrave, and sir William Glansdale,
 Let me have your express opinions,
 Where is best place to make our battery next.

Gar. I think, at the north gate ; for there stand
 lords.

Glan. And I, here, at the bulwark of the bridge.

Tal. For aught I see, this city must be famish'd,
 Or with light skirmishes enfeebled.

[*Shot from the Town.* SALISBURY and Sir
 THO. GARGRAVE fall.]

Sal. O Lord, have mercy on us, wretched sinners!

Gar. O Lord, have mercy on me, woeful man!

Tal. What chance is this, that suddenly hath
 cross'd us?—

Speak, Salisbury ; at least, if thou can'st speak ;
 How far'st thou, mirror of all martial men?

One of thy eyes, and thy cheek's side struck off!—

¹ ——— *thy cheek's side struck off!*] Camden says in his *Remaines*, that the French scarce knew the use of great ordnance, till the siege of Mans in 1455, when a breach was made in the walls of that town by the English, under the conduct of this earl of Salis-

Accursed tower! accursed fatal hand,
 That hath contriv'd this woeful tragedy!
 In thirteen battles Salisbury o'ercame;
 Henry the fifth he first train'd to the wars;
 Whilst any trump did sound, or drum struck up;
 His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field.—
 Yet liv'st thou, Salisbury? though thy speech doth
 fail,

One eye thou hast, to look to heaven for grace:
 The sun with one eye vieweth all the world.—
 Heaven, be thou gracious to none alive,
 If Salisbury wants mercy at thy hands!—
 Bear hence his body, I will help to bury it.—
 Sir Thomas Gargrave: hast thou any life?
 Speak unto Talbot; nay, look up to him.
 Salisbury, cheer thy spirit with this comfort;
 Thou shalt not die, whiles——
 He beckons with his hand, and smiles on me;
 As who should say, *When I am dead and gone,*
Remember to avenge me on the French.—
 Plantagenet, I will; and Nero-like,
 Play on the lute, beholding the towns burn:
 Wretched shall France be only in my name.

[*Thunder heard; afterwards an Alarum.*
 What stir is this? What tumult's in the heavens?
 Whence cometh this alarum, and the noise?

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. My lord, my lord, the French have gathered head:

The Dauphin, with one Joan la Pucelle join'd;—
 A holy prophetess, new risen up,—
 Is come with a great power to raise the siege.

[*SALISBURY groans.*

bury; and that he was the first English gentleman that was slain
 by a cannon-ball.

Tal. Hear, hear, how dying Salisbury doth
groan!

It irks his heart, he cannot be reveng'd.—

Frenchmen, I'll be a Salisbury to you:—

Pucelle or puzzel,² dolphin or dogfish,

Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels,

And make a quagmire of your mingled brains,—

Convey me Salisbury into his tent,

And then we'll try what these dastard Frenchmen
dare. [*Exeunt, bearing out the Bodies.*]

SCENE V.

The same. Before one of the Gates.

Alarum. Skirmishings. TALBOT pursueth the Dauphin, and driveth him in; then enter JOAN LA PUCELLE, driving Englishmen before her. Then enter TALBOT.

Tal. Where is my strength, my valour, and my
force?

Our English troops retire, I cannot stay them?

A woman, clad in armour, chaseth them.

Enter LA PUCELLE.

Here, here she comes:—I'll have a bout with
thee;

Devil, or devil's dam, I'll conjure thee:

Blood will I draw on thee,³ thou art a witch,

² Pucelle or puzzel —] *Pussel* means a dirty wench or a drab, from *puzza*, i. e. *malus factor*, says Minsheu.

³ Blood will I draw on thee,] The superstition of these times taught that he that could draw the witch's blood, was free from her power. JOHNSON.

And straightway give thy soul to him thou serv'st,
Puc. Come, come, 'tis only I that must disgrace thee. [*They fight.*]

Tal. Heavens, can you suffer hell so to prevail?
 My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
 And from my shoulders crack my arms asunder,
 But I will chastise this high-minded strumpet.

Puc. Talbot, farewell; thy hour is not yet come:
 I must go victual Orleans forthwith.
 O'ertake me if thou canst; I scorn thy strength.
 Go, go, cheer up thy hunger-starved men;
 Help Salisbury to make his testament:
 This day is ours, as many more shall be.

[*PUCELLE enters the Town with Soldiers.*]

Tal. My thoughts are whirled like a potter's wheel;

I know not where I am, nor what I do:
 A witch, by fear,* not force, like Hannibal,
 Drives back our troops, and conquers as she lists:
 So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,
 Are from their hives, and houses, driven away.
 They call'd us, for our fierceness, English dogs;
 Now, like to whelps, we crying run away.

[*A short Alarum.*]

Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight,
 Or tear the lions out of England's coat;
 Renounce your soil, give sheep in lion's stead:
 Sheep run not half so timorous from the wolf,
 Or horse, or oxen, from the leopard,
 As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves.

[*Alarum. Another Skirmish.*]

It will not be:—Retire into your trenches:
 You all consented unto Salisbury's death,
 For none would strike a stroke in his revenge.—

* — by fear, &c.] See Hannibal's stratagem to escape by fixing bundles of lighted twigs on the horns of oxen, recorded in *Livy*, Lib. XXII. c. xvi.

Pucelle is enter'd into Orleans,
In spite of us, or aught that we could do.

O, would I were to die with Salisbury !

The shame hereof will make me hide my head !

[*Alarum. Retreat. Exeunt TALBOT and his Forces, &c.*

SCENE VI.

The same.

Enter, on the Walls, PUCELLE, CHARLES, REIGNIER, ALENÇON, and Soldiers.

Puc. Advance our waving colours on the walls ;
Rescu'd is Orleans from the English wolves :—
Thus Joan la Pucelle hath perform'd her word.

Char. Divinest creature, bright Astræa's daughter,

How shall I honour thee for this success ?
Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and fruitful were the next.—
France, triumph in thy glorious propheticess !—
Recover'd is the town of Orleans :
More blessed hap did ne'er befall our state.

Reig. Why ring not out the bells throughout the town ?

Dauphin, command the citizens make bonfires,
And feast and banquet in the open streets,
To celebrate the joy that God hath given us.

Alen. All France will be replete with mirth and joy,

When they shall hear how they have play'd the men.

Char. 'Tis Joan, not we, by whom the day is won ;

For which, I will divide my crown with her :
And all the priests and friars in my realm

Shall, in procession, sing her endless praise.
A statelier pyramis to her I'll rear,
Than Rhodope's,⁵ or Memphis', ever was :
In memory of her, when she is dead,
Her ashes, in an urn more precious
Than the rich jewel'd coffer of Darius,⁶
Transported shall be at high festivals
Before the kings and queens of France.
No longer on Saint Dennis will we cry,
But Joan la Pucelle shall be France's saint.
Come in : and let us banquet royally,
After this golden day of victory.

[*Flourish. Exeunt.*

⁵ *Than Rhodope's,*] *Rodope* was a famous strumpet, who acquired great riches by her trade. The least, but most finished of the Egyptian pyramids, was built by her. She is said afterwards to have married Psammetichus, King of Egypt. Dr. Johnson thinks that the Dauphin means to call *Joan of Arc* a strumpet, all the while he is making this loud praise of her.

⁶ — *coffer of Darius,*] When Alexander the Great took the city of Gaza, the metropolis of Syria, amidst the other spoils and wealth of Darius treasured up there, he found an exceeding rich and beautiful little chest or casket, and asked those about him what they thought fittest to be laid up in it. When they had severally delivered their opinions, he told them he esteemed nothing so worthy to be preserved in it, as Homer's *Iliad*.

ACT II

SCENE I. *The same.*

Enter to the Gates, a French Sergeant, and Two Sentinels.

Serg. Sirs, take your places, and be vigilant:
If any noise, or soldier, you perceive,
Near to the walls; by some apparent sign,
Let us have knowledge at the court of guard.⁷

1 *Sent.* Sergeant, you shall. [*Exit Sergeant.*]

Thus are poor servitors
(When others sleep upon their quiet beds,)
Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold.

*Enter TALBOT, BEDFORD, BURGUNDY, and Forces,
with scaling Ladders; their Drums beating a
dead march.*

Tal. Lord regent,—and redoubted Burgundy,—
By whose approach, the regions of Artois,
Walloon, and Picardy, are friends to us,—
This happy night the Frenchmen are secure,
Having all day carous'd and banqueted:
Embrace we then this opportunity;
As fitting best to quittance their deceit,
Contriv'd by art, and baleful sorcery.

Bed. Coward of France!—how much he wrongs
his fame,
Despairing of his own arm's fortitude,
To join with witches, and the help of hell.

⁷ — court of guard.] The same phrase occurs again in *Othello*, *Anthony and Cleopatra*, &c. and is equivalent to the modern term—guard-room.

Bur. Traitors have never other company.—
But what's that Pucelle, whom they term so pure?

Tal. A maid, they say.

Bed. A maid! and be so martial!

Bur. Pray God, she prove not masculine ere long;
If underneath the standard of the French,
She carry armour, as she hath begun.

Tal. Well, let them practise and converse with
spirits:

God is our fortress; in whose conquering name,
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.

Bed. Ascend, brave Talbot; we will follow thee.

Tal. Not all together: better far, I guess,
That we do make our entrance several ways;
That, if it chance the one of us do fail,
The other yet may rise against their force.

Bed. Agreed; I'll to yon corner.

Bur. And I to this.

Tal. And here will Talbot mount, or make his
grave.—

Now, Salisbury! for thee, and for the right
Of English Henry, shall this night appear
How much in duty I am bound to both.

*[The English scale the Walls, crying St. George!
a Talbot! and all enter by the Town.]*

Sent. [Within.] Arm, arm! the enemy doth
make assault!

*The French leap over the Walls in their Shirts.
Enter, several ways, BASTARD, ALENÇON, REIGNIER,
half ready, and half unready.*

Alen. How now, my lords? what, all unready so?⁸

⁸ — unready so? *Unready* was the current word in those times for *undressed*.

Bast. Unready? ay, and glad we 'scap'd so well.

Reig. 'Twas time, I trow, to wake and leave our beds,

Hearing alarums at our chamber doors.

Alen. Of all exploits, since first I follow'd arms,
Ne'er heard I of a warlike enterprize
More venturous, or desperate than this.

Bast. I think, this Talbot be a fiend of hell.

Reig. If not of hell, the heavens, sure, favour him.

Alen. Here cometh Charles; I marvel, how he sped.

Enter CHARLES and LA PUCELLE.

Bast. Tut! holy Joan was his defensive guard.

Cha. Is this thy cunning, thou deceitful dame?
Didst thou at first, to flatter us withal,
Make us partakers of a little gain,
That now our loss might be ten times so much?

Puc. Wherefore is Charles impatient with his friend?

At all times will you have my power alike?
Sleeping, or waking, must I still prevail,
Or will you blame and lay the fault on me?
Improvident soldiers! had your watch been good,
This sudden mischief never could have fall'n.

Char. Duke of Alençon, this was your default;
That, being captain of the watch to-night,
Did look no better to that weighty charge.

Alen. Had all your quarters been as safely kept,
As that whereof I had the government,
We had not been thus shamefully surpriz'd.

Bast. Mine was secure.

Reig. And so was mine, my lord.

Char. And, for myself, most part of all this night,
Within her quarter, and mine own precinct,

I was employ'd in passing to and fro,
About relieving of the sentinels :

Then how, or which way, should they first break in ?

Puc. Question, my lords, no further of the case,
How, or which way ; 'tis sure, they found some
place

But weakly guarded, where the breach was made.

And now there rests no other shift but this,—

To gather our soldiers, scatter'd and dispers'd,

And lay new platforms⁹ to endamage them.

Alaram. Enter an English Soldier, crying a Talbot!
a Talbot! They fly, leaving their Clothes behind.

Sold. I'll be so bold to take what they have left.

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword ;

For I have loaden me with many spoils,

Using no other weapon but his name.

[*Exit.*

SCENE II.

Orleans. *Within the Town.*

Enter TALBOT, BEDFORD, BURGUNDY, a Captain,
and Others.

Bed. The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whose pitchy mantle over-veil'd the earth.

Here sound retreat, and cease our hot pursuit.

[*Retreat sounded.*

Tal. Bring forth the body of old Salisbury ;

And here advance it in the market-place,

The middle centre of this cursed town.—

Now have I paid my vow unto his soul ;

⁹ ——— platforms —] i. e. plans, schemes.

For every drop of blood was drawn from him,
 There hath at least five Frenchmen died to-night.
 And, that hereafter ages may behold
 What ruin happen'd in revenge of him,
 Within their chiefest temple I'll erect
 A tomb, wherein his corpse shall be interr'd:
 Upon the which, that every one may read,
 Shall be engrav'd the sack of Orleans;
 The treacherous manner of his mournful death,
 And what a terror he had been to France.
 But, lords, in all our bloody massacre,
 I muse, we met not with the Dauphin's grace;
 His new-come champion, virtuous Joan of Arc;
 Nor any of his false confederates.

Bed. 'Tis thought, lord Talbot, when the fight
 began,

Rous'd on the sudden from their drowsy beds,
 They did, amongst the troops of armed men,
 Leap o'er the walls for refuge in the field.

Bur. Myself (as far as I could well discern,
 For smoke, and dusky vapours of the night,)
 Am sure, I scar'd the Dauphin, and his trull;
 When arm in arm they both came swiftly running,
 Like to a pair of loving turtle-doves,
 That could not live asunder day or night.
 After that things are set in order here,
 We'll follow them with all the power we have.

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. All hail, my lords! which of this princely
 train

Call ye the warlike Talbot, for his acts
 So much applauded through the realm of France?

Tal. Here is the Talbot; who would speak with
 him?

Mess. The virtuous lady, countess of Auvergne,

With modesty admiring thy renown,
By me entreats, good lord, thou wouldst vouchsafe
To visit her poor castle where she lies;¹
That she may boast, she hath beheld the man
Whose glory fills the world with loud report.

Bur. Is it even so? Nay, then, I see, our wars
Will turn unto a peaceful comick sport,
When ladies crave to be encounter'd with.—
You may not, my lord, despise her gentle suit.

Tal. Ne'er trust me then; for, when a world of
men
Could not prevail with all their oratory,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-rul'd:—
And therefore tell her, I return great thanks;
And in submission will attend on her.—
Will not your honours bear me company?

Bed. No, truly; it is more than manners will.
And I have heard it said,—Unbidden guests
Are often welcomest when they are gone.

Tal. Well then, alone since there's no remedy,
I mean to prove this lady's courtesy.
Come hither, captain. [*Whispers.*]—You perceive
my mind.

Capt. I do, my lord; and mean accordingly.
[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE III.

Auvergne. Court of the Castle.

Enter the Countess and her Porter.

Count. Porter, remember what I gave in charge;
And, when you have done so, bring the keys to me.

Port. Madam, I will. [*Exit.*]

Count. The plot is laid: if all things fall out right,

¹ ——— where she lies;] i. e. where she dwells.

I shall as famous be by this exploit,
 As Scythian Thomyris by Cyrus' death.
 Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight,
 And his achievements of no less account:
 Fain would mine eyes be witness with mine ears,
 To give their censure² of these rare reports.

Enter Messenger and TALBOT.

Mess. Madam,
 According as your ladyship desir'd,
 By message crav'd, so is lord Talbot come.

Count. And he is welcome. What! is this the
 man?

Mess. Madam, it is.

Count. Is this the scourge of France?
 Is this the Talbot, so much fear'd abroad,
 That with his name the mothers still their babes?
 I see, report is fabulous and false:
 I thought, I should have seen some Hercules,
 A second Hector, for his grim aspect,
 And large proportion of his strong-knit limbs.
 Alas! this is a child, a silly dwarf:
 It cannot be, this weak and writhled³ shrimp
 Should strike such terror to his enemies.

Tal. Madam, I have been bold to trouble you:
 But, since your ladyship is not at leisure,
 I'll sort some other time to visit you.

Count. What means he now?—Go ask him,
 whither he goes.

Mess. Stay, my lord Talbot; for my lady craves
 To know the cause of your abrupt departure.

Tal. Marry, for that she's in a wrong belief,
 I go to certify her, Talbot's here.

² ——— *their censure* —] i. e. their opinion.

³ ——— *writhled* —] i. e. wrinkled.

Re-enter Porter, with Keys.

Count. If thou be he, then art thou prisoner.

Tal. Prisoner! to whom?

Count. To me, blood-thirsty lord;

And for that cause I train'd thee to my house.

Long time thy shadow hath been thrall to me,

For in my gallery thy picture hangs:

But now the substance shall endure the like;

And I will chain these legs and arms of thine,

That hast by tyranny, these many years,

Wasted our country, slain our citizens,

And sent our sons and husbands captivate.

Tal. Ha, ha, ha!

Count. Laughest thou, wretch? thy mirth shall
turn to moan.

Tal. I laugh to see your ladyship so fond,⁴

To think that you have aught but Talbot's shadow,
Whereon to practice your severity.

Count. Why, art not thou the man?

Tal. I am indeed.

Count. Then have I substance too.

Tal. No, no, I am but shadow of myself:

You are deceiv'd, my substance is not here;

For what you see, is but the smallest part

And least proportion of humanity:

I tell you, madam, were the whole frame here,

It is of such a spacious lofty pitch,

Your roof were not sufficient to contain it.

Count. This is a riddling merchant for the nonce;

He will be here, and yet he is not here:

How can these contrarieties agree?

Tal. That will I show you presently.

⁴ — so fond,] i. e. so foolish.

He winds a Horn. Drums heard; then a Peal of Ordnance. The Gates being forced, enter Soldiers.

How say you, madam? are you now persuaded,
That Talbot is but shadow of himself?

These are his substance, sinews, arms, and strength,
With which he yoketh your rebellious necks;
Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns,
And in a moment makes them desolate.

Count. Victorious Talbot! pardon my abuse:
I find thou art no less than fame hath bruited,^s
And more than may be gather'd by thy shape.
Let my presumption not provoke thy wrath;
For I am sorry, that with reverence
I did not entertain thee as thou art.

Tal. Be not dismay'd, fair lady; nor misconstrue.
The mind of Talbot, as you did mistake
The outward composition of his body.
What you have done, hath not offended me:
No other satisfaction do I crave,
But only (with your patience,) that we may
Taste of your wine, and see what cates you have;
For soldiers' stomachs always serve them well.

Count. With all my heart; and think me honoured
To feast so great a warrior in my house. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE IV.

London. *The Temple Garden.*

*Enter the Earls of SOMERSET, SUFFOLK, and WAR-
WICK; RICHARD PLANTAGENET, VERNON, and
another Lawyer.*

Plan. Great lords, and gentlemen, what means
this silence?

^s — bruited,] To *bruit* is to proclaim with noise, to announce loudly.

Dare no man answer in a case of truth?

Suf. Within the Temple hall we were too loud;
The garden here is more convenient.

Plan. Then say at once, If I maintain'd the truth;
Or, else, was wrangling Somerset in the error?

Suf. 'Faith, I have been a truant in the law;
And never yet could frame my will to it;
And, therefore, frame the law unto my will.

Som. Judge you, my lord of Warwick, then between us.

War. Between two hawks, which flies the higher pitch,
Between two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth,
Between two blades, which bears the better temper,
Between two horses, which doth bear him best,⁶
Between two girls, which hath the merriest eye,
I have, perhaps, some shallow spirit of judgment:
But in these nice sharp quilllets of the law,
Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw.

Plan. Tut, tut, here is a mannerly forbearance:
The truth appears so naked on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out.

Som. And on my side it is so well apparell'd,
So clear, so shining, and so evident,
That it will glimmer through a blind man's eye.

Plan. Since you are tongue-ty'd, and so loath to speak,
In dumb significants proclaim your thoughts:
Let him that is a true-born gentleman,
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,
From off this brier pluck a white rose with me.

Som. Let him that is no coward, nor no flatterer,
But dare maintain the party of the truth,
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.

⁶ — bear him best,] i. e. regulate his motions most adroitly.

War. I love no colours;⁷ and, without all colour
Of base insinuating flattery,
I pluck this white rose, with Plantagenet.

Suf. I pluck this red rose, with young Somerset;
And say withal, I think he held the right.

Ver. Stay, lords, and gentlemen; and pluck no
more,
Till you conclude—that he, upon whose side
The fewest roses are cropp'd from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion.

Som. Good master Vernon, it is well objected;⁸
If I have fewest, I subscribe in silence.

Plan. And I.

Ver. Then, for the truth and plainness of the case,
I pluck this pale, and maiden blossom here,
Giving my verdict on the white rose side.

Som. Prick not your finger as you pluck it off;
Lest, bleeding, you do paint the white rose red,
And fall on my side so against your will.

Ver. If I, my lord, for my opinion bleed,
Opinion shall be surgeon to my hurt,
And keep me on the side where still I am.

Som. Well, well, come on: Who else?

Larw. Unless my study and my books be false,
The argument you held, was wrong in you;

[To SOMERSET.]

In sign whereof, I pluck a white rose too.

Plan. Now, Somerset, where is your argument?

Som. Here, in my scabbard; meditating that,
Shall die your white rose in a bloody red.

Plan. Mean time, your cheeks do counterfeit our
roses;
For pale they look with fear, as witnessing

⁷ *I love no colours;*] *Colours* is here used ambiguously for *tints* and *deceits*.

⁸ — *well objected;*] Properly thrown in our way, justly proposed.

The truth on our side.

Som. No, Plantagenet,
 'Tis not for fear ; but anger,—that thy cheeks
 Blush for pure shame, to counterfeit our roses ;
 And yet thy tongue will not confess thy error.

Plan. Hath not thy rose a canker, Somerset ?

Som. Hath not thy rose a thorn, Plantagenet ?

Plan. Ay, sharp and piercing, to maintain his
 truth ;

Whiles thy consuming canker eats his falsehood.

Som. Well, I'll find friends to wear my bleeding-
 roses,

That shall maintain what I have said is true,
 Where false Plantagenet dare not be seen.

Plan. Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand,
 I scorn thee and thy fashion, peevish boy.

Suf. Turn not thy scorns this way, Plantagenet.

Plan. Proud Poole, I will ; and scorn both him
 and thee.

Suf. I'll turn my part thereof into thy throat.

Som. Away, away, good William De-la-Poole !
 We grace the yeoman, by conversing with him.

War. Now, by God's will, thou wrong'st him,
 Somerset ;

His grandfather was Lionel, duke of Clarence,
 Third son to the third Edward king of England ;
 Spring crestless yeomen⁹ from so deep a root ?

Plan. He bears him on the place's privilege,¹
 Or durst not, for his craven heart, say thus.

Som. By him that made me, I'll maintain my words
 On any plot of ground in Christendom :
 Was not thy father, Richard, earl of Cambridge,
 For treason executed in our late king's days ?

⁹ *Crestless yeomen* —] i. e. those who have no right to arms.

¹ *He bears him on the place's privilege,*] The Temple, being a religious house, was an asylum, a place of exemption, from violence, revenge, and bloodshed. JOHNSON.

And, by his treason, stand'st not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and exempt² from ancient gentry?
His trespass yet lives guilty in thy blood;
And, till thou be restor'd, thou art a yeoman.

Plan. My father was attached, not attainted;
Condemn'd to die for treason, but no traitor;
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,
Were growing time once ripen'd to my will.
For your partaker Poole,³ and you yourself,
I'll note you in my book of memory,
To scourge you for this apprehension:⁴
Look to it well; and say you are well warn'd.

Som. Ay, thou shalt find us ready for thee still:
And know us, by these colours, for thy foes;
For these my friends, in spite of thee, shall wear.

Plan. And, by my soul, this pale and angry rose,
As cognizance of my blood-drinking hate,
Will I for ever, and my faction, wear;
Until it wither with me to my grave,
Or flourish to the height of my degree.

Suf. Go forward, and be chok'd with thy ambition!

And so farewell, until I meet thee next. [*Exit.*

Som. Have with thee, Poole.—Farewell, ambitious Richard. [*Exit.*

Plan. How I am brav'd, and must perforce endure it!

War. This blot, that they object against your house,
Shall be wip'd out in the next parliament,
Call'd for the truce of Winchester and Gloster:
And, if thou be not then created York,

² *Corrupted, and exempt*] *Exempt* for *excluded*.

³ *For your partaker Poole,*] *Partaker* in ancient language signifies one who *takes part* with another, an *accomplice*, a *confederate*.

⁴ *To scourge you for this apprehension:*] *Apprehension*, i. e. opinion.

I will not live to be accounted Warwick.
 Mean time, in signal of my love to thee,
 Against proud Somerset, and William Poole,
 Will I upon thy party wear this rose :
 And here I prophecy,—This brawl to-day,
 Grown to this faction, in the Temple garden,
 Shall send, between the red rose and the white,
 A thousand souls to death and deadly night.

Plan. Good master Vernon, I am bound to you,
 That you on my behalf would pluck a flower.

Ver. In your behalf still will I wear the same.

Law. And so will I.

Plan. Thanks, gentle sir.
 Come, let us four to dinner : I dare say,
 This quarrel will drink blood another day. [*Exeunt.*]

SCENE V.

The same. A Room in the Tower.

Enter MORTIMER, brought in a Chair by Two Keepers.

Mor. Kind keepers of my weak decaying age,
 Let dying Mortimer here rest himself.—
 Even like a man new haled from the rack,
 So fare my limbs with long imprisonment :
 And these grey locks, the pursuivants of death,⁵
 Nestor-like aged, in an age of care,
 Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer.
 These eyes,—like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,—
 Wax dim, as drawing to their exigent :⁶
 Weak shoulders, overborne with burd'ning grief ;
 And pithless arms, like to a wither'd vine

⁵ ——— pursuivants of death,] *Pursuivants.* The heralds that, forerunning death, proclaim its approach.

⁶ ——— as drawing to their exigent ;] *Exigent,* end.

That droops his sapless branches to the ground.—
 Yet are these feet—whose strengthless stay is numb,
 Unable to support this lump of clay,—
 Swift-winged with desire to get a grave,
 As witting I no other comfort have.—
 But tell me, keeper, will my nephew come.

1 *Keep.* Richard Plantagenet, my lord, will come:
 We sent unto the Temple, to his chamber;
 And answer was return'd that he will come.

Mor. Enough; my soul shall then be satisfied.—
 Poor gentleman! his wrong doth equal mine.
 Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,
 (Before whose glory I was great in arms,)
 This loathsome sequestration have I had;
 And even since then hath Richard been obscur'd,
 Depriv'd of honour and inheritance:
 But now, the arbitrator of despairs,
 Just death, kind umpire⁷ of men's miseries,
 With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence;
 I would, his troubles likewise were expir'd,
 That so he might recover what was lost.

Enter RICHARD PLANTAGENET.

1 *Keep.* My lord, your loving nephew now is
 come.

Mor. Richard Plantagenet, my friend? Is he
 come?

Plan. Ay, noble uncle, thus ignobly us'd,
 Your nephew, late-despised⁸ Richard, comes.

Mor. Direct mine arms, I may embrace his neck,
 And in his bosom spend my latter gasp:
 O, tell me, when my lips do touch his cheeks,

⁷ — *the arbitrator of despairs,*
Just death, kind umpire —] That is, he that terminates or
 concludes misery. The expression is harsh, and forced. JOHNSON.

⁸ — *late-despised* —] i. e. lately despised.

That I may kindly give one fainting kiss.—

And now declare, sweet stem from York's great stock,

Why didst thou say—of late thou wert despis'd?

Plan. First, lean thine aged back against mine arm;

And, in that ease, I'll tell thee my disease.⁹

This day, in argument upon a case,

Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me:

Among which terms he used his lavish tongue,

And did upbraid me with my father's death;

Which obloquy set bars before my tongue,

Else with the like I had requited him:

Therefore, good uncle,—for my father's sake,

In honour of a true Plantagenet,

And for alliance' sake,—declare the cause

My father, earl of Cambridge, lost his head.

Mor. That cause, fair nephew, that imprison'd me,

And hath detain'd me, all my flow'ring youth,

Within a loathsome dungeon, there to pine,

Was cursed instrument of his decease.

Plan. Discover more at large what cause that was;

For I am ignorant, and cannot guess.

Mor. I will; if that my fading breath permit,

And death approach not ere my tale be done.

Henry the fourth, grandfather to this king,

Depos'd his nephew Richard; Edward's son,

The first-begotten, and the lawful heir

Of Edward King, the third of that descent:

During whose reign, the Percies of the north,

Finding his usurpation most unjust,

Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne:

⁹ — I'll tell thee my disease.] Disease seems to be here *uneasiness*, or *discontent*.

The reason mov'd these warlike lords to this,
 Was—for that (young king Richard thus remov'd,
 Leaving no heir begotten of his body,)
 I was the next by birth and parentage ;
 For by my mother I derived am
 From Lionel duke of Clarence, the third son
 To king Edward the third, whereas he,
 From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
 Being but fourth of that heroick line.
 But mark ; as, in this haughty great attempt,¹
 They laboured to plant the rightful heir,
 I lost my liberty, and they their lives,
 Long after this, when Henry the fifth,—
 Succeeding his father Bolingbroke,—did reign,
 Thy father, earl of Cambridge,—then deriv'd
 From famous Edmund Langley, duke of York,—
 Marrying my sister, that thy mother was,
 Again, in pity of my hard distress,
 Levied an army ; weening to redeem,
 And have install'd me in the diadem :
 But, as the rest, so fell that noble earl,
 And was beheaded. Thus the Mortimers,
 In whom the title rested, were suppress'd.

Plan. Of which, my lord, your honour is the last.

Mor. True ; and thou seest, that I no issue have ;
 And that my fainting words do warrant death :
 Thou art my heir ; the rest, I wish thee gather :²
 And yet be wary in thy studious care.

Plan. Thy grave admonishments prevail with me :
 But yet, methinks, my father's execution
 Was nothing less than bloody tyranny.

Mor. With silence, nephew, be thou politick ;

¹ — in this haughty great attempt,] *Haughty* is *high*.

² *Thou art my heir ; the rest, I wish thee gather :*] The sense is—I acknowledge thee to be my heir ; the consequences which may be collected from thence, I recommend it to thee to draw.

Strong-fixed is the house of Lancaster,
 And, like a mountain, not to be remov'd.
 But now thy uncle is removing hence ;
 As princes do their courts, when they are cloy'd
 With long continuance in a settled place.

Plan. O, uncle, 'would some part of my young
 years,
 Might but redeem the passage of your age !

Mor. Thou dost then wrong me ; as the slaugh-
 t'rer doth,
 Which giveth many wounds, when one will kill.
 Mourn not, except thou sorrow for my good ;
 Only, give order for my funeral ;
 And so farewell ; and fair be all thy hopes !
 And prosperous be thy life, in peace, and war !

[*Dies.*

Plan. And peace, no war, befall thy parting soul !
 In prison hast thou spent a pilgrimage,
 And like a hermit overpass'd thy days.—
 Well, I will lock his counsel in my breast ;
 And what I do imagine, let that rest.—
 Keepers, convey him hence ? and I myself
 Will see his burial better than his life.—

[*Exeunt* Keepers, *bearing out* MORTIMER.

Here dies the dusky torch of Mortimer,
 Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort :—
 And, for those wrongs, those bitter injuries,
 Which Somerset hath offer'd to my house,—
 I doubt not, but with honour to redress :
 And therefore haste I to the parliament ;
 Either to be restored to my blood,
 Or make my ill³ the advantage of my good. [*Exit.*

³ Or make my ill —] my ill, is my ill usage.

ACT III.

SCENE I. The same, The Parliament-House.

Flourish. Enter King HENRY, EXETER, GLOSTER, WARWICK, SOMERSET, and SUFFOLK; the Bishop of Winchester, RICHARD PLANTAGENET, and Others. GLOSTER offers to put up a Bill;⁴ Winchester snatches it, and tears it.

Win. Com'st thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written pamphlets studiously devis'd,
Humphrey of Gloster? if thou canst accuse,
Or aught intend'st to lay unto my charge,
Do it without invention suddenly;
As I with sudden and extemporal speech
Purpose to answer what thou canst object.

Glo. Presumptuous priest! this place commands
my patience,
Or thou should'st find thou hast dishonour'd me.
Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able,
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen:
No, prelate; such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestiferous, and dissentious pranks,
As very infants prattle of thy pride.
Thou art a most pernicious usurer;
Froward by nature, enemy to peace;
Lascivious, wanton, more than well beseems
A man of thy profession, and degree;
And for thy treachery, What's more manifest?
In that thou laid'st a trap to take my life,

⁴ — put up a *Bill*;] i. e. articles of accusation, for in this sense the word *bill* was sometimes used.

As well at London bridge, as at the Tower?
Beside, I fear me, if thy thoughts were sifted,
The king, thy sovereign, is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy swelling heart.

Win. Gloster, I do defy thee.—Lords, vouch-
safe

To give me hearing what I shall reply.
If I were covetous, ambitious, or perverse,
As he will have me, How am I so poor?
Or how haps it, I seek not to advance
Or raise myself, but keep my wonted calling?
And for dissention, Who preferreth peace
More than I do,—except I be provoked?
No, my good lords, it is not that offends;
It is not that, that hath incens'd the duke:
It is, because no one should sway but he;
No one, but he, should be about the king;
And that engenders thunder in his breast,
And makes him roar these accusations forth.
But he shall know, I am as good——

Glo. As good?

Thou bastard of my grandfather!⁵—

Win. Ay, lordly sir; For what are you, I pray,
But one imperious in another's throne?

Glo. Am I not the protector, saucy priest?

Win. And am I not a prelate of the church?

Glo. Yes, as an outlaw in a castle keeps,
And useth it to patronage his theft.

Win. Unreverent Gloster!

Glo. Thou art reverent
Touching thy spiritual function, not thy life.

Win. This Rome shall remedy.

War. Roam thither then.⁶

⁵ *Thou bastard of my grandfather!*] The bishop of Winchester was an illegitimate son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Catharine Swynford, whom the Duke afterwards married.

⁶ *Roam thither then.*] *Roam* to Rome. To *roam* is supposed to

Som. My lord, it were your duty to forbear.

War. Ay, see the bishop be not overborne.

Som. Methinks, my lord should be religious,
And know the office that belongs to such.

War. Methinks, his lordship should be humbler ;

It fitteth not a prelate so to plead.

Som. Yes, when his holy state is touch'd so near.

War. State holy, or unhallow'd, what of that ?
Is not his grace protector to the king ?

Plan. Plantagenet, I see, must hold his tongue ;
Lest it be said, *Speak, sirrah, when you should ;*
Must your bold verdict enter talk with lords ?
Else would I have a fling at Winchester. [*Aside.*

K. Hen. Uncles of Gloster, and of Winchester,
The special watchmen of our English weal ;
I would prevail, if prayers might prevail,
To join your hearts in love and amity.
O, what a scandal is it to our crown,
That two such noble peers as ye, should jar !
Believe me, lords, my tender years can tell,
Civil dissention is a viperous worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth.—

[*A noise within ; Down with the tawny coats !*
What tumult's this ?

War. An uproar, I dare warrant,
Begun through malice of the bishop's men.

[*A Noise again ; Stones ! Stones !*

Enter the Mayor of London, attended.

May. O, my good lords,—and virtuous Henry,—
Pity the city of London, pity us !
The bishop and the duke of Gloster's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,

be derived from the cant of vagabonds, who often pretended a pilgrimage to Rome. JOHNSON.

Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble-stones ;
 And, banding themselves in contráry parts,
 Do pelt so fast at one another's pate,
 That many have their giddy brains knock'd out :
 Our windows are broke down in every street,
 And we, for fear, compell'd to shut our shops.

*Enter, skirmishing, the Retainers of GLOSTER and
 Winchester, with bloody pates.*

K. Hen. We charge you, on allegiance to our-
 self,
 To hold your slaught'ring hands, and keep the
 peace.

Pray, uncle Gloster, mitigate this strife.

1 Serv. Nay, if we be
 Forbidden stones, we'll fall to it with our teeth.

2 Serv. Do what ye dare, we are as resolute.

[Skirmish again.]

Glo. You of my household, leave this peevish
 broil,
 And set this unaccustom'd fight⁷ aside.

1 Serv. My lord, we know your grace to be a
 man

Just and upright ; and, for your royal birth,
 Inferior to none, but his majesty :
 And, ere that we will suffer such a prince,
 So kind a father of the commonweal,
 To be disgraced by an inkhorn mate,⁸
 We, and our wives, and children, all will fight,
 And have our bodies slaughter'd by thy foes.

2 Serv. Ay, and the very parings of our nails

⁷ — unaccustom'd fight —] *Unaccustom'd* is *unseemly, indecent*.

⁸ — an inkhorn mate,] A bookman. It was a term of reproach at the time towards men of learning, or men affecting to be learned.

Shall pitch a field, when we are dead.

[*Skirmish again.*

Glo.

Stay, stay, I say!

And, if you love me, as you say you do,
Let me persuade you to forbear a while.

K. Hen. O, how this discord doth afflict my
soul!—

Can you, my lord of Winchester, behold
My sighs and tears, and will not once relent?
Who should be pitiful, if you be not?
Or who should study to prefer a peace;
If holy churchmen take delight in broils?

War. My lord protector, yield;—yield, Win-
chester;—

Except you mean, with obstinate repulse,
To slay your sovereign, and destroy the realm.
You see what mischief, and what murder too,
Hath been enacted through your enmity;
Then be at peace, except ye thirst for blood.

Win. He shall submit, or I will never yield.

Glo. Compassion on the king commands me stoop;
Or, I would see his heart out, ere the priest
Should ever get that privilege of me.

War. Behold, my lord of Winchester, the duke
Hath banish'd moody discontented fury,
As by his smoothed brows it doth appear:
Why look you still so stern, and tragical?

Glo. Here, Winchester, I offer thee my hand.

K. Hen. Fye, uncle Beaufort! I have heard you
preach,

That malice was a great and grievous sin:
And will not you maintain the thing you teach,
But prove a chief offender in the same?

War. Sweet king!—the bishop hath a kindly
gird.⁹—

⁹ ——— *hath a kindly gird.*] i. e. feels an emotion of kind re-
morse.

For shame, my lord of Winchester! relent;
What, shall a child instruct you what to do?

Win. Well, duke of Gloster, I will yield to thee;
Love for thy love, and hand for hand I give.

Glo. Ay; but, I fear me, with a hollow heart.—
See here, my friends, and loving countrymen;
This token serveth for a flag of truce,
Betwixt ourselves, and all our followers:
So help me God, as I dissemble not!

Win. So help me God, as I intend it not!

[*Aside.*

K. Hen. O loving uncle, kind duke of Gloster,
How joyful am I made by this contract!—
Away, my masters! trouble us no more;
But join in friendship, as your lords have done.

1 *Serv.* Content; I'll to the surgeon's.

2 *Serv.* And so will I.

3 *Serv.* And I will see what physick the tavern
affords. [*Exeunt Servants, Mayor, &c.*

War. Accept this scroll, most gracious sove-
reign;

Which in the right of Richard Plantagenet
We do exhibit to your majesty.

Glo. Well urg'd, my lord of Warwick;—for,
sweet prince,
An if your grace mark every circumstance,
You have great reason to do Richard right:
Especially, for those occasions
At Eltham-place I told your majesty.

K. Hen. And those occasions, uncle, were of
force:

Therefore, my loving lords, our pleasure is,
That Richard be restored to his blood.

War. Let Richard be restored to his blood;
So shall his father's wrongs be recompens'd.

Win. As will the rest, so willeth Winchester.

K. Hen. If Richard will be true, not that alone,

But all the whole inheritance I give,
That doth belong unto the house of York,
From whence you spring by lineal descent.

Plan. Thy humble servant vows obedience,
And humble service, till the point of death.

K. Hen. Stoop then, and set your knee against
my foot :

And, in reguerdon¹ of that duty done,
I girt thee with the valiant sword of York:
Rise, Richard, like a true Plantagenet;
And rise created princely duke of York.

Plan. And so thrive Richard, as thy foes may fall!
And as my duty springs so perish they
That grudge one thought against your majesty!

All. Welcome, high prince, the mighty duke of
York!

Som. Perish, base prince, ignoble duke of York!
[*Aside.*

Glo. Now will it best avail your majesty,
To cross the seas, and to be crown'd in France:
The presence of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects, and his loyal friends;
As it disanimates his enemies.

K. Hen. When Gloster says the word, king Henry
goes;
For friendly counsel cuts off many foes.

Glo. Your ships already are in readiness.

[*Exeunt all but EXETER.*

Ere. Ay, we may march in England, or in France,
Not seeing what is likely to ensue:
This late dissention, grown betwixt the peers,
Burns under feigned ashes of forg'd love,
And will at last break out into a flame:
As fester'd members rot but by degrees,
Till bones, and flesh, and sinews, fall away.

¹ — reguerdon —] Recompence, return.

So will this base and envious discord breed.
And now I fear that fatal prophecy,
Which, in the time of Henry, nam'd the fifth,
Was in the mouth of every sucking babe,—
That Henry, born at Monmouth, should win all ;
And Henry, born at Windsor, should lose all :
Which is so plain, that Exeter doth wish
His days may finish ere that hapless time. [*Exit.*]

SCENE II.

France. *Before* Rouën.

Enter LA PUCELLE disguised, and Soldiers dressed like Countrymen, with Sacks upon their Backs.

Puc. These are the city gates, the gates of Rouen,
Through which our policy must make a breach :
Take heed, be wary how you place your words ;
Talk like the vulgar sort of market-men,
That come to gather money for their corn.
If we have entrance, (as, I hope, we shall,)
And that we find the slothful watch but weak,
I'll by a sign give notice to our friends,
That Charles the Dauphin may encounter them.

1 *Sold.* Our sacks shall be a mean to sack the
city,
And we be lords and rulers over Roüen ;
Therefore we'll knock. [Knocks]

Guard. [Within.] *Qui est là?*

Puc. *Paisans, pauvres gens de France :*
Poor market-folks, that come to sell their corn.

Guard. Enter, go in ; the market-bell is rung.

[Opens the Gates.

Puc. Now, Rouen, I'll shake thy bulwarks to the ground.

[PUCELLE, &c. *enter the City.*

Enter CHARLES, Bastard of Orleans, ALENÇON, and Forces.

Char. Saint Dennis bless this happy stratagem !
And once again we'll sleep secure in Roüen.

Bast. Here enter'd Pucelle, and her practisants ;²
Now she is there, how will she specify
Where is the best and safest passage in ?

Alen. By thrusting out a torch from yonder tower ;
Which, once discern'd, shows, that her meaning
is,—

No way to that,³ for weakness, which she enter'd.

*Enter LA PUCELLE on a Battlement : holding out
a Torch burning.*

Puc. Behold, this is the happy wedding torch,
That joineth Roüen unto her countrymen ;
But burning fatal to the Talbotites.

Bast. See, noble Charles ! the beacon of our
friend,
The burning torch in yonder turret stands.

Char. Now shine it like a comet of revenge,
A prophet to the fall of all our foes !

Alen. Defer no time, Delays have dangerous
ends ;

Enter, and cry—*The Dauphin !*—presently,
And then do execution on the watch. [*They enter.*

² *Here enter'd Pucelle, and her practisants ;]* *Practice*, in the language of that time, was *treachery*, and perhaps in the softer sense *stratagem*. *Practisants* are therefore *confederates in stratagems*. JOHNSON.

³ *No way to that,]* That is, *no way equal to that*, no way so fit as that. JOHNSON.

Alarums. Enter TALBOT, and certain English.

Tal. France, thou shalt rue this treason with thy
tears,
If Talbot but survive thy treachery.—
Pucelle, that witch, that damned sorceress,
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares,
That hardly we escap'd the pride of France.⁴
[*Exeunt to the Town.*

*Alarum : Excursions. Enter, from the Town, BED-
FORD, brought in sick, in a Chair, with TALBOT,
BURGUNDY, and the English Forces. Then, enter
on the Walls, LA PUCELLE, CHARLES, Bastard,
ALENÇON, and Others.*

Puc. Good morrow, gallants! want ye corn for
bread?

I think, the duke of Burgundy will fast,
Before he'll buy again at such a rate;
'Twas full of darnel; Do you like the taste?

Bur. Scoff on, vile fiend, and shameless courtezan!
I trust, ere long, to choke thee with thine own,
And make thee curse the harvest of that corn.

Char. Your grace may starve, perhaps, before
that time.

Bed. O, let no words, but deeds, revenge this
treason!

Puc. What will you do, good grey-beard? break
a lance,
And run a tilt at death within a chair?

Tal. Foul fiend of France, and hag of all despite,
Encompass'd with thy lustful paramours!
Becomes it thee to taunt his valiant age,
And twit with cowardice a man half dead?

⁴ ——— the pride of France.] *Pride* signifies the haughty power.

Damsel, I'll have a bout with you again,
Or else let Talbot perish with this shame.

Puc. Are you so hot, sir?—Yet, Pucelle, hold
thy peace;

If Talbot do but thunder, rain will follow.—

[*TALBOT, and the rest, consult together.*
God speed the parliament! who shall be the speaker?

Tal. Dare ye come forth, and meet us in the
field?

Puc. Belike, your lordship takes us then for fools,
To try if that our own be ours, or no.

Tal. I speak not to that railing Hecaté,
But unto thee, Alençon, and the rest;
Will ye, like soldiers, come and fight it out?

Alen. Signior, no.

Tal. Signior, hang!—base muleteers of France!
Like peasant foot-boys do they keep the walls,
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen.

Puc. Captains, away: let's get us from the walls;
For Talbot means no goodness, by his looks.
God be wi' you, my lord! we came, sir, but to tell
you

That we are here.

[*Exeunt LA PUCELLE, &c. from the Walls.*

Tal. And there will we be too, ere it be long,
Or else reproach be Talbot's greatest fame!—
Vow, Burgundy, by honour of thy house,
(Prick'd on by publick wrongs, sustain'd in France,)
Either to get the town again, or die:
And I,—as sure as English Henry lives,
And as his father here was conqueror;
As sure as in this late-betrayed town
Great Cœur-de-lion's heart was buried;
So sure I swear, to get the town, or die.

Bur. My vows are equal partners with thy vows.

Tal. But, ere we go, regard this dying prince,
The valiant duke of Bedford:—Come, my lord,

We will bestow you in some better place,
Fitter for sickness, and for crazy age.

Bed. Lord Talbot, do not so dishonour me :
Here will I sit before the walls of Rouen,
And will be partner of your weal, or woe.

Bur. Courageous Bedford, let us now persuade you.

Bed. Not to be gone from hence ; for once I read,
That stout Pendragon,⁵ in his litter, sick,
Came to the field, and vanquished his foes :
Methinks, I should revive the soldiers' hearts,
Because I ever found them as myself.

Tal. Undaunted spirit in a dying breast !—
Then be it so :—Heavens keep old Bedford safe !—
And now no more ado, brave Burgundy,
But gather we our forces out of hand,
And set upon our boasting enemy.

[*Exeunt* BURGUNDY, TALBOT, and Forces,
leaving BEDFORD, and Others.

*Alarum : Excursions. Enter Sir JOHN FASTOLFE,
and a Captain.*

Cap. Whither away, Sir John Fastolfe, in such
haste ?

Fast. Whither away ? to save myself by flight ;
We are like to have the overthrow again.

Cap. What ! will you fly, and leave lord Talbot ?

Fast. Ay,
All the Talbots in the world, to save my life.

[*Erit.*

Cap. Cowardly knight ! ill fortune follow thee !

[*Erit.*

⁵ *That stout Pendragon,*] This hero was Uther Pendragon,
brother to Aurelius, and father to king Arthur.

Shakspeare has imputed to Pendragon an exploit of Aurelius,
who, says Holinshed, " even sicke of a flixe as he was, caused
himself to be carried forth in a litter : with whose presence his
people were so encouraged, that encountering with the Saxons
they wan the victorie."

Retreat : Excursions. Enter, from the Town, LA PUCELLE, ALENÇON, CHARLES, &c. and Exeunt, flying.

Bed. Now, quiet soul, depart when heaven please ;

For I have seen our enemies' overthrow.

What is the trust or strength of foolish man ?

They, that of late were daring with their scoffs,
Are glad and fain by flight to save themselves.

[Dies, and is carried off in his Chair.]

Alarum : Enter TALBOT, BURGUNDY, and Others.

Tal. Lost, and recover'd in a day again !

This is a double honour, Burgundy :

Yet, heavens have glory for this victory !

Bur. Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Enshrines thee in his heart ; and there erects
Thy noble deeds, as valour's monument.

Tal. Thanks, gentle duke. But where is Pucelle
now ?

I think, her old familiar is asleep :

Now where's the Bastard's braves, and Charles his
gleeks ?

What, all a-mort ? Rouen hangs her head for grief,
That such a valiant company are fled.

Now will we take some order⁶ in the town,

Placing therein some expert officers ;

And then depart to Paris, to the king ;

For there young Harry, with his nobles, lies.

Bur. What wills lord Talbot, pleaseth Burgundy.

Tal. But yet, before we go, let's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford, late deceas'd,

⁶ ——— take some order —] i. e. make some necessary dispositions.

But see his exequies fulfill'd in Roüen,
A braver soldier never couched lance ;
A gentler heart did never sway in court :
But kings and mightiest potentates must die ;
For that's the end of human misery. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE III.

The same. The Plains near the City.

Enter CHARLES, the Bastard, ALENÇON, LA PUCELLE, and Forces.

Puc. Dismay not, princes, at this accident,
Nor grieve that Roüen is so recovered :
Care is no cure, but rather corrosive,
For things that are not to be remedied.
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And like a peacock sweep along his tail ;
We'll pull his plumes, and take away his train,
If Dauphin, and the rest, will be but rul'd.

Char. We have been guided by thee hitherto,
And of thy cunning had no diffidence ;
One sudden foil shall never breed distrust.

Bast. Search out thy wit for secret policies,
And we will make thee famous through the world.

Alen. We'll set thy statue in some holy place,
And have thee reverenc'd like a blessed saint ;
Employ thee then, sweet virgin, for our good.

Puc. Then thus it must be ; this doth Joan devise :
By fair persuasions, mix'd with sugar'd words,
We will entice the duke of Burgundy
To leave the Talbot, and to follow us.

Char. Ay, marry, sweeting, if we could do that,
France were no place for Henry's warriors ;
Nor should that nation boast it so with us,

But be extirped⁷ from our provinces.

Alen. For ever should they be expuls'd⁸ from
France,
And not have title to an earldom here.

Puc. Your honours shall perceive how I will work,
To bring this matter to the wished end.

[*Drums heard.*

Hark! by the sound of drum, you may perceive
Their powers are marching unto Paris-ward.

*An English March. Enter, and pass over at a
distance, TALBOT and his Forces.*

There goes the Talbot, with his colours spread;
And all the troops of English after him.

*A French March. Enter the Duke of BURGUNDY
and Forces.*

Now, in the rearward, comes the duke, and his;
Fortune, in favour, makes him lag behind.
Summon a parley, we will talk with him.

[*A parley sounded.*

Char. A parley with the duke of Burgundy.

Bur. Who craves a parley with the Burgundy?

Puc. The princely Charles of France, thy countryman.

Bur. What say'st thou, Charles? for I am marching hence.

Char. Speak, Pucelle; and enchant him with thy words.

Puc. Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Stay, let thy humble handmaid speak to thee.

Bur. Speak on; but be not over-tedious.

Puc. Look on thy country, look on fertile France,
And see the cities and the towns defac'd

⁷ But be extirped —] To extirp is to root out.

⁸ —expuls'd —] i. e. expelled.

By wasting ruin of the cruel foe !
 As looks the mother on her lowly babe,
 When death doth close his tender dying eyes,
 See, see, the pining malady of France ;
 Behold the wounds, the most unnatural wounds,
 Which thou thyself hast given her woful breast !
 O, turn thy edged sword another way ;
 Strike those that hurt, and hurt not those that help !
 One drop of blood, drawn from thy country's bosom,
 Should grieve thee more than streams of foreign gore ;
 Return thee, therefore, with a flood of tears,
 And wash away thy country's stained spots !

Bur. Either she hath bewitch'd me with her words,
 Or nature makes me suddenly relent.

Puc. Besides, all French and France exclaims on
 thee,
 Doubting thy birth and lawful progeny.
 Who join'st thou with, but with a lordly nation,
 That will not trust thee, but for profit's sake ?
 When Talbot hath set footing once in France,
 And fashion'd thee that instrument of ill,
 Who then, but English Henry, will be lord,
 And thou be thrust out, like a fugitive ?
 Call we to mind,—and mark but this, for proof ;—
 Was not the duke of Orleans thy foe ?
 And was he not in England prisoner ?
 But, when they heard he was thine enemy,
 They set him free, without his ransome paid,
 In spite of Burgundy, and all his friends.
 See then ! thou fight'st against thy countrymen,
 And join'st with them will be thy slaughter-men.
 Come, come, return ; return, thou wand'ring lord ;
 Charles, and the rest, will take thee in their arms,
Bur. I am vanquished ; these haughty⁹ words of
 hers

⁹ ——— these haughty —] *Haughty* does not mean violent in this place, but *elevated, high-spirited*.

Have batter'd me like roaring cannon-shot,
 And made me almost yield upon my knees.—
 Forgive me, country, and sweet countrymen!
 And, lords, accept this hearty kind embrace:
 My forces and my power of men are yours;—
 So, farewell, Talbot; I'll no longer trust thee.

Puc. Done like a Frenchman; turn, and turn
 again!¹

Char. Welcome, brave duke! thy friendship makes
 us fresh.

Bast. And doth beget new courage in our breasts.

Alen. Pucelle hath bravely plaied her part in this,
 And doth deserve a coronet of gold.

Char. Now let us on, my lords, and join our
 powers;
 And seek how we may prejudice the foe. [*Exeunt.*]

SCENE IV.

Paris. A Room in the Palace.

*Enter King HENRY, GLOSTER, and other Lords,
 VERNON, BASSET, &c. To them TALBOT, and
 some of his Officers.*

Tal. My gracious prince,—and honourable peers,—
 Hearing of your arrival in this realm,
 I have a while given truce unto my wars,
 To do my duty to my sovereign:
 In sign whereof, this arm—that hath reclaim'd
 To your obedience fifty fortresses,
 Twelve cities, and seven walled towns of strength,

¹ *Done like a Frenchman; turn, and turn again!]* The inconstancy of the French was always the subject of satire. I have read a dissertation written to prove that the index of the wind upon our steeples was made in form of a cock, to ridicule the French for their frequent changes. JOHNSON.

Besides five hundred prisoners of esteem,—
 Lets fall his sword before your highness' feet;
 And, with submissive loyalty of heart,
 Ascribes the glory of his conquest got,
 First to my God, and next unto your grace.

K. Hen. Is this the lord Talbot, uncle Gloster,
 That hath so long been resident in France?

Glo. Yes, if it please your majesty, my liege.

K. Hen. Welcome, brave captain, and victorious
 lord!

When I was young, (as yet I am not old,)
 I do remember how my father said,²
 A stouter champion never handled sword.
 Long since we were resolved³ of your truth,
 Your faithful service, and your toil in war;
 Yet never have you tasted our reward,
 Or been reguerdon'd⁴ with so much as thanks,
 Because till now we never saw your face:
 Therefore, stand up; and, for these good deserts,
 We here create you earl of Shrewsbury;
 And in our coronation take your place.

[*Exeunt King HENRY, GLOSTER, TALBOT,
 and Nobles.*]

Ver. Now, sir, to you, that were so hot at sea,
 Disgracing of these colours that I wear⁵
 In honour of my noble lord of York,—
 Dar'st thou maintain the former words thou spak'st?

Bas. Yes, sir; as well as you dare patronage
 The envious barking of your saucy tongue

² *I do remember how my father said,]* The author of this play was not a very correct historian. Henry was but nine months old when his father died, and never saw him.

³ ——— resolved,] i. e. confirmed in opinion of it.

⁴ *Or been reguerdon'd —]* i. e. rewarded. The word was obsolete even in the time of Shakspeare. Chaucer uses it in the *Boke of Boethius*.

⁵ ——— *these colours that I wear —]* This was the badge of a rose, and not an officer's scarf.

Against my lord, the duke of Somerset.

Ver. Sirrah, thy lord I honour as he is.

Bas. Why, what is he? as good a man as York.

Ver. Hark ye; not so: in witness, take ye that.

[*Strikes him.*

Bas. Villain, thou know'st, the law of arms is such,

That, who so draws a sword, 'tis present death;⁶
Or else this blow should broach thy dearest blood.

But I'll unto his majesty, and crave

I may have liberty to venge this wrong;

When thou shalt see, I'll meet thee to thy cost.

Ver. Well, miscreant, I'll be there as soon as you;
And, after, meet you sooner than you would.

[*Exeunt.*

ACT IV.

SCENE I. *The same. A Room of State.*

Enter King HENRY, GLOSTER, EXETER, YORK, SUFFOLK, SOMERSET, WINCHESTER, WARWICK, TALBOT, the Governor of Paris, and Others.

Glo. Lord bishop, set the crown upon his head.

Win. God save king Henry, of that name the sixth!

Glo. Now, governour of Paris, take your oath,—
[*Governour kneels.*

That you elect no other king but him:

Esteem none friends, but such as are his friends;

And none your foes, but such as shall pretend⁷

⁶ *That, who so draws a sword, 'tis present death;]* i. e. with a menace in the court, or in the presence chamber.

⁷ *—such as shall pretend —]* To pretend is to design; to intend. JOHNSON.

Malicious practices against his state :

This shall ye do, so help you righteous God !

[*Exeunt Gov. and his Train.*]

Enter Sir JOHN FASTOLFE.

Fast. My gracious sovereign, as I rode from Calais,
To haste unto your coronation,
A letter was deliver'd to my hands,
Writ to your grace from the duke of Burgundy.

Tal. Shame to the duke of Burgundy, and thee !
I vow'd, base knight, when I did meet thee next,
To tear the garter from thy craven's leg,⁸

[*Plucking it off.*]

(Which I have done) because unworthily
Thou wast installed in that high degree.—
Pardon me, princely Henry, and the rest :
This dastard, at the battle of Patay,
When but in all I was six thousand strong,
And that the French were almost ten to one,—
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,
Like to a trusty squire, did run away ;
In which assault we lost twelve hundred men ;
Myself, and divers gentlemen beside,
Were there surpriz'd, and taken prisoners.
Then judge, great lords, if I have done amiss ;
Or whether that such cowards ought to wear
This ornament of knighthood, yea, or no.

Glo. To say the truth, this fact was infamous,
And ill beseeeming any common man ;
Much more a knight, a captain, and a leader.

Tal. When first this order was ordain'd, my lords,
Knights of the garter were of noble birth ;
Valiant, and virtuous, full of haughty courage,⁹

⁸ To tear the garter from thy craven's leg,] i. e. thy mean, dastardly leg.

⁹ — haughty courage,] *Haughty* is here in its original sense for *high*.

Such as were grown to credit by the wars ;
 Not fearing death, nor shrinking for distress,
 But always resolute in most extremes.¹

He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,
 Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
 Profaning this most honourable order ;
 And should (if I were worthy to be judge,)
 Be quite degraded, like a hedge-born swain
 That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.

K. Hen. Stain to thy countrymen ! thou hear'st
 thy doom :

Be packing therefore, thou that wast a knight ;
 Henceforth we banish thee, on pain of death.—

[*Exit FASTOLFE.*

And now, my lord protector, view the letter
 Sent from our uncle duke of Burgundy.

Glo. What means his grace, that he hath chang'd
 his style ? [Viewing the superscription
 No more but, plain and bluntly,—*To the king ?*
 Hath he forgot, he is his sovereign ?
 Or doth this churlish superscription
 Pretend² some alteration in good will ?
 What's here ?—*I have, upon especial cause,—*

[*Reads.*

*Mov'd with compassion of my country's wreck,
 Together with the pitiful complaints
 Of such as your oppression feeds upon,—
 Forsaken your pernicious faction,
 And join'd with Charles, the rightful king of
 France.*

O monstrous treachery ! Can this be so ;
 That in alliance, amity, and oaths,
 There should be found such false dissembling guile ?

¹ — in most extremes.] i. e. in greatest extremities.

² Pretend —] To pretend seems to be here used in its Latin sense, i. e. to hold out, to stretch forward. It may mean, however, as in other places, to design.

K. Hen. What! doth my uncle Burgundy revolt?

Glo. He doth, my lord; and is become your foe.

K. Hen. Is that the worst, this letter doth contain?

Glo. It is the worst, and all, my lord, he writes.

K. Hen. Why then, lord Talbot there shall talk
with him,

And give him chastisement for this abuse:—

My lord, how say you? are you not content?

Tal. Content, my liege? Yes; but that I am
prevented,³

I should have begg'd I might have been employ'd.

K. Hen. Then gather strength, and march unto
him straight:

Let him perceive, how ill we brook his treason;

And what offence it is, to flout his friends.

Tal. I go, my lord; in heart desiring still,
You may behold confusion of your foes. [*Exit.*

Enter VERNON and BASSET.

Ver. Grant me the combat, gracious sovereign!

Bas. And me, my lord, grant me the combat too!

York. This is my servant; Hear him, noble
prince!

Som. And this is mine; Sweet Henry, favour him!

K. Hen. Be patient, lords; and give them leave
to speak.—

Say, gentlemen, What makes you thus exclaim?

And wherefore crave you combat? or with whom?

Ver. With him, my lord; for he hath done me
wrong.

Bas. And I with him; for he hath done me
wrong.

K. Hen. What is that wrong whereof you both
complain?

³ — I am prevented,] *Prevented* is here, *anticipated*; a Latinism.

First let me know, and then I'll answer you.

Bas. Crossing the sea from England into France,
This fellow here, with envious carping tongue,
Upbraided me about the rose I wear;
Saying—the sanguine colour of the leaves
Did represent my master's blushing cheeks,
When stubbornly he did repugn the truth,⁴
About a certain question in the law,
Argu'd betwixt the duke of York and him;
With other vile and ignominious terms:
In confutation of which rude reproach,
And in defence of my lord's worthiness,
I crave the benefit of law of arms.

Ver. And that is my petition, noble lord:
For though he seem, with forged quaint conceit,
To set a gloss upon his bold intent,
Yet know, my lord; I was provok'd by him;
And he first took exceptions at this badge,
Pronouncing—that the paleness of this flower
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart.

York. Will not this malice, Somerset, be left?

Som. Your private grudge, my lord of York, will
out,

Though ne'er so cunningly you smother it.

K. Hen. Good Lord! what madness rules in
brain-sick men;

When, for so slight and frivolous a cause,
Such factious emulations shall arise!—
Good cousins both, of York and Somerset,
Quiet yourselves, I pray, and be at peace.

York. Let this dissention first be tried by fight,
And then your highness shall command a peace.

Som. The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then.

York. There is my pledge; accept it, Somerset.

⁴ — did repugn the truth,] To repugn is to resist.

Ver. Nay, let it rest where it began at first.

Bas. Confirm it so, mine honourable lord.

Glo. Confirm it so? Confounded be your strife!
And perish ye, with your audacious prate!
Presumptuous vassals! are you not asham'd,
With this immodest clamorous outrage
To trouble and disturb the king and us?
And you, my lords,—methinks, you do not well,
To bear with their perverse objections;
Much less, to take occasion from their mouths
To raise a mutiny betwixt yourselves;
Let me persuade you take a better course.

Erc. It grieves his highness;—Good my lords;
be friends.

K. Hen. Come hither, you that would be combatants:

Henceforth, I charge you, as you love our favour,
Quite to forget this quarrel, and the cause.—
And you, my lords,—remember where we are;
In France, amongst a fickle wavering nation:
If they perceive dissention in our looks,
And that within ourselves we disagree,
How will their grudging stomachs be provok'd
To wilful disobedience, and rebel?
Beside, What infamy will there arise,
When foreign princes shall be certified,
That, for a toy, a thing of no regard,
King Henry's peers, and chief nobility,
Destroy'd themselves, and lost the realm of France?
O, think upon the conquest of my father,
My tender years; and let us not forego
That for a trifle, that was bought with blood!
Let me be umpire in this doubtful strife.
I see no reason, if I wear this rose,

[Putting on a red Rose]

That any one should therefore be suspicious.
I more incline to Somerset, than York:

Both are my kinsmen, and I love them both :
 As well they may upbraid me with my crown,
 Because, forsooth, the king of Scots is crown'd.
 But your discretions better can persuade,
 Than I am able to instruct or teach :
 And therefore, as we hither came in peace,
 So let us still continue peace and love.—
 Cousin of York, we institute your grace
 To be our regent in these parts of France :—
 And good my lord of Somerset, unite
 Your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot ;—
 And, like true subjects, sons of your progenitors,
 Go cheerfully together, and digest
 Your angry choler on your enemies.
 Ourself, my lord protector, and the rest,
 After some respite, will return to Calais ;
 From thence to England, where I hope ere long
 To be presented, by your victories,
 With Charles, Alençon, and that traitorous rout.

[*Flourish.* *Exeunt* King HENRY, GLO. SOM.
 WIN. SUF. and BASSET.

War. My lord of York, I promise you, the king
 Prettily, methought, did play the orator.

York. And so he did ; but yet I like it not,
 In that he wears the badge of Somerset.

War. Tush ! that was but his fancy, blame him not ;
 I dare presume, sweet prince, he thought no harm.

York. And, if I wist, he did,—But let it rest ;
 Other affairs must now be managed.

[*Exeunt* YORK, WARWICK, and VERNON.

Exe. Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy
 voice :

For, had the passions of thy heart burst out,
 I fear we should have seen decipher'd there
 More rancorous spite, more furious raging broils,
 Than yet can be imagin'd or suppos'd.
 But howsoe'er, no simple man that sees
 This jarring discord of nobility,

This should'ring of each other in the court,
 This factious bandying of their favourites,
 But that it doth presage some ill event.
 'Tis much,⁵ when scepters are in children's hands:
 But more, when envy breeds unkind division;⁶
 There comes the ruin, there begins confusion.
[*Exit.*

SCENE II.

France. *Before Bourdeaux.*

Enter TALBOT, with his forces.

Tal. Go to the gates of Bourdeaux, trumpeter,
 Summon their general unto the wall.

*Trumpet sounds a Parley. Enter, on the Walls, the
 General of the French Forces, and Others.*

English John Talbot, captains, calls you forth,
 Servant in arms to Harry king of England;
 And thus he would,—Open your city gates,
 Be humble to us; call my sovereign yours,
 And do him homage as obedient subjects,
 And I'll withdraw me and my bloody power:
 But, if you frown upon this proffer'd peace,
 You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
 Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire;
 Who, in a moment, even with the earth
 Shall lay your stately and air-braving towers,
 If you forsake the offer of their love.

Gen. Thou ominous and fearful owl of death,
 Our nation's terror, and their bloody scourge!
 The period of thy tyranny approacheth.

⁵ 'Tis much,] In our author's time this phrase meant—'Tis strange, or wonderful.

⁶ ——— when envy breeds unkind division;] *Envy* in old English writers frequently means *enmity*. *Unkind* is *unnatural*.

On us thou canst not enter, but by death :
 For, I protest, we are well fortified,
 And strong enough to issue out and fight :
 If thou retire, the Dauphin, well appointed,
 Stands with the snares of war to tangle thee :
 On either hand thee there are squadrons pitch'd,
 To wall thee from the liberty of flight ;
 And no way canst thou turn thee for redress,
 But death doth front thee with apparent spoil,
 And pale destruction meets thee in the face.
 Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament,
 To rive their dangerous artillery⁷
 Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot.
 Lo ! there thou stand'st, a breathing valiant man,
 Of an invincible unconquer'd spirit :
 This is the latest glory of thy praise,
 That I, thy enemy, due thee withal ;⁸
 For ere the glass, that now begins to run,
 Finish the process of his sandy hour,
 These eyes, that see thee now well coloured,
 Shall see thee wither'd, bloody, pale, and dead.

[*Drum afar off.*

Hark ! hark ! the Dauphin's drum, a warning bell,
 Sings heavy musick to thy timorous soul ;
 And mine shall ring thy dire departure out.

[*Exeunt General, &c. from the Walls.*

Tal. He fables not, I hear the enemy ;—
 Out, some light horsemen, and peruse their wings.—
 O, negligent and heedless discipline !
 How are we park'd, and bounded in a pale ;
 A little herd of England's timorous deer,

⁷ *To rive their dangerous artillery* —] *To rive* their artillery means only to *fire* their artillery. *To rive* is to *burst* : and a cannon, when fired, has so much the appearance of bursting, that, in the language of poetry, it may be well said to burst. We say, a cloud bursts, when it thunders.

⁸ — due thee withal ;] *To due* is to *endue*, to *deck*, to *grace*.

Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs!
 If we be English deer, be then in blood:⁹
 Not rascal-like,¹ to fall down with a pinch;
 But rather moody-mad, and desperate stags,
 Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel,
 And make the cowards stand aloof at bay:
 Sell every man his life as dear as mine,
 And they shall find dear deer of us, my friends.—
 God, and Saint George! Talbot, and England's right!
 Prosper our colours in this dangerous fight!
 [Exeunt.]

SCENE III.

Plains in Gascony.

Enter YORK, with Forces; to him a Messenger.

York. Are not the speedy scouts return'd again,
 That dogg'd the mighty army of the Dauphin?

Mess. They are return'd, my lord: and give it out,
 That he is march'd to Bourdeaux with his power,
 To fight with Talbot: As he march'd along,
 By your espials were discovered
 Two mightier troops than that the Dauphin led;
 Which join'd with him, and made their march for
 Bourdeaux.

York. A plague upon that villain Somerset;
 That thus delays my promised supply
 Of horsemen, that were levied for this siege!
 Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid;
 And I am lowted² by a traitor villain,

⁹ — be then in blood:] Be in high spirits, be of true mettle.

¹ Not rascal-like,] A rascal deer is the term of chase for lean poor deer.

² And I am lowted —] i. e. treated with contempt like a *lowt*, or low country fellow.

And cannot help the noble chevalier :
 God comfort him in this necessity !
 If he miscarry, farewell wars in France.

Enter Sir WILLIAM LUCY.

Lucy. Thou princely leader of our English
 strength,
 Never so needful on the earth of France,
 Spur to the rescue of the noble Talbot ;
 Who now is girdled with a waist of iron,
 And hemm'd about with grim destruction :
 To Bourdeaux, warlike duke ! to Bourdeaux, York !
 Else, farewell Talbot, France, and England's honour.

York. O God ! that Somerset—who in proud heart
 Doth stop my cornets—were in Talbot's place !
 So should we save a valiant gentleman,
 By forfeiting a traitor and a coward.
 Mad ire, and wrathful fury, makes me weep,
 That thus we die, while remiss traitors sleep.

Lucy. O, send some succour to the distress'd lord !

York. He dies, we lose ; I break my warlike word :
 We mourn, France smiles ; we lose, they daily get ;
 All 'long of this vile traitor Somerset.

Lucy. Then, God take mercy on brave Talbot's
 soul !

And on his son, young John ; whom, two hours since,
 I met in travel toward his warlike father !
 This seven years did not Talbot see his son ;
 And now they meet where both their lives are done.*

York. Alas ! what joy shall noble Talbot have,
 To bid his young son welcome to his grave ?
 Away ! vexation almost stops my breath,
 That sunder'd friends greet in the hour of death.—

* —are done.] i. e. expended, consumed. The word is yet used in this sense in the Western counties.

Lucy, farewell: no more my fortune can,
But curse the cause I cannot aid the man.—
Maine, Blois, Poictiers, and Tours, are won away,
'Long all of Somerset, and his delay. [Exit.

Lucy. Thus while the vulture⁴ of sedition
Feeds in the bosom of such great commanders,
Sleeping neglect doth betray to loss
The conquest of our scarce-cold conqueror,
That ever-living man of memory,
Henry the fifth:—Whiles they each other cross,
Lives, honours, lands, and all, hurry to loss.
[Exit.

SCENE IV.

Other Plains of Gascony.

*Enter SOMERSET, with his Forces; an Officer of
TALBOT'S with him.*

Som. It is too late; I cannot send them now:
This expedition was by York, and Talbot,
Too rashly plotted; all our general force
Might with a sally of the very town
Be buckled with: the over-daring Talbot
Hath sullied all his gloss of former honour,
By this unheedful, desperate, wild adventure:
York set him on to fight, and die in shame;
That, Talbot dead, great York might bear the name.

Off. Here is sir William Lucy, who with me
Set from our o'er match'd forces forth for aid.

Enter Sir WILLIAM LUCY.

Som. How now, sir William? whither were you
sent?

⁴ — the vulture —] Alluding to the tale of Prometheus.

Lucy. Whither, my lord? from bought and sold
lord Talbot;⁵

Who, ring'd about⁶ with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerset,
To beat assailing death from his weak legions.
And whiles the honourable captain there
Drops bloody sweat from his war-wearied limbs,
And, in advantage ling'ring,⁷ looks for rescue,
You, his false hopes, the trust of England's honour,

Keep off aloof with worthless emulation.
Let not your private discord keep away
The levied succours that should lend him aid,
While he, renowned noble gentleman,
Yields up his life unto a world of odds:
Orleans the Bastard, Charles, and Burgundy,
Alençon, Reignier, compass him about,
And Talbot perisheth by your default.

Som. York set him on, York should have sent
him aid.

Lucy. And York as fast upon your grace exclaims;
Swearing that you withhold his levied host,
Collected for this expedition.

Som. York lies; he might have sent and had the
horse:

I owe him little duty, and less love;
And take foul scorn, to fawn on him by sending.

Lucy. The fraud of England, not the force of
France,
Hath now entrapp'd the noble-minded Talbot:

⁵ ——— *from bought and sold Lord Talbot;*] i. e. from one utterly ruined by the treacherous practices of others.

⁶ ——— *ring'd about* —] Environed, encircled.

⁷ ——— *in advantage ling'ring,*] Protracting his resistance by the advantage of a strong post.

⁸ ——— *worthless emulation.*] In this line, *emulation* signifies merely rivalry, not struggle for superior excellence.

Never to England shall he bear his life ;
But dies, betrayed to fortune by your strife.

Som. Come, go ; I will despatch the horsemen
straight :

Within six hours they will be at his aid.

Lucy. Too late comes rescue ; he is ta'en, or
slain :

For fly he could not, if he would have fled ;
And fly would Talbot never, though he might.

Som. If he be dead, brave Talbot then adieu !

Lucy. His fame lives in the world, his shame in
you. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE V.

The English Camp near Bourdeaux.

Enter TALBOT and JOHN his Son.

Tal. O young John Talbot ! I did send for thee,
To tutor thee in stratagems of war ;
That Talbot's name might be in thee reviv'd,
When sapless age, and weak unable limbs,
Should bring thy father to his drooping chair.
But,—O malignant and ill-boding stars !—
Now thou art come unto a feast of death,⁹
A terrible and unavoided¹ danger :
Therefore, dear boy, mount on my swiftest horse ;
And I'll direct thee how thou shalt escape
By sudden flight : come, dally not, begone.

John. Is my name Talbot ? and am I your son ?
And shall I fly ? O, if you love my mother,
Dishonour not her honourable name,

⁹ — a feast of death,] To a field where death will be *feasted*
with slaughter.

¹ — unavoided —] for *unavoidable*.

To make a bastard, and a slave of me:
The world will say,—He is not Talbot's blood,
That basely fled, when noble Talbot stood.²

Tal. Fly, to revenge my death, if I be slain.

John. He, that flies so, will ne'er return again.

Tal. If we both stay, we both are sure to die.

John. Then let me stay; and, father, do you fly:
Your loss is great, so your regard³ should be;
My worth unknown, no loss is known in me.
Upon my death the French can little boast;
In yours they will, in you all hopes are lost.
Flight cannot stain the honour you have won;
But mine it will, that no exploit have done:
You fled for vantage every one will swear;
But, if I bow, they'll say—it was for fear.
There is no hope that ever I will stay,
If, the first hour, I shrink, and run away.
Here, on my knee, I beg mortality,
Rather than life preserv'd with infamy.

Tal. Shall all thy mother's hopes lie in one tomb?

John. Ay, rather than I'll shame my mother's
womb.

Tal. Upon my blessing I command thee go.

John. To fight I will, but not to fly the foe.

Tal. Part of thy father may be sav'd in thee.

John. No part of him, but will be shame in me.

Tal. Thou never had'st renown, nor canst not
lose it.

John. Yes, your renowned name; Shall flight
abuse it?

² — noble Talbot stood.] For what reason this scene is written in rhyme, I cannot guess. If Shakspeare had not in other plays mingled his rhymes and blank verses in the same manner, I should have suspected that this dialogue had been a part of some other poem which was never finished, and that being loath to throw his labour away, he inserted it here. JOHNSON.

³ — your regard —] Your care of your own safety.

Tal. Thy father's charge shall clear thee from that stain.

John. You cannot witness for me, being slain.
If death be so apparent, then both fly.

Tal. And leave my followers here, to fight, and die?

My age was never tainted with such shame.

John. And shall my youth be guilty of such blame?
No more can I be sever'd from your side,
Than can yourself yourself in twain divide:
Stay, go, do what you will, the like do I;
For live I will not, if my father die.

Tal. Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,
Born to eclipse⁴ thy life this afternoon.
Come, side by side together live and die;
And soul with soul from France to heaven fly.

[*Exeunt.*

SCENE VI.

A Field of Battle.

Alarum: Excursions, wherein TALBOT'S Son is hemmed about, and TALBOT rescues him.

Tal. Saint George and victory! fight, soldiers,
fight:

The regent hath with Talbot broke his word,
And left us to the rage of France his sword.
Where is John Talbot?—pause, and take thy breath;
I gave thee life, and rescu'd thee from death.

John. O twice my father! twice am I thy son:
The life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and done;

⁴ ————— fair son,

[*Born to eclipse, &c.*] A quibble, between son and sun.

Till with thy warlike sword, despite of fate,
To my determin'd time^s thou gav'st new date.

Tal. When from the Dauphin's crest thy sword
struck fire,
It warm'd thy father's heart with proud desire
Of bold-fac'd victory. Then leaden age,
Quicken'd with youthful spleen, and warlike rage,
Beat down Alençon, Orleans, Burgundy,
And from the pride of Gallia rescu'd thee.
The ireful bastard Orleans—that drew blood
From thee, my boy; and had the maidenhood
Of thy first fight—I soon encountered;
And, interchanging blows, I quickly shed
Some of his bastard blood; and, in disgrace,
Bespoke him thus: *Contaminated, base,
And misbegotten blood I spill of thine,
Mean and right poor; for that pure blood of mine,
Which thou didst force from Talbot, my brave boy:—*
Here, purposing the Bastard to destroy,
Came in strong rescue. Speak, thy father's care;
Art not thou weary, John? How didst thou fare?
Wilt thou yet leave the battle, boy, and fly,
Now thou art seal'd the son of chivalry?
Fly, to revenge my death, when I am dead;
The help of one stands me in little stead.
O, too much folly is it, well I wot,
To hazard all our lives in one small boat.
If I to-day die not with Frenchmen's rage,
To-morrow I shall die with mickle age:
By me they nothing gain, an if I stay,
'Tis but the short'ning of my life one day:
In thee thy mother dies, our household's name,
My death's revenge, thy youth, and England's fame;
All these, and more, we hazard by thy stay;
All these are sav'd, if thou wilt fly away.

^s *To my determin'd time —*] i. e. ended.

John. The sword of Orleans hath not made me smart,
 These words of yours draw life-blood from my heart :
 On that advantage, bought with such a shame,
 (To save a paltry life, and slay bright fame,)⁶
 Before young Talbot from old Talbot fly,
 The coward horse, that bears me, fall and die !
 And like me to the peasant boys of France ;⁷
 To be shame's scorn, and subject of mischance !
 Surely, by all the glory you have won,
 An if I fly, I am not Talbot's son :
 Then talk no more of flight, it is no boot ;
 If son to Talbot, die at Talbot's foot.

Tal. Then follow thou thy desperate sire of Crete,
 Thou Icarus ; thy life to me is sweet :
 If thou wilt fight, fight by thy father's side ;
 And, commendable prov'd, let's die in pride.
 [Exeunt.]

SCENE VII.

Another Part of the same.

Alarum : Excursions. Enter TALBOT wounded, supported by a Servant.

Tal. Where is my other life?—mine own is gone ;—
 O, where's young Talbot ? where is valiant John ?—

⁶ On that advantage, bought with such a shame,
 (To save a paltry life, and slay bright fame,)] The sense is—
 Before young Talbot fly from his father, (in order to save his life
 while he destroys his character,) on, or for the sake of, the advantages
 you mention, namely, preserving our household's name, &c.
 may my coward horse drop down dead ! MALONE.
⁷ And like me to the peasant boys of France ;] To like one to
 the peasants, is, to compare, to level by comparison.

Triumphant death, smear'd with captivity!⁸
 Young Talbot's valour makes me smile at thee:—
 When he perceiv'd me shrink, and on my knees,
 His bloody sword he brandish'd over me,
 And, like a hungry lion, did commence
 Rough deeds of rage, and stern impatience;
 But when my angry guardant stood alone,
 Tend'ring my ruin,⁹ and assail'd of none,
 Dizzy-ey'd fury, and great rage of heart,
 Suddenly made him from my side to start
 Into the clust'ring battle of the French:
 And in that sea of blood my boy did drench
 His overmounting spirit; and there died
 My Icarus, my blossom, in his pride.

Enter Soldiers, bearing the Body of JOHN TALBOT.

Serv. O my dear lord! lo, where your son is borne!

Tal. Thou antick death,¹ which laugh'st us here to scorn,
 Anon, from thy insulting tyranny,
 Coupled in bonds of perpetuity,
 Two Talbots, winged through the lither sky,²
 In thy despite, shall 'scape mortality.—
 O thou whose wounds become hard-favoured death,
 Speak to thy father, ere thou yield thy breath:
 Brave death by speaking, whether he will, or no;
 Imagine him a Frenchman, and thy foe.—

⁸ *Triumphant death, smear'd with captivity!]* That is, death stained and dishonoured with captivity. JOHNSON.

⁹ *Tend'ring my ruin,]* Watching me with tenderness in my fall.

¹ *Thou antick death,]* The fool, or antick of the play, made sport by mocking the graver personages.

² ——— *winged through the lither sky,]* Lither is flexible or yielding.

Poor boy ! he smiles, methinks ; as who should
say—

Had death been French, then death had died to-
day.

Come, come, and lay him in his father's arms ;
My spirit can no longer bear these harms. ¹

Soldiers, adieu ! I have what I would have,

Now my old arms are young John Talbot's grave.

[Dies.

*Alarums. Exeunt Soldiers and Servant, leaving the
two Bodies. Enter CHARLES, ALENÇON, BUR-
GUNDY, Bastard, LA PUCELLE, and Forces.*

Char. Had York and Somerset brought rescue in,
We should have found a bloody day of this.

Bast. How the young whelp of Talbot's raging-
wood, ³

Did flesh his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood ! ⁴

Puc. Once I encounter'd him, and thus I said,
Thou maiden youth be vanquish'd by a maid :

But—with a proud, majestic high scorn,—

He answered thus ; *Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a giglot wench : ⁵*

So, rushing in the bowels of the French,
He left me proudly, as unworthy fight.

Bur. Doubtless, he would have made a noble
knight :

See, where he lies inhearsed in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms.

³ ——— *raging-wood,*] i. e. *raging mad.*

⁴ ——— *in Frenchmen's blood !]* The return of rhyme where
young Talbot is again mentioned, and in no other place, strengthens
the suspicion that these verses were originally part of some other
work, and were copied here only to save the trouble of composing
new. JOHNSON.

⁵ ——— *of a giglot wench :*] *Giglot* is a wanton, or a strumpet.

Bast. Hew them to pieces, hack their bones
asunder ;

Whose life was England's glory, Gallia's wonder.

Char. O, no ; forbear : for that which we have
fled

During the life, let us not wrong it dead.

*Enter Sir WILLIAM LUCY, attended ; a French
Herald preceding.*

Lucy. Herald,
Conduct me to the Dauphin's tent ; to know
Who hath obtain'd the glory of the day.

Char. On what submissive message art thou sent ?

Lucy. Submission, Dauphin ? 'tis a mere French
word ;

We English warriors wot not what it means.
I come to know what prisoners thou hast ta'en,
And to survey the bodies of the dead.

Char. For prisoners ask'st thou ? hell our prison
is.

But tell me whom thou seek'st.

Lucy. Where is the great Alcides of the field,
Valiant lord Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury ?
Created, for his rare success in arms,
Great earl of Washford, Waterford, and Valence ;
Lord Talbot of Goodrig and Urchinfield,
Lord Strange of Blackmere, lord Verdun of Alton,
Lord Cromwell, of Wingfield, lord Furnival of
Sheffield,

The thrice victorious lord of Falconbridge ;
Knight of the noble order of Saint George,
Worthy Saint Michael, and the golden fleece ;
Great mareshal to Henry the sixth,
Of all his wars within the realm of France ?

Puc. Here is a silly stately style indeed !
The Turk, that two and fifty kingdoms hath,

Writes not so tedious a style as this.—

Him, that thou magnifiest with all these titles,
Stinking, and fly-blown, lies here at our feet.

Lucy. Is Talbot slain; the Frenchmen's only
scourge,

Your kingdom's terrour and black Nemesis?

O, were mine eye-balls into bullets turn'd,

That I, in rage, might shoot them at your faces!

O, that I could but call these dead to life!

It were enough to fright the realm of France:

Were but his picture left among you here,

It would amaze the proudest of you all.

Give me their bodies; that I may bear them hence,

And give them burial as beseems their worth.

Puc. I think, this upstart is old Talbot's ghost,

He speaks with such a proud commanding spirit.

For God's sake, let him have 'em; to keep them

here,

They would but stink, and putrefy the air.

Char. Go, take their bodies hence.

Lucy. I'll bear them hence:

But from their ashes shall be rear'd

A phoenix that shall make all France afraid.

Char. So we be rid of them, do with 'em what

thou wilt.

And now to Paris, in this conquering vein;

All will be ours, now bloody Talbot's slain. [*Exeunt.*]

ACT V.

SCENE I. London. A Room in the Palace.

Enter King HENRY, GLOSTER, and EXETER.

K. Hen. Have you perus'd the letters from the
pope,
The emperor, and the earl of Armagnac?

Glo. I have, my lord; and their intent is this,—
They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a godly peace concluded of,
Between the realms of England and of France.

K. Hen. How doth your grace affect their motion?

Glo. Well, my good lord; and as the only means
To stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And 'stablish quietness on every side.

K. Hen. Ay, marry, uncle; for I always thought,
It was both impious and unnatural,
That such immanity⁶ and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith.

Glo. Beside, my lord,—the sooner to effect,
And surer bind this knot of amity,—
The earl of Armagnac—near knit to Charles,
A man of great authority in France,—
Proffers his only daughter to your grace
In marriage, with a large and sumptuous dowry.

K. Hen. Marriage, uncle! alas! my years are
young;
And fitter is my study and my books,
Than wanton dalliance with a paramour.
Yet, call the ambassadors; and, as you please,

⁶ — *immanity* —] i. e. barbarity, savageness.

So let them have their answers every one :
 I shall be well content with any choice,
 Tends to God's glory, and my country's weal.

Enter a Legate, and Two Ambassadors, with WINCHESTER, in a Cardinal's Habit.

Ere. What ! is my lord of Winchester install'd,
 And call'd unto a cardinal's degree !⁷
 Then, I perceive, that will be verified,
 Henry the fifth did sometime prophecy,—
If once he come to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap co-equal with the crown.

K. Hen. My lords ambassadors, your several suits
 Have been consider'd and debated on.
 Your purpose is both good and reasonable :
 And, therefore, are we certainly resolv'd
 To draw conditions of a friendly peace ;
 Which, by my lord of Winchester, we mean
 Shall be transported presently to France.

Glo. And for the proffer of my lord your master,—
 I have inform'd his highness so at large,
 As—liking of the lady's virtuous gifts,
 Her beauty, and the value of her dower,—
 He doth intend she shall be England's queen.

K. Hen. In argument and proof of which contract,
 Bear her this jewel, [*To the Amb.*] pledge of my
 affection.

And so, my lord protector, see them guarded,
 And safely brought to Dover ; where, inshipp'd,

⁷ *What ! is my lord of Winchester install'd,
 And call'd unto a cardinal's degree !*] This argues a great
 forgetfulness in the poet. In the first Act Gloster says :
 " I'll canvas thee in thy broad cardinal's hat :"
 and it is strange that the Duke of Exeter should not know of
 his advancement.

Commit them to the fortune of the sea.

[*Exeunt King HENRY and Train; GLOSTER, EXETER, and Ambassadors.*

Win. Stay, my lord legate; you shall first receive
The sum of money, which I promised
Should be deliver'd to his holiness
For clothing me in these grave ornaments.

Leg. I will attend upon your lordship's leisure.

Win. Now, Winchester will not submit, I trow,
Or be inferior to the proudest peer.
Humphrey of Gloster, thou shalt well perceive,
That, neither in birth,⁸ or for authority,
The bishop will be overborne by thee:
I'll either make thee stoop, and bend thy knee,
Or sack this country with a mutiny. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE II.

France. *Plains in Anjou.*

*Enter CHARLES, BURGUNDY, ALENÇON, LA
PUCELLE, and Forces; marching.*

Char. These news, my lords, may cheer our
drooping spirits:

'Tis said, the stout Parisians do revolt,
And turn again unto the warlike French.

Alen. Then march to Paris, royal Charles of
France;
And keep not back your powers in dalliance.

Puc. Peace be amongst them, if they turn to us;
Else, ruin combat with their palaces!

⁸ *That, neither in birth,]* I would read—for birth. That is, thou shalt not rule me, though thy birth is legitimate, and thy authority supreme. JOHNSON.

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. Success unto our valiant general,
And happiness to his accomplices!

Char. What tidings send our scouts? I pr'ythee,
speak.

Mess. The English army, that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you battle presently.

Char. Somewhat too sudden, sirs, the warning is;
But we will presently provide for them.

Bur. I trust, the ghost of Talbot is not there;
Now he is gone, my lord, you need not fear.

Puc. Of all base passions, fear is most accurs'd:—
Command the conquest, Charles, it shall be thine;
Let Henry fret, and all the world repine.

Char. Then on, my lords; And France be fortunate!
[*Exeunt.*

SCENE III.

The same. Before Angiers.

Alarums: Excursions. Enter LA PUCELLE.

Puc. The regent conquers, and the Frenchmen
fly.—

Now help, ye charming spells, and periapts;⁹
And ye choice spirits that admonish me,
And give me signs of future accidents! [*Thunder.*
You speedy helpers, that are substitutes
Under the lordly monarch of the north,¹
Appear, and aid me in this enterprize!

⁹ — ye charming spells, and periapts;] Charms sowed up. *Periapts* were worn about the neck as preservatives from disease or danger. Of these, the first chapter of *St. John's Gospel* was deemed the most efficacious.

¹ — monarch of the north,] The north was always supposed

Enter Fiends.

This speedy quick appearance argues proof
Of your accustom'd diligence to me.

Now, ye familiar spirits, that are cull'd
Out of the powerful regions under earth,
Help me this once, that France may get the field:

[They walk about, and speak not.]

O, hold me not with silence over-long!
Where² I was wont to feed you with my blood,
I'll lop a member off, and give it you,
In earnest of a further benefit;
So you do condescend to help me now.—

[They hang their heads.]

No hope to have redress?—My body shall
Pay recompense, if you will grant my suit.

[They shake their heads.]

Cannot my body, nor blood-sacrifice,
Entreat you to your wonted furtherance?
Then take my soul; my body, soul, and all,
Before that England give the French the foil.

[They depart.]

See! they forsake me. Now the time is come,
That France must vail her lofty-plumed crest,³
And let her head fall into England's lap.
My ancient incantations are too weak,
And hell too strong for me to buckle with:
Now, France, thy glory droopeth to the dust. *[Exit.]*

Alarums. Enter French and English, fighting.
LA PUCELLE and YORK fight hand to hand. LA
PUCELLE is taken. The French fly.

York. Damsel of France, I think, I have you fast:

to be the particular habitation of bad spirits. Milton, therefore,
assembles the rebel angels in the north. JOHNSON.

² *Where —*] i. e. *whereas*.

³ *— vail her-lofty plumed crest,*] i. e. lower it.

Act 5.

1. K. HENRY VI.

Sc. 3.



Enter Fiends
La Pucelle. . . for they forsake me. . .

Published by C. & F. Barington London Dec 15. 1863.

Unchain your spirits now with spelling charms,
And try if they can gain your liberty.—

A goodly prize, fit for the devil's grace!

See, how the ugly witch doth bend her brows,

As if, with Circe, she would change my shape.

Puc. Chang'd to a worser shape thou canst not be.

York. O, Charles the Dauphin is a proper man ;
No shape but his can please your dainty eye.

Puc. A plaguing mischief light on Charles, and
thee!

And may ye both be suddenly surpriz'd
By bloody hands, in sleeping on your beds!

York. Fell, banning hag!⁴ enchantress, hold thy
tongue.

Puc. I pr'ythee, give me leave to curse a while.

York. Curse, miscreant, when thou comest to the
stake. [*Exeunt.*]

Alarums. *Enter SUFFOLK, leading in Lady*
MARGARET.

Suf. Be what thou wilt, thou art my prisoner.

[*Gazes on her.*]

O fairest beauty, do not fear, nor fly ;

For I will touch thee but with reverent hands,

And lay them gently on thy tender side.

I kiss these fingers [*Kissing her hand.*] for eternal
peace :

Who art thou? say, that I may honour thee.

Mar. Margaret my name; and daughter to a king,
The king of Naples, whosoe'er thou art.

Suf. An earl I am, and Suffolk am I call'd.

Be not offended, nature's miracle,

Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me :

So doth the swan her downy cygnets save,

Keeping them prisoners underneath her wings.

⁴ *Fell, banning hag!*] To *ban* is to curse.

Yet if this servile usage once offend,
Go, and be free again as Suffolk's friend.

[*She turns away as going.*]

O, stay!—I have no power to let her pass;
My hand would free her, but my heart says—no.

As plays the sun upon the glassy streams,⁵
Twinkling another counterfeited beam,
So seems this gorgeous beauty to mine eyes.

Fain would I woo her, yet I dare not speak:
I'll call for pen and ink, and write my mind:
Fye, De la Poole! disable not thyself;⁶

Hast not a tongue? is she not here thy prisoner?
Wilt thou be daunted at a woman's sight?

Ay; beauty's princely majesty is such,
Confounds the tongue, and makes the senses rough.⁷

Mar. Say, earl of Suffolk,—if thy name be so,—
What ransome must I pay before I pass?
For, I perceive, I am thy prisoner.

Suf. How canst thou tell, she will deny thy suit,
Before thou make a trial of her love? [*Aside.*]

Mar. Why speak'st thou not? what ransome
must I pay?

Suf. She's beautiful; and therefore to be woo'd:
She is a woman; therefore to be won. [*Aside.*]

Mar. Wilt thou accept of ransome, yea, or no?

Suf. Fond man! remember, that thou hast a
wife;

Then how can Margaret be thy paramour? [*Aside.*]

⁵ *As plays the sun upon the glassy streams, &c.*] This comparison, made between things which seem sufficiently unlike, is intended to express the softness and delicacy of Lady Margaret's beauty, which delighted, but did not dazzle; which was bright, but gave no pain by its lustre. JOHNSON.

⁶ ——— *disable not thyself;*] Do not represent thyself so weak. To *disable* the judgment of another was, in that age, the same as to destroy its credit or authority. JOHNSON.

⁷ ——— *and makes the senses rough.*] The meaning of this word is not very obvious. Sir Thomas Hanmer reads—*crotch*.

Mar. I were best leave him, for he will not hear.

Suf. There all is marr'd ; there lies a cooling card.

Mar. He talks at random ; sure, the man is mad.

Suf. And yet a dispensation may be had.

Mar. And yet I would that you would answer me.

Suf. I'll win this lady Margaret. For whom ?

Why, for my king : Tush ! that's a wooden thing.⁸

Mar. He talks of wood : It is some carpenter.

Suf. Yet so my fancy⁹ may be satisfied,

And peace established between these realms.

But there remains a scruple in that too :

For though her father be the king of Naples,

Duke of Anjou and Maine, yet is he poor,

And our nobility will scorn the match. [*Aside.*

Mar. Hear ye, captain ? Are you not at leisure ?

Suf. It shall be so, disdain they ne'er so much :

Henry is youthful, and will quickly yield.—

Madam, I have a secret to reveal.

Mar. What though I be enthrall'd ? he seems a knight,

And will not any way dishonour me. [*Aside.*

Suf. Lady, vouchsafe to listen what I say.

Mar. Perhaps, I shall be rescu'd by the French ;

And then I need not crave his courtesy. [*Aside.*

Suf. Sweet madam, give me hearing in a cause—

Mar. Tush ! women have been captivate ere now.

[*Aside.*

Suf. Lady, wherefore talk you so ?

Mar. I cry you mercy, 'tis but *quid* for *quo*.

Suf. Say, gentle princess, would you not suppose

Your bondage happy, to be made a queen ?

Mar. To be a queen in bondage, is more vile,

Than is a slave in base servility ;

For princes should be free.

⁸ ——— a wooden thing.] Is an aukward business, an undertaking not likely to succeed.

⁹ ——— my fancy —] i. e. my love.

Suf. And so shall you,
If happy England's royal king be free.

Mar. Why, what concerns his freedom unto me?

Suf. I'll undertake to make thee Henry's queen ;
To put a golden scepter in thy hand,
And set a precious crown upon thy head,
If thou wilt condescend to be my—

Mar. What?

Suf. His love.

Mar. I am unworthy to be Henry's wife.

Suf. No, gentle madam ; I unworthy am
To woo so fair a dame to be his wife,
And have no portion in the choice myself.
How say you, madam ; are you so content?

Mar. An if my father please, I am content.

Suf. Then call our captains, and our colours,
forth :

And, madam, at your father's castle walls
We'll crave a parley, to confer with him.

[Troops come forward.]

A Parley sounded. Enter REIGNIER, on the Walls.

Suf. See, Reignier, see, thy daughter prisoner.

Reig. To whom?

Suf. To me.

Reig. Suffolk, what remedy?

I am a soldier : and unapt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's fickleness.

Suf. Yes, there is remedy enough, my lord :
Consent, (and, for thy honour, give consent,)
Thy daughter shall be wedded to my king ;
Whom I with pain have woo'd and won thereto ;
And this her easy-held imprisonment
Hath gain'd thy daughter princely liberty.

Reig. Speaks Suffolk as he thinks?

Suf. Fair Margaret knows,

That Suffolk doth not flatter, face,¹ or feign.

Reig. Upon thy princely warrant, I descend,
To give thee answer of thy just demand.

[*Exit, from the Walls.*]

Suf. And here I will expect thy coming.

Trumpets sounded. Enter REIGNIER, below.

Reig. Welcome, brave earl, into our territories;
Command in Anjou what your honour pleases.

Suf. Thanks, Reignier, happy for so sweet a child,
Fit to be made companion with a king:

What answer makes your grace unto my suit?

Reig. Since thou dost deign to woo her little
worth,

To be the princely bride of such a lord;

Upon condition I may quietly

Enjoy mine own, the county Maine, and Anjou,

Free from oppression, or the stroke of war,

My daughter shall be Henry's if he please.

Suf. That is her ransome, I deliver her;
And those two counties, I will undertake,
Your grace shall well and quietly enjoy.

Reig. And I again,—in Henry's royal name,
As deputy unto that gracious king,
Give thee her hand, for sign of plighted faith.

Suf. Reignier of France, I give thee kingly thanks,
Because this is in traffick of a king:

And yet, methinks, I could be well content

To be mine own attorney in this case. [*Aside.*]

I'll over then to England with this news,

And make this marriage to be solemniz'd;

So, farewell, Reignier! Set this diamond safe

In golden palaces, as it becomes.

Reig. I do embrace thee, as I would embrace

¹ — face,] To *face* is to carry a false appearance: to play the hypocrite.

The Christian prince, king Henry, were he here.

Mar. Farewell, my lord! Good wishes, praise,
and prayers,

Shall Suffolk ever have of Margaret. [*Going.*

Suf. Farewell, sweet madam! But hark you,
Margaret;

No princely commendations to my king?

Mar. Such commendations as become a maid,
A virgin, and his servant, say to him.

Suf. Words sweetly plac'd, and modestly directed.
But, madam, I must trouble you again,—
No loving token to his majesty?

Mar. Yes, my good lord; a pure unspotted heart,
Never yet taint with love, I send the king.

Suf. And this withal. [*Kisses her.*

Mar. That for thyself; I will not so presume,
To send such peevish tokens² to a king.

[*Exeunt* REIGNIER and MARGARET.

Suf. O, wert thou for myself!—But, Suffolk, stay;
Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth;
There Minotaurs, and ugly treasons, lurk.
Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praise:
Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount;
Mad,³ natural graces that extinguish art;
Repeat their semblance often on the seas,
That, when thou com'st to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'st bereave him of his wits with wonder.
[*Exit.*

SCENE IV.

Camp of the Duke of York, in Anjou.

Enter YORK, WARWICK, and Others.

York. Bring forth that sorceress, condemn'd to burn.

² To send such peevish tokens —] *Peevish*, for childish.

³ Mad,—] i. e. wild, if *mad* be the word that ought to stand here, which some of the commentators doubt.

Enter LA PUCELLE, guarded, and a Shepherd.

Shep. Ah, Joan! this kills thy father's heart outright!

Have I sought every country far and near,
And, now it is my chance to find thee out,
Must I behold thy timeless⁴ cruel death?
Ah, Joan, sweet daughter Joan, I'll die with thee!

Puc. Decrepit miser!⁵ base ignoble wretch!
I am descended of a gentler blood;
Thou art no father, nor no friend, of mine.

Shep. Out, out!—My lords, an please you, 'tis
not so;

I did beget her, all the parish knows:
Her mother liveth yet, can testify,
She was the first fruit of my bachelorship.

War. Graceless! wilt thou deny thy parentage?

York. This argues what her kind of life hath
been;

Wicked and vile; and so her death concludes.

Shep. Fye, Joan! that thou wilt be so obstacle!⁶
God knows, thou art a collop of my flesh;
And for thy sake have I shed many a tear:
Deny me not, I pr'ythee, gentle Joan.

Puc. Peasant, avaunt!—You have suborn'd this
man,

Of purpose to obscure my noble birth.

Shep. 'Tis true, I gave a noble to the priest,
The morn that I was wedded to her mother.—
Kneel down and take my blessing, good my girl.

⁴ ——— timeless —] is untimely.

⁵ *Decrepit miser!*] *Miser* has no relation to avarice in this passage, but simply means a miserable creature.

⁶ ——— *that thou wilt be so obstacle!*] A vulgar corruption of *obstinate*, which I think has oddly lasted since our author's time till now. JOHNSON.

Wilt thou not stoop ? Now cursed be the time
Of thy nativity ! I would, the milk
Thy mother gave thee, when thou suck'dst her
breast,

Had been a little ratsbane for thy sake !
Or else, when thou didst keep my lambs a-field,
I wish some ravenous wolf had eaten thee !
Dost thou deny thy father, cursed drab ?
O, burn her, burn her ; hanging is too good.

[*Exit.*

York. Take her away ; for she hath liv'd too long,
To fill the world with vicious qualities.

Puc. First, let me tell you whom you have condemn'd :

Not me begotten of a shepherd swain,
But issu'd from the progeny of kings ;
Virtuous, and holy ; chosen from above,
By inspiration of celestial grace,
To work exceeding miracles on earth.
I never had to do with wicked spirits :
But you,—that are polluted with your lusts,
Stain'd with the guiltless blood of innocents,
Corrupt and tainted with a thousand vices,—
Because you want the grace that others have,
You judge it straight a thing impossible
To compass wonders, but by help of devils.
No, misconceiv'd !⁷ Joan of Arc hath been
A virgin from her tender infancy,
Chaste and immaculate in very thought ;
Whose maiden blood, thus rigorously effus'd
Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven.

York. Ay, ay ;—away with her to execution.

War. And hark ye, sirs ; because she is a maid,
Spare for no fagots, let there be enough ;
Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake,

⁷ *No, misconceived !*] i. e. No, ye misconceivers, ye who mistake me and my qualities.

That so her torture may be shortened.

Puc. Will nothing turn your unrelenting hearts?—
Then, Joan, discover thine infirmity;
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege.—
I am with child, ye bloody homicides:
Murder not then the fruit within my womb,
Although ye hale me to a violent death.

York. Now heaven forefend! the holy maid with
child?

War. The greatest miracle that e'er ye wrought:
Is all your strict preciseness come to this?

York. She and the Dauphin have been juggling:
I did imagine what would be her refuge.

War. Well, go to: we will have no bastards live:
Especially, since Charles must father it.

Puc. You are deceiv'd; my child is none of his:
It was Alençon, that enjoyed my love.

York. Alençon! that notorious Machiavel!
It dies, an if it had a thousand lives.

Puc. O, give me leave, I have deluded you:
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke I nam'd,
But Reignier, king of Naples, that prevail'd.

War. A married man! that's most intolerable.

York. Why, here's a girl! I think, she knows
not well,

There were so many, whom she may accuse.

War. It's sign, she hath been liberal and free.

York. And, yet, forsooth, she is a virgin pure.—
Strumpet, thy words condemn thy brat, and thee:
Use no entreaty, for it is in vain.

Puc. Then lead me hence;—with whom I leave
my curse:

May never glorious sun reflex his beams
Upon the country where you make aboude!
But darkness and the gloomy shade of death
Environ you; till mischief, and despair,

Drive you to break your necks, or hang yourselves !
[*Exit, guarded.*]

York. Break thou in pieces, and consume to ashes,
Thou foul accursed minister of hell!

Enter Cardinal BEAUFORT, attended.

Car. Lord regent, I do greet your excellence
With letters of commission from the king.
For know, my lords, the states of Christendom,
Mov'd with remorse⁹ of these outrageous broils,
Have earnestly implor'd a general peace
Betwixt our nation and the aspiring French ;
And here at hand the Dauphin, and his train,
Approacheth, to confer about some matter.

York. Is all our travail turn'd to this effect?
After the slaughter of so many peers,
So many captains, gentlemen, and soldiers,
That in this quarrel have been overthrown,
And sold their bodies for their country's benefit,
Shall we at last conclude effeminate peace?
Have we not lost most part of all the towns,
By treason, falsehood, and by treachery,
Our great progenitors had conquered?—
O, Warwick, Warwick! I foresee with grief
The utter loss of all the realm of France.

War. Be patient, York : if we conclude a peace,
It shall be with such strict and severe covenants
As little shall the Frenchmen gain thereby.

8 — till mischief, and despair,

Drive you to break your necks, or hang yourselves !] Perhaps Shakspeare intended to remark, in this execration, the frequency of suicide among the English, which has been commonly imputed to the gloominess of their air. JOHNSON.

‘ — *remorse* —] i. e. compassion, pity.

Enter CHARLES, attended; ALENÇON, Bastard, REIGNIER, and Others.

Char. Since, lords of England, it is thus agreed,
That peaceful truce shall be proclaim'd in France,
We come to be informed by yourselves
What the conditions of that league must be.

York. Speak, Winchester; for boiling cholera chokes

**'The hollow passage of my poison'd voice,
By sight of these our baleful enemies.'**

Win. Charles, and the rest, it is enacted thus :
That—in regard king Henry gives consent,
Of mere compassion, and of lenity,
To ease your country of distressful war,
And suffer you to breathe in fruitful peace,—
You shall become true liegemen to his crown :
And, Charles, upon condition thou wilt swear
To pay him tribute, and submit thyself,
Thou shalt be plac'd as viceroy under him,
And still enjoy thy regal dignity.

Alen. Must he be then as shadow of himself?
Adorn his temples with a coronet ;^a
And yet, in substance and authority,
Retain but privilege of a private man ?
This proffer is absurd and reasonless.

Char. 'Tis known, already that I am possess'd
With more than half the Gallian territories,
And therein reverenc'd for their lawful king:
Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole?
No, lord ambassador; I'll rather keep

¹ ——— baleful *enemies*.] *Baleful* is sorrowful; but it had anciently the same meaning as *baneful*.

^a ——— with a coronet;] *Coronet* is here used for a crown.

That which I have, than, coveting for more,
Be cast from possibility of all.

York. Insulting Charles! hast thou by secret
means

Used intercession to obtain a league;
And, now the matter grows to compromise,
Stand'st thou aloof upon comparison?³
Either accept the title thou usurp'st,
Of benefit⁴ proceeding from our king,
And not of any challenge of desert,
Or we will plague thee with incessant wars.

Reig. My lord, you do not well in obstinacy
To cavil in the course of this contract:
If once it be neglected, ten to one,
We shall not find like opportunity.

Alen. To say the truth, it is your policy,
To save your subjects from such massacre,
And ruthless slaughters, as are daily seen
By our proceeding in hostility:
And therefore take this compact of a truce,
Although you break it when your pleasure serves.

[*Aside, to CHARLES.*

War. How say'st thou, Charles? shall our con-
dition stand?

Char. It shall:
Only reserv'd, you claim no interest
In any of our towns of garrison.

York. Then swear allegiance to his majesty;
As thou art knight, never to disobey,
Nor be rebellious to the crown of England,
Thou, nor thy nobles, to the crown of England.—

[*CHARLES, and the rest, give Tokens of fealty.*

³ — upon comparison? — Do you stand to compare your present state, a state which you have neither right or power to maintain, with the terms which we offer?

⁴ Of benefit —] *Benefit* is here a term of law. Be content to live as the beneficiary of our king. JOHNSON.

So, now dismiss your army when ye please ;
Hang up your ensigns, let your drums be still,
For here we entertain a solemn peace. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE V.

London. *A Room in the Palace.*

*Enter King HENRY, in conference with SUFFOLK;
GLOSTER and EXETER following.*

K. Hen. Your wond'rous rare description, noble
earl,
Of beauteous Margaret hath astonish'd me :
Her virtues, graced with external gifts,
Do breed love's settled passions in my heart :
And like as rigour in tempestuous gusts
Provokes the mightiest hulk against the tide ;
So am I driven,⁵ by breath of her renown,
Either to suffer shipwreck, or arrive
Where I may have fruition of her love.

Suf. Tush ! my good lord ! this superficial tale
Is but a preface of her worthy praise :
The chief perfections of that lovely dame,
(Had I sufficient skill to utter them,)
Would make a volume of enticing lines,
Able to ravish any dull conceit.
And, which is more, she is not so divine,
So full replete with choice of all delights,
But, with as humble lowliness of mind,
She is content to be at your command ;
Command, I mean, of virtuous chaste intents,
To love and honour Henry as her lord.

K. Hen. And otherwise will Henry ne'er presume.

⁵ *So am I driven,*] This simile is somewhat obscure ; he seems to mean, that as a ship is driven against the tide by the wind, so he is driven by love against the current of his interest. JOHNSON.

Therefore, my lord protector, give consent,
That Margaret may be England's royal queen.

Glo. So should I give consent to flatter sin.
You know, my lord, your highness is betroth'd
Unto another lady of esteem;
How shall we then dispense with that contract,
And not deface your honour with reproach?

Suf. As doth a ruler with unlawful oaths;
Or one, that, at a triumph⁶ having vow'd
To try his strength, forsaketh yet the lists
By reason of his adversary's odds:
A poor earl's daughter is unequal odds,
And therefore may be broke without offence.

Glo. Why, what, I pray, is Margaret more than
that?

Her father is no better than an earl,
Although in glorious titles he excel.

Suf. Yes, my good lord, her father is a king,
The king of Naples, and Jerusalem;
And of such great authority in France,
As his alliance will confirm our peace,
And keep the Frenchmen in allegiance.

Glo. And so the earl of Armagnac may do,
Because he is near kinsman unto Charles.

Exe. Beside, his wealth doth warrant liberal
dower;
While Reignier sooner will receive, than give.

Suf. A dower, my lords! disgrace not so your
king,
That he should be so abject, base, and poor,
To choose for wealth, and not for perfect love.
Henry is able to enrich his queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him rich:
So worthless peasants bargain for their wives,

⁶ — at a triumph—] A triumph, in the age of Shakspeare, signified a publick exhibition, such as a mask, a revel, &c.

As market-men for oxen, sheep, or horse.
 Marriage is a matter of more worth,
 Than to be dealt in by attorneyship;⁷
 Not whom we will, but whom his grace affects,
 Must be companion of his nuptial bed:
 And therefore, lords, since he affects her most,
 It most of all these reasons bindeth us,
 In our opinions she should be preferr'd.
 For what is wedlock forced, but a hell,
 An age of discord and continual strife?
 Whereas the contrary bringeth forth bliss,
 And is a pattern of celestial peace.
 Whom should we match, with Henry, being a king,
 But Margaret, that is daughter to a king?
 Her peerless feature, joined with her birth,
 Approves her fit for none, but for a king:
 Her valiant courage, and undaunted spirit,
 (More than in women commonly is seen,)
 Will answer our hope in issue of a king;
 For Henry, son unto a conqueror,
 Is likely to beget more conquerors,
 If with a lady of so high resolve,
 As is fair Margaret, he be link'd in love.
 Then yield, my lords; and here conclude with me,
 That Margaret shall be queen, and none but she.

K. Hen. Whether it be through force of your report,

My noble lord of Suffolk; or for that
 My tender youth was never yet attaint
 With any passion of inflaming love,
 I cannot tell; but this I am assur'd,
 I feel such sharp dissention in my breast,
 Such fierce alarms both of hope and fear,
 As I am sick with working of my thoughts.

⁷ — *by attorneyship*;] By the intervention of another man's choice; or the discretional agency of another.

Take, therefore, shipping ; post, my lord, to France ;
 Agree to any covenants ; and procure
 That lady Margaret do vouchsafe to come
 To cross the seas to England, and be crown'd
 King Henry's faithful and anointed queen :
 For your expences and sufficient charge,
 Among the people gather up a tenth.
 Be gone, I say ; for, till you do return,
 I rest perplexed with a thousand cares.—
 And you, good uncle, banish all offence :
 If you do censure⁸ me by what you were,
 Not what you are, I know it will excuse
 This sudden execution of my will.
 And so conduct me, where from company,
 I may revolve and ruminatè my grief.⁹ [Exit.

Glo. Ay, grief, I fear me, both at first and last.

[Exeunt GLOSTER and EXETER.

Suf. Thus Suffolk hath prevail'd : and thus he
 goes,

As did the youthful Paris one to Greece ;
 With hope to find the like event in love,
 But prosper better than the Trojan did.
 Margaret shall now be queen, and rule the king ;
 But I will rule both her, the king, and realm.

[Exit.]

⁸ *If you do censure me, &c.] To censure is here simply to judge. If in judging me you consider the past frailties of your own youth.*

⁹ ——— *ruminatè my grief.] Grief in the first line is taken generally for pain or uneasiness ; in the second specially for sorrow.*

¹ Of this play there is no copy earlier than that of the folio in 1623, though the two succeeding parts are extant in two editions in quarto. That the second and third parts were published without the first, may be admitted as no weak proof that the copies were surreptitiously obtained, and that the printers of that time gave the publick those plays, not such as the author designed, but such as they could get them. That this play was written before the two others is indubitably collected from the series of events ; that it was written and played before *Henry the Fifth* is apparent,

because in the epilogue there is mention made of this play, and not of the other parts :

“ Henry the sixth in swaddling bands crown’d king,
 “ Whose state so many had the managing,
 “ That they lost France, and made his England bleed :
 “ Which oft our stage hath shown.”

France is lost in this play. The two following contain, as the old title imports, the contention of the houses of York and Lancaster.

The second and third parts of *Henry VI.* were printed in 1600. When *Henry V.* was written, we know not, but it was printed likewise in 1600, and therefore before the publication of the first and second parts. The first part of *Henry VI.* had been often *shown on the stage*, and would certainly have appeared in its place, had the author been the publisher. JOHNSON.

That the second and third parts (as they are now called) were printed without the first, is a proof, in my apprehension, that they were not written by the author of the first ; and the title of *The Contention of the Houses of York and Lancaster*, being affixed to the two pieces which were printed in quarto 1600, is a proof that they were a distinct work, commencing where the other ended, but not written at the same time ; and that this play was never known by the name of *The First Part of King Henry VI.* till Heminge and Condell gave it this title in their volume, to distinguish it from the two subsequent plays ; which being *altered* by Shakspeare, assumed the new titles of *The Second and Third Parts of King Henry VI.* that they might not be confounded with the original pieces on which they were formed. This first part was, I conceive, originally called *The Historical Play of King Henry VI.* MALONE.

KING HENRY VI.
PART II.*

VOL. V.

E B

* SECOND PART OF KING HENRY VI.] This and *The Third Part of King Henry VI.* contain that troublesome period of this prince's reign which took in the whole contention betwixt the houses of York and Lancaster: and under that title were these two plays first acted and published. The present scene opens with King Henry's marriage, which was in the twenty-third year of his reign [A. D. 1445:] and closes with the first battle fought at St. Alban's and won by the York faction, in the thirty-third year of his reign [A. D. 1455]: so that it comprizes the history and transactions of ten years. THEOBALD.

This play was altered by Crowne, and acted in the year 1681.

STEEVENS.

The Contention of the Two famous Houses of Yorke and Lancaster in two parts, was published in quarto, in 1600; and the first part was entered on the Stationers' books, (as Mr. Steevens has observed,) March 12, 1593-4. On these two plays, which I believe to have been written by some preceding author, before the year 1590, Shakspeare formed, as I conceive, this and the following drama; altering, retrenching, or amplifying, as he thought proper. The reasons on which this hypothesis is founded, I shall subjoin at large at the end of *The Third Part of King Henry VI.* At present it is only necessary to apprize the reader of the method observed in the printing of these plays. All the lines printed in the usual manner, are found in the original quarto plays (or at least with such minute variations as are not worth noticing): and those, I conceive, Shakspeare adopted as he found them. The lines to which inverted commas are prefixed, were, if my hypothesis be well founded, retouched, and greatly improved by him; and those with asterisks were his own original production; the embroidery with which he ornamented the coarse stuff that had been awkwardly made up for the stage by some of his contemporaries. The speeches which he new-modelled, he improved, sometimes by amplification, and sometimes by retrenchment.

These two pieces, I imagine, were produced in their present form in 1591. Dr. Johnson observes very justly, that these two parts were not written without a *dependance* on the first. Undoubtedly not; the old play of *King Henry VI.* (or, as it is now called, *The First Part*,) certainly had been exhibited before these were written in *any form*. But it does not follow from this concession, either that *The Contention of the Two Houses, &c.* in two parts, was written by the author of the former play, or that Shakspeare was the author of these two pieces as they *originally appeared*. MALONE.

PERSONS REPRESENTED.

King Henry the Sixth :

Humphrey, Duke of Gloster, his Uncle.

**Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, great
Uncle to the King.**

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York :

Edward and Richard, his Sons.

Duke of Somerset,

Duke of Suffolk,

Duke of Buckingham,

Lord Clifford,

Young Clifford, his Son,

Earl of Salisbury,

Earl of Warwick,

Lord Scales, Governor of the Tower. Lord Say.

**Sir Humphrey Stafford, and his Brother. Sir John
Stanley.**

**A Sea-captain, Master, and Master's Mate, and
Walter Whitmore.**

Two Gentlemen, Prisoners with Suffolk.

A Herald: Vaux.

Hume and Southwell, Two Priests.

Bolingbroke, a Conjurer. A Spirit raised by him.

Thomas Horner, an Armourer. Peter, his Man.

Clerk of Chatham. Mayor of Saint Albans.

Simpeox, an Impostor. Two Murderers.

Jack Cade, a Rebel:

**George, John, Dick, Smith, the Weaver, Michael,
&c. his followers.**

Alexander Iden, a Kentish Gentleman.

Margaret, Queen to King Henry.

Eleanor, Duchess of Gloster.

Margery Jourdain, a Witch. Wife to Simpeox.

**Lords, Ladies, & Attendants; Petitioners, Aldermen,
a Beadle, Sheriff, & Officers; Citizens, Prentices,
Falconers, Guards, Soldiers, Messengers, &c.**

SCENE, dispersedly in various parts of England.

SECOND PART OF
KING HENRY VI.

ACT. I.

SCENE I. London. A Room of State in the Palace.

Flourish of Trumpets: then Hautboys. Enter, on one side, King HENRY, Duke of GLOSTER, SALISBURY, WARWICK, and Cardinal BEAUFORT; on the other, Queen MARGARET, led in by SUFFOLK; YORK, SOMERSET, BUCKINGHAM, and Others following.

Suff. As by your high¹ imperial majesty
I had in charge at my depart for France,
As procurator to your excellence,
To marry princess Margaret for your grace;
So, in the famous ancient city, Tours,—
In presence of the kings of France and Sicil,
The dukes of Orleans, Calabar, Bretaigne, and
Alençon,
Seven earls, twelve barons, twenty reverend bi-
shops,—

¹ *As by your high, &c.]* It is apparent that this play begins where the former ends, and continues the series of transactions of which it presupposes the first part already known. This is a sufficient proof that the second and third parts were not written without dependance on the first, though they were printed as containing a complete period of history. JOHNSON.

I have perform'd my task, and was espous'd :
 And humbly now upon my bended knee,
 In sight of England and her lordly peers,
 Deliver up my title in the queen
 To your most gracious hands, that are the substance

Of that great shadow I did represent ;
 The happiest gift that ever marquess gave,
 The fairest queen that ever king receiv'd.

K. Hen. Suffolk, arise.—Welcome, queen Margaret :

I can express no kinder sign of love,
 Than this kind kiss.—O Lord, that lends me life,
 Lend me a heart replete with thankfulness !
 For thou hast given me, in this beauteous face,
 ' A world of earthly blessings to my soul,
 * If sympathy of love unite our thoughts,

' *Q. Mar.* Great king of England, and my gracious lord ;

' The mutual conference² that my mind hath had—
 ' By day, by night ; waking, and in my dreams ;
 ' In courtly company, or at my beads,—
 ' With you mine alder-liefest sovereign,³
 ' Makes me the bolder to salute my king
 ' With ruder terms ; such as my wit affords,
 ' And over-joy of heart doth minister.

' *K. Hen.* Her sight did ravish : but her grace in speech,

' Her words y-clad with wisdom's majesty,
 ' Makes me, from wondering fall to weeping joys ;
 ' Such is the fulness of my heart's content.—
 ' Lords, with one cheerful voice welcome my love.

² *The mutual conference* —] I am the bolder to address you, having already familiarized you to my imagination. JOHNSON.

³ — mine alder-liefest sovereign,] *Alder-liefest* is a corruption of the German word *alder-lobste*, beloved above all things, dearest of all.

All. Long live queen Margaret, England's happiness!

Q. Mar. We thank you all. [*Flourish.*

Suf. My lord protector, so it please your grace,
Here are the articles of contracted peace,
Between our sovereign and the French king Charles,
' For eighteen months concluded by consent.

Glo. [*Reads.*] *Imprimis, It is agreed between the French king, Charles, and William de la Poole, marquess of Suffolk, ambassador for Henry king of England,—that the said Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret, daughter unto Reignier king of Naples, Sicilia, and Jerusalem; and crown her queen of England, ere the thirtieth of May next ensuing.—Item,—That the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine, shall be released and delivered to the king her father—*

K. Hen. Uncle, how now?

Glo. Pardon me, gracious lord;
Some sudden qualm hath struck me at the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes that I can read no further.

K. Hen. Uncle of Winchester, I pray, read on.

Win. *Item,—It is further agreed between them,—that the duchies of Anjou and Maine shall be released and delivered over to the king her father; and she sent over of the king of England's own proper cost and charges, without having dowry.*

K. Hen. They please us well.—Lord marquess,
kneel down;

We here create thee the first duke of Suffolk,
And girt thee with the sword.—

Cousin of York, we here discharge your grace
From being regent in the parts of France,
Till term of eighteen months be full expir'd.—

Thanks, uncle Winchester, Gloster, York, and
Buckingham,

Somerset, Salisbury, and Warwick;

We thank you all for this great favour done,
 In entertainment to my princely queen.
 Come, let us in ; and with all speed provide
 To see her coronation be perform'd.

[*Exeunt King, Queen, and Suffolk.*]

Glo. Brave peers of England, pillars of the state,
 ' To you duke Humphrey must unload his grief,
 ' Your grief, the common grief of all the land.
 ' What ! did my brother Henry spend his youth,
 ' His valour, coin, and people, in the wars ?
 ' Did he so often lodge in open field,
 ' In winter's cold, and summer's parching heat,
 ' To conquer France, his true inheritance ?
 ' And did my brother Bedford toil his wits,
 ' To keep by policy what Henry got ?
 ' Have you yourselves, Somerset, Buckingham,
 ' Brave York, Salisbury, and victorious Warwick,
 ' Receiv'd deep scars in France and Normandy ?
 ' Or hath mine uncle Beaufort, and myself,
 ' With all the learned council of the realm,
 ' Studied so long, sat in the council-house,
 ' Early and late, debating to and fro
 ' How France and Frenchmen might be kept in awe ?
 ' And hath his highness in his infancy
 ' Been crown'd in Paris, in despite of foes ?
 ' And shall these labours, and these honours, die ?
 ' Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's vigilance,
 ' Your deeds of war, and all our counsel, die ?
 ' O peers of England, shameful is this league !
 ' Fatal this marriage, cancelling your fame :
 ' Blotting your names from books of memory :
 ' Razing the characters of your renown ;
 ' Defacing monuments of conquer'd France ;
 ' Undoing all, as all had never been !

' *Car.* Nephew, what means this passionate discourse ?

' This peroration with such circumstance ?

‘ For France, ’tis ours ; and we will keep it still.

* *Glo.* Ay, uncle, we will keep it, if we can ;

* But now it is impossible we should :

Suffolk, the new-made duke that rules the roast,

‘ Hath given the duchies of Anjou and Maine

* Unto the poor king Reignier, whose large style

* Agrees not with the leanness of his purse.

* *Sal.* Now, by the death of him that died for all,

* These counties were the keys of Normandy :—

But wherefore weeps Warwick, my valiant son ?

‘ *War.* For grief, that they are past recovery :

‘ For were there hope to conquer them again,

‘ My sword should shed hot blood, mine eyes no tears.

‘ Anjou and Maine ! myself did win them both ;

‘ Those provinces these arms of mine did conquer :

‘ And are the cities,⁵ that I got with wounds,

‘ Deliver’d up again with peaceful words ?

‘ Mort Dieu !

* *York.* For Suffolk’s duke—may he be suffocate,

* That dims the honour of this warlike isle !

* France should have torn and rent my very heart,

* Before I would have yielded to this league.

‘ I never read but England’s kings have had

‘ Large sums of gold, and dowries, with their wives :

‘ And our king Henry gives away his own,

‘ To match with her that brings no vantages.

* *Glo.* A proper jest, and never heard before,

* That Suffolk should demand a whole fifteenth,

* For costs and charges in transporting her !

* She should have staid in France, and starv’d in
France,

* Before——

⁴ *This peroration with such circumstance ?*] This speech croud-
ed with so many instances of aggravation. JOHNSON.

⁵ *And are the cities, &c.*] The indignation of Warwick is na-
tural, and I wish it had been better expressed ; there is a kind of
jingle intended in *wounds* and *words*. JOHNSON.

* *Car.* My lord of Gloster, now you grow too hot;
 * It was the pleasure of my lord the king.

* *Glo.* My lord of Winchester, I know your mind;
 ‘ ’Tis not my speeches that you do mislike,
 ‘ But ’tis my presence that doth trouble you.
 ‘ *Rancour* will out: Proud prelate, in thy face
 ‘ I see thy fury: If I longer stay,
 ‘ We shall begin our ancient bickerings.—
 Lordings, farewell; and say, when I am gone,
 I prophesied—France will be lost ere long. [*Exit.*

Car. So, there goes our protector in a rage.
 ‘Tis known to you, he is mine enemy:
 * Nay, more, an enemy unto you all;
 * And no great friend, I fear me, to the king.
 * Consider, lords, he is the next of blood,
 * And heir apparent to the English crown;
 * Had Henry got an empire by his marriage,
 * And all the wealthy kingdoms of the west,
 * There’s reason he should be displeas’d at it.
 * Look to it, lords, let not his smoothing words
 * Bewitch your hearts; be wise, and circumspect.
 ‘ What though the common people favour him,
 ‘ Calling him—*Humphrey, the good duke of Gloster*;
 ‘ Clapping their hands, and crying with a loud voice—
 ‘ *Jesu maintain your royal excellence!*
 ‘ With—*God preserve the good duke Humphrey!*
 ‘ I fear me, lords, for all this flattering gloss,
 ‘ He will be found a dangerous protector.

* *Buck.* Why should he then protect our sovereign,
 * He being of age to govern of himself?—
 ‘ Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,
 ‘ And all together—with the duke of Suffolk,—
 ‘ We’ll quickly hoist duke Humphrey from his seat.

* *Car.* This weighty business will not brook delay;
 * I’ll to the duke of Suffolk presently. [*Exit.*

‘ *Som.* Cousin of Buckingham, though *Humphrey’s* pride,

‘ And greatness of his place be grief to us,
 ‘ Yet let us watch the haughty cardinal;
 ‘ His insolence is more intolerable
 ‘ Than all the princes in the land beside;
 ‘ If Gloster be displac’d, he’ll be protector.

Buck. Or thou, or I, Somerset will be protector,
 * Despight duke Humphrey, or the cardinal.

[*Exeunt* BUCKINGHAM and SOMERSET.]

Sal. Pride went before, ambition follows him.
 ‘ While these do labour for their own preferment,
 ‘ Behoves it us to labour for the realm.
 ‘ I never saw but Humphrey duke of Gloster
 ‘ Did bear him like a noble gentleman.
 ‘ Oft have I seen the haughty cardinal—
 ‘ More like a soldier, than a man o’the church,
 ‘ As stout and proud, as he were lord of all,—
 ‘ Swear like a ruffian, and demean himself
 ‘ Unlike the ruler of a common-weal.—
 ‘ Warwick, my son, the comfort of my age!
 ‘ Thy deeds, thy plainness, and thy house-keeping,
 ‘ Hath won the greatest favour of the commons,
 ‘ Excepting none but good duke Humphrey.—
 ‘ And, brother York, thy acts in Ireland,
 ‘ In bringing them to civil discipline;
 ‘ Thy late exploits, done in the heart of France,
 ‘ When thou wert regent for our sovereign,
 ‘ Have made thee fear’d, and honour’d, of the people:—
 ‘ Join we together, for the publick good;
 ‘ In what we can to bridle and suppress
 ‘ The pride of Suffolk, and the cardinal,
 ‘ With Somerset’s and Buckingham’s ambition;
 ‘ And, as we may, cherish duke Humphrey’s deeds,
 ‘ While they do tend the profit of the land.

* *War.* So God help Warwick, as he loves the land,
 * And common profit of his country!

* *York.* And so says York, for he hath greatest
 cause.

Sal. Then let's make haste away, and look unto the main.

War. Unto the main! O father, Maine is lost;
That Maine, which by main force Warwick did win,
* And would have kept, so long as breath did last:
Main chance, father you meant; but I meant Maine;
Which I will win from France, or else be slain.

[*Exeunt* WARWICK and SALISBURY.]

York. Anjou and Maine are given to the French;
* Paris is lost; the state of Normandy
* Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone:
* Suffolk concluded on the articles;
* The peers agreed; and Henry was well pleas'd,
* To change two dukedoms for a duke's fair daughter.
* I cannot blame them all; What is't to them?
* 'Tis thine they give away, and not their own.
* Pirates may make cheappennyworths of their pillage,
* And purchase friends, and give to courtezans,
* Still revelling, like lords, till all be gone:
* While as the silly owner of the goods
* Weeps over them, and wrings his hapless hands,
* And shakes his head, and trembling stands aloof,
* While all his shar'd, and all is borne away:
* Ready to starve, and dare not touch his own.
* So York must sit, and fret, and bite his tongue,
* While his own lands are bargain'd for, and sold.
* Methinks, the realms of England, France, and
Ireland,
* Bear that proportion to my flesh and blood,
* As did the fatal brand Althea burn'd,
* Unto the prince's heart of Calydon.⁶
Anjou and Maine, both given unto the French!
Cold news for me; for I had hope of France,

⁶ — the princes' heart of Calydon.] According to the fable, Meleager's life was to continue only so long as a certain fire-brand should last. His mother Althea having thrown it into the fire, he expired in great torments.

Even as I have of fertile England's soil.
 A day will come, when York shall claim his own ;
 And therefore I will take the Nevil's parts,
 And make a show of love to proud duke Humphrey,
 And, when I spy advantage, claim the crown,
 For that's the golden mark I see to hit :
 Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
 Nor hold his sceptre in his childish fist,
 Nor wear the diadem upon his head,
 Whose church-like humours fit not for a crown.
 Then, York, be still awhile, till time do serve :
 Watch thou, and wake, when others be asleep,
 To pry into the secrets of the state ;
 Till Henry, surfeiting in joys of love,
 With his new bride, and England's dear-bought queen,
 And Humphrey with the peers be fall'n at jars ;
 Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose,
 With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd ;
 And in my standard bear the arms of York,
 To grapple with the house of Lancaster ;
 And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown,
 Whose bookish rule hath pull'd fair England down.
[Exit.

SCENE II.

The same. A Room in the Duke of Gloster's House.

Enter GLOSTER and the Duchess.

Duch. Why droops my lord, like over-ripen'd corn,
 Hanging the head at Ceres' plenteous load ?

* Why doth the great duke Humphrey knit his
 brows,

* As frowning at the favours of the world ?

* Why are thine eyes fix'd to the sullen earth,

* Gazing on that which seems to dim thy sight ?

* What see'st thou there ? king Henry's diadem,

* Enchas'd with all the honours of the world?

* If so, gaze on, and grovel on thy face,

* Until thy head be circled with the same.

‘ Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious gold :—

‘ What, is't too short? I'll lengthen it with mine :

* And, having both together heav'd it up,

* We'll both together lift our heads to heaven ;

* And never more abase our sight so low,

* As to vouchsafe one glance unto the ground.

‘ *Glo.* O Nell, sweet Nell, if thou dost love thy
lord,

‘ Banish the canker of ambitious thoughts :

‘ And may that thought, when I imagine ill

‘ Against my king and nephew, virtuous Henry,

‘ Be my last breathing in this mortal world !

‘ My troublous dream this night doth make me sad.

Duch. What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll
requite it

‘ With the sweet rehearsal of my morning's dream.

‘ *Glo.* Methought, this staff, mine office-badge
in court,

‘ Was broke in twain ; by whom, I have forgot,

‘ But, as I think, it was by the cardinal ;

‘ And, on the pieces of the broken wand

‘ Were plac'd the heads of Edmund duke of Somerset,

‘ And William de la Poole first duke of Suffolk.

‘ This was my dream ; what it doth bode, God knows.

‘ *Duch.* Tut, this was nothing but an argument,
That he that breaks a stick of Gloster's grove,
Shall lose his head for his presumption.

‘ But list to me, my Humphrey, my sweet duke :

Methought, I sat in seat of majesty,

In the cathedral church of Westminster,

And in that chair where kings and queens are
crown'd ;

Where Henry, and dame Margaret, kneel'd to me,

‘ And on my head did set the diadem.

‘ *Glo.* Nay, Eleanor, then must I chide outright;
 * Presumptuous dame, ill-nurtur’d Eleanor!⁷
 Art thou not second woman in the realm:
 And the protector’s wife, belov’d of him?
 * Hast thou not worldly pleasure at command,
 * Above the reach or compass of thy thought?
 And wilt thou still be hammering treachery,
 * To tumble down thy husband, and thyself,
 * From top of honour to disgrace’s feet?
 Away from me, and let me hear no more,

‘ *Duch.* What, what, my lord! are you so cho-
 lerick

‘ With Eleanor, for telling but her dream?
 ‘ Next time, I’ll keep my dreams unto myself,
 ‘ And not be check’d.

‘ *Glo.* Nay, be not angry, I am pleas’d again,

Enter a Messenger.

‘ *Mes.* My lord protector, ’tis his highness’ plea-
 sure,

‘ You do prepare to ride unto Saint Albans,
 ‘ Whereas⁸ the king and queen do mean to hawk.

Glo. I go.—Come, Nell, thou wilt ride with us?

‘ *Duch.* Yes, good my lord, I’ll follow presently:

[*Exeunt GLOSTER and Messenger.*

‘ Follow I must, I cannot go before,
 * While Gloster bears this base and humble mind,
 * Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
 * I would remove these tedious stumbling-blocks,
 * And smooth my way upon their headless necks:
 * And, being a woman, I will not be slack
 * To play my part in fortune’s pageant.

⁷ — ill-nurtur’d —] *Ill-nurtur’d*, is *ill-educated*.

⁸ Whereas —] *Whereas* is the same as *where*; and seems to be brought into use only on account of its being a dissyllable.

- ‘ Where are you there? Sir John!’ nay, fear not,
man,
‘ We are alone; here’s none but thee, and I.

Enter HUME.

Hume. Jesu preserve your royal majesty!

‘ *Duch.* What say’st thou, majesty! I am but
grace.

Hume. But, by the grace of God, and Hume’s
advice,

‘ Your grace’s title shall be multiplied.

Duch. What say’st thou, man? hast thou as yet
conferr’d

With Margery Jourdain, the cunning witch;

And Roger Bolingbroke, the conjurer?

And will they undertake to do me good?

‘ *Hume.* This they have promised,—to show your
highness

A spirit rais’d from depth of under ground,

‘ That shall make answer to such questions,

‘ As by your grace shall be propounded him.

‘ *Duch.* It is enough; I’ll think upon the ques-
tions:

‘ When from Saint Albans we do make return,

‘ We’ll see these things effected to the full.

‘ Here, Hume, take this reward; make merry, man,

‘ With thy confederates in this weighty cause.

[*Exit Duchess.*

* *Hume.* Hume must make merry with the
duchess’ gold;

‘ Marry, and shall. But how now, sir John Hume?

‘ Seal up your lips, and give no words but—mum!

‘ The business asketh silent secrecy.

* Dame Eleanor gives gold, to bring the witch:

* Gold cannot come amiss, were she a devil.

♦ *Sir John /]* A title frequently bestowed on the clergy.

‘ Yet have I gold, flies from another coast :
 ‘ I dare not say, from the rich cardinal,
 ‘ And from the great and new-made duke of Suffolk;
 ‘ Yet I do find it so : for, to be plain,
 ‘ They, knowing dame Eleanor’s aspiring humour,
 ‘ Have hired me to undermine the duchess,
 ‘ And buz these conjurations in her brain.
 * They say, A crafty knave does need no broker ;¹
 * Yet am I Suffolk and the cardinal’s broker.
 * Hume, if you take not heed, you shall go near
 * To call them both—a pair of crafty knaves.
 * Well, so it stands ; And thus, I fear, at last,
 * Hume’s knavery, will be the duchess’ wreck ;
 * And her attainture will be Humphrey’s fall :
 * Sort how it will,² I shall have gold for all. [*Exit.*

SCENE III.

The same. A Room in the Palace.

Enter PETER, and Others, with Petitions.

‘ 1 *Pet.* My masters, let’s stand close ; my lord
 ‘ protector will come this way by and by, and then
 ‘ we may deliver our supplications in the quill.³

‘ 2 *Pet.* Marry, the Lord protect him, for he’s a
 ‘ good man ! Jesu bless him !

Enter SUFFOLK, and Queen MARGARET.

* 1 *Pet.* Here ’a comes, methinks, and the queen
 * with him : I’ll be the first, sure.

¹ ——— *A crafty knave does need no broker ;*] This is a proverbial sentence.

² *Sort how it will,*] Let the issue be what it will.

³ ——— *in the quill.*] Perhaps our supplications *in the quill*, or *in quill*, means no more than our *written* or *penn’d* supplications.

*
 ‘ 2 *Pet.* Come back, fool; this is the duke of
 ‘ Suffolk, and not my lord protector.

‘ *Suf.* How now, fellow? would’st any thing with
 ‘ me?

‘ 1 *Pet.* I pray, my lord, pardon me! I took ye
 ‘ for my lord protector.

‘ *Q. Mar.* [Reading the superscription.] *To my*
 ‘ *lord protector!* are your supplications to his lord-
 ‘ ship? Let me see them: What is thine?

‘ 1 *Pet.* Mine is, an’t please your grace, against
 ‘ John Goodman, my lord cardinal’s man, for keep-
 ‘ ing my house, and lands, and wife and all, from
 ‘ me.

Suf. Thy wife too? that is some wrong, indeed.—
 What’s your’s?—What’s here! [*Reads.*] *Against*
the duke of Suffolk, for enclosing the commons of
Melford.—How now, sir knave?

2 *Pet.* Alas, sir, I am but a poor petitioner of
 our whole township.

Peter. [*Presenting his petition.*] Against my
 master, Thomas Horner, for saying, That the duke
 of York was rightful heir to the crown.

‘ *Q. Mar.* What say’st thou? Did the duke of
 ‘ York say, he was rightful heir to the crown?

‘ *Peter.* That my master was?⁴ No, forsooth:
 ‘ my master said, That he was; and that the king
 ‘ was an usurper.

Suf. Who is there? [*Enter Servants.*]—Take
 this fellow in, and send for his master with a pur-
 suivant presently:—we’ll hear more of your matter
 before the king. [*Exeunt Servants, with PETER.*

‘ *Q. Mar.* And as for you, that love to be pro-
 tected

⁴ *That my master was?*] Peter supposes that the queen had
 asked, whether the duke of York had said that his *master* (for so
 he understands the pronoun *he* in her speech) was rightful heir to
 the crown.

‘ Under the wings of our protector’s grace,
 ‘ Begin your suits anew, and sue to him.

[*Tears the petition.*

‘ Away, base cullions!—Suffolk, let them go.

* *All.* Come, let’s be gone. [*Exeunt* Petitioners.

* *Q. Mar.* My lord of Suffolk, say, is this the
 guise,

* Is this the fashion in the court of England?

* Is this the government of Britain’s isle,

* And this the royalty of Albion’s king?

* What, shall king Henry be a pupil still,

* Under the surly Gloster’s governance?

* Am I a queen in title and in style,

* And must be made a subject to a duke?

‘ I tell thee, Poole, when in the city Tours

‘ Thou ran’st a tilt in honour of my love,

‘ And stol’st away the ladies’ hearts of France;

‘ I thought king Henry had resembled thee,

‘ In courage, courtship, and proportion:

‘ But all his mind is bent to holiness,

* To number *Ave-Maries* on his beads:

* His champions are—the prophets and apostles;

* His weapons, holy saws of sacred writ;

* His study is his tilt-yard, and his loves

* Are brazen images of canoniz’d saints.

* I would, the college of cardinals

* Would choose him pope, and carry him to Rome,

* And set the triple crown upon his head;

* That were a state fit for his holiness.

‘ *Suf.* Madam, be patient: as I was cause

‘ Your highness came to England, so will I

‘ In England work your grace’s full content.

Q. Mar. Beside the haught protector, have we
 Beaufort,

* The imperious churchman; Somerset, Bucking-
 ham,

* And grumbling York: and not the least of these,

* But can do more in England than the king.

* *Suf.* And he of these, that can do most of all,

* Cannot do more in England than the Nevils :

* Salisbury, and Warwick, are no simple peers.

‘ *Q. Mar.* Not all these lords do vex me half so much,

‘ As that proud dame, the lord protector’s wife.

‘ She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies,

‘ More like an empress than duke Humphrey’s wife ;
Strangers in court do take her for the queen :

* She bears a duke’s revenues on her back,

* And in her heart she scorns her poverty :

* Shall I not live to be aveng’d on her ?

* Contemptuous base-born callat as she is,

‘ She vaunted ’mongst her minions t’other day,

The very train of her worst wearing-gown

Was better worth than all my father’s lands,

* Till Suffolk gave two dukedoms for his daughter.

‘ *Suf.* Madam, myself have lim’d a bush for her ;

* And plac’d a quire of such enticing birds,

* That she will light to listen to the lays,

* And never mount to trouble you again.

* So, let her rest : And, madam, list to me ;

* For I am bold to counsel you in this.

* Although we fancy not the cardinal,

* Yet must we join with him, and with the lords,

* Till we have brought duke Humphrey in disgrace.

* As for the duke of York,—this late complaint^s

* Will make but little for his benefit :

* So, one by one, we’ll weed them all at last,

* And you yourself shall steer the happy helm.

^s ——— *this late complaint* —] That is, The complaint of Peter the armourer’s man against his master, for saying that York was the rightful king. JOHNSON.

Enter King HENRY, YORK, and SOMERSET, conversing with him; Duke and Duchess of GLOSTER, Cardinal BEAUFORT, BUCKINGHAM, SALISBURY, and WARWICK.

K. Hen. For my part, noble lords, I care not which;

Or Somerset, or York, all's one to me,

York. If York have ill demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be deny'd the regentship.

Som. If Somerset be unworthy of the place,
Let York be regent, I will yield to him.

War. Whether your grace be worthy, yea, or no,
Dispute not that: York is the worthier.

Car. Ambitious Warwick, let thy betters speak.

War. The cardinal's not my better in the field.

Buck. All in this presence are thy betters, Warwick.

War. Warwick may live to be the best of all.

* *Sal.* Peace, son;—and show some reason,
Buckingham,

* Why Somerset should be preferr'd in this.

* *Q. Mar.* Because the king, forsooth, will have it so.

‘ *Glo.* Madam, the king is old enough himself
‘ To give his censure;’ these are no woman's matters.

Q. Mar. If he be old enough what needs your grace

‘ To be protector of his excellence?

‘ *Glo.* Madam, I am protector of the realm;
‘ And, at his pleasure, will resign my place.

Suf. Resign it then, and leave thine insolence.
‘ Since thou wert king, (as who is king, but thou?)
‘ The commonwealth hath daily run to wreck:

— his censure:] Through all these plays *censure* is used in an indifferent sense, simply for judgment or opinion.

- * The Dauphin hath prevail'd beyond the seas ;
- * And all the peers and nobles of the realm
- * Have been as bondmen to thy sovereignty,
- * *Car.* The commons hast thou rack'd ; the
clergy's bags
- * Are lank and lean with thy extortions.
- * *Som.* Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's
attire,
- * Have cost a mass of publick treasury.
- * *Buck.* Thy cruelty in execution,
- * Upon offenders, hath exceeded law,
- * And left thee to the mercy of the law.
- * *Q. Mar.* Thy sale of offices, and towns in France,—
- * If they were known, as the suspect is great,—
- * Would make thee quickly hop without thy head.
- [*Exit GLOSTER. The Queen drops her Fan.*
- * Give me my fan : What, minion ! can you not ?
- [*Gives the Duchess a box on the ear.*
- * I cry you mercy, madam ; Was it you ?
- * *Duch.* Was't I ? yea, I it was, proud French-
woman :
- * Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my ten commandments in your face.
- * *K. Hen.* Sweet aunt, be quiet ; 'twas against her
will.
- * *Duch.* Against her will ! Good king, look to't
in time ;
- * She'll hamper thee, and dandle thee like a baby :
- * Though in this place most master wear no breeches,
She shall not strike dame Eleanor unreveng'd.
- [*Exit Duchess.*
- * *Buck.* Lord cardinal, I will follow Eleanor,
- * And listen after Humphrey, how he proceeds :
- * She's tickled now : her fume can need no spurs,
- * She'll gallop fast enough to her destruction.
- [*Exit BUCKINGHAM.*

Re-enter GLOSTER.

* *Glo.* Now, lords, my choler being over-blown,
 * With walking once about the quadrangle,
 * I come to talk of commonwealth affairs.
 * As for your spiteful false objections,
 * Prove them, and I lie open to the law :
 * But God in mercy so deal with my soul,
 * As I in duty love my king and country !
 * But, to the matter that we have in hand :—
 * I say, my sovereign, York is meetest man
 * To be your regent in the realm of France.

* *Suf.* Before we make election, give me leave
 ‘ To show some reason, of no little force,
 ‘ That York is most unmeet of any man.

‘ *York.* I’ll tell thee, Suffolk, why I am unmeet.
 ‘ First, for I cannot flatter thee in pride :

* Next, if I be appointed for the place,
 * My lord of Somerset will keep me here,
 * Without discharge, money, or furniture,
 * Till France be won into the Dauphin’s hands.
 * Last time, I danc’d attendance on his will,
 * Till Paris was besieg’d, famish’d, and lost.

* *War.* That I can witness ; and a fouler fact
 * Did never traitor in the land commit.

Suf. Peace, head-strong Warwick !

War. Image of pride, why should I hold my
 peace ?

*Enter Servants of SUFFOLK, bringing in HORNER
 and PETER.*

Suf. Because here is a man accus’d of treason :
 Pray God, the duke of York excuse himself ?

* *York.* Doth any one accuse York for a traitor ?

* *K. Hen.* What mean’st thou, Suffolk ? tell me :
 What are these ?

' *Suf.* Please it your majesty, this is the man
 ' That doth accuse his master of high treason :
 ' His words were these ;—that Richard, duke of
 York,
 ' Was rightful heir unto the English crown ;
 ' And that your majesty was an usurper.

' *K. Hen.* Say, man, were these thy words ?

Hor. An't shall please your majesty, I never said
 nor thought any such matter : God is my witness, I
 am falsely accused by the villain.

' *Pet.* By these ten bones,' my lords, [*Holding*
 ' *up his Hands.*] he did speak them to me in the
 ' garret one night, as we were scouring my lord of
 ' York's armour.

* *York.* Base dunghill villain, and mechanical,
 * I'll have thy head for this thy traitor's speech :—
 ' I do beseech your royal majesty,
 ' Let him have all the rigour of the law.

Hor. Alas, my lord, hang me, if ever I spake the
 words. My accuser is my prentice ; and when I
 did correct him for his fault the other day, he did
 vow upon his knees he would be even with me : I
 have good witness of this ; therefore, I beseech
 your majesty, do not cast away an honest man for a
 villain's accusation.

K. Hen. Uncle, what shall we say to this in law ?

' *Glo.* This doom, my lord, if I may judge.
 ' Let Somerset be regent o'er the French,
 ' Because in York this breeds suspicion :
 ' And let these have a day appointed them
 ' For single combat in convenient place ;
 ' For he hath witness of his servant's malice :
 ' This is the law, and this duke Humphrey's doom.

' *By these ten bones, &c.]* We have just heard a Duchess
 threaten to set her ten commandments in the face of a Queen. The
 jests in this play turn rather too much on the enumeration of
 fingers. This adjuration is, however, very ancient.

K. Hen. Then be it so. My lord of Somerset,
We make your grace lord regent o'er the French.

Som. I humbly thank your royal majesty.

Hor. And I accept the combat willingly.

Pet. Alas, my lord, I cannot fight; * for God's
* sake, pity my case! the spite of man prevaieth
* against me. O, Lord have mercy upon me! I
* shall never be able to fight a blow: O Lord, my
* heart!

Glo. Sirrah, or you must fight, or else be hang'd.

K. Hen. Away with them to prison: and the day
Of combat shall be the last of the next month.—
* Come, Somerset, we'll see thee sent away.

[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE IV.

The same. The Duke of Gloster's Garden.

*Enter MARGERY JOURDAIN, HUME, SOUTHWELL,
and BOLINGBROKE.*

* *Hume.* Come, my masters; the duchess, I tell
* you, expects performance of your promises.

* *Boling.* Master Hume, we are therefore pro-
* vided: Will her ladyship behold and hear our ex-
* orcisms?⁸

* *Hume.* Ay; What else? fear you not her out-
* rage.

* *Boling.* I have heard her reported to be a wo-
* man of an invincible spirit: But it shall be con-
* venient, master Hume, that you be by her aloft,
* while we be busy below; and so, I pray you, go

⁸ — our exorcisms?] The word *exorcise*, and its derivatives, are used by Shakspeare in an uncommon sense. In all other writers it means to lay spirits, but in these plays it invariably means to raise them.

* in God's name, and leave us. [*Erit* HUME.] Mo-
 ' ther Jourdain, be you prostrate, and grovel on the
 ' earth :—* John Southwell, read you ; and let us
 * to our work.

Enter Duchess, above.

* *Duch.* Well said, my masters ; and welcome
 * all. To this geer ; the sooner the better.

* *Boling.* Patience, good lady ; wizards know
 their times :

Deep night, dark night, the silent of the night,
 ' The time of night when Troy was set on fire ;
 ' The time when screech-owls cry, and ban-dogs
 howl,⁹

' And spirits walk, and ghost break up their graves,
 ' That time best fits the work we have in hand.

' Madam, sit you, and fear not ; whom we raise,
 ' We will make fast within a hallow'd verge.

[*Here they perform the Ceremonies appertaining,
 and make the Circle ; Bolingbroke, or South-
 well, reads, Conjuro te, &c. It thunders and
 lightens terribly ; then the Spirit riseth.*

* *Spir.* Adsum.

* *M. Jourd.* Asmath,

* By the eternal God, whose name and power

* Thou tremblest at, answer that I shall ask ;

* For, till thou speak, thou shalt not pass from
 hence.

* *Spir.* Ask what thou wilt : That I had said and
 done !¹

⁹ — ban-dogs howl,] - A *ban-dog* is a *village-dog*, or *mastiff*, which was formerly called a *band-dog*, per syncopen *bandog*.

¹ — That I had said and done !] It was anciently believed that spirits, who were raised by incantations, remained above ground, and answered questions with reluctance. See both Lucan and Statius.

Boling. *First, of the king. What shall of him become?* [Reading out of a Paper.

Spir. The duke yet lives, that Henry shall depose;
But him outlive, and die a violent death.

[As the Spirit speaks, SOUTHWELL writes the answer.

Boling. *What fait awaits the duke of Suffolk?*

Spir. By water shall he die, and take his end.

Boling. *What shall befall the duke of Somerset?*

Spir. Let him shun castles;
Safer shall he be upon the sandy plains,
Than where castles mounted stand.

‘ Have done, for more I hardly can endure.

Boling. Descend to darkness, and the burning lake;
‘ False fiend, avoid!

[Thunder and Lightning. Spirit descends.

Enter YORK and BUCKINGHAM, hastily, with their Guards, and Others.

‘ York. Lay hands upon these traitors, and their trash.

‘ Beldam, I think, we watch’d you at an inch.—

‘ What, madam, are you there? the king and commonweal

‘ Are deeply indebted for this piece of pains;

‘ My lord protector will, I doubt it not,

‘ See you well guerdon’d for these good deserts.

* Duch. Not half so bad as thine to England’s king,

* Injurious duke; that threat’st where is no cause.

* Buck. True, madam, none at all. What call you this? [Shewing her the papers.

‘ Away with them; let them be clapp’d up close,

‘ And kept asunder:—You, madam, shall with us:—

‘ Stafford, take her to thee.—

[Exit Duchess from above.

‘ We’ll see your trinkets here all forth-coming ;

‘ All.—Away !

[*Exeunt Guards, with SOUTH. BOLING. &c.*

* *York.* Lord Buckingham, methinks, you watch’d her well :

* A pretty plot, well chosen to build upon !

Now, pray, my lord, let’s see the devil’s writ.

What have we here ?

[*Reads.*

The duke yet lives, that Henry shall depose ;

But him outlive, and die a violent death.

* Why, this is just,

* *Aio te, Æacida, Romanos vincere posse.*

Well, to the rest :

Tell me,² what fate awaits the duke of Suffolk ?

By water shall he die, and take his end.—

What shall betide the duke of Somerset ?

Let him shun castles ;

Safer shall he be upon the sandy plains,

Than where castles mounted stand.

* Come, come, my lords ;

* These oracles are hardly attain’d,

* And hardly understood.

‘ The king is now in progress toward Saint Albans,

‘ With him, the husband of this lovely lady :

‘ Thither go these news, as fast as horse can carry them ;

‘ A sorry breakfast for my lord protector.

‘ *Buck.* Your grace shall give me leave, my lord of York,

‘ To be the post, in hope of his reward.

‘ *York.* At your pleasure, my good lord.—Who’s within there, ho !

² *Tell me, &c.*] Yet these two words were not in the paper read by Bolingbroke, which York has now in his hand ; nor are they in the original play. Here we have a species of inaccuracy peculiar to Shakspeare, of which he has been guilty in other places.

Enter a Servant.

‘ Invite my lords of Salisbury, and Warwick,
‘ To sup with me to-morrow night.—Away!

[Exeunt.]

ACT II.

SCENE I. Saint Albans.

Enter King HENRY, Queen MARGARET, GLOSTER, Cardinal, and SUFFOLK, with Falconers hollaing.

‘ *Q. Mar.* Believe me, lords, for flying at the
brook,³

‘ I saw not better sport these seven years’ day;

‘ Yet, by your leave, the wind was very high;

And, ten to one, old Joan had not gone out.

‘ *K. Hen.* But what a point, my lord, your falcon
made,

‘ And what a pitch she flew above the rest!—

‘ To see how God in all his creatures works!

* Yea, man and birds, are fain⁴ of climbing high.

Suf. No marvel, an it like your majesty,
My lord protector’s hawks do tower so well;

They know their master loves to be aloft,

* And bears his thoughts above his falcon’s pitch.

‘ *Glo.* My lord, ’tis but a base ignoble mind

‘ That mounts no higher than a bird can soar,

‘ *Car.* I thought as much; he’d be above the
clouds.

‘ *Glo.* Ay, my lord cardinal; How think you by
that?

³ ——— *for flying at the brook,*] The falconer’s term for hawking at water-fowl.

⁴ ——— *are fain—*] *Fain*, in this place, signifies *fond*.

Were it not good, your grace could fly to heaven?

* *K. Hen.* The treasury of everlasting joy!

‘ *Car.* Thy heaven is on earth; thine eyes and thoughts

‘ Beat on a crown,^s the treasure of thy heart;

Pernicious protector, dangerous peer,

That smooth’st it so with king and commonweal!

‘ *Glo.* What, cardinal, is your priesthood grown peremptory?

* *Tantæne animis cælestibus iræ?*

‘ Churchmen so hot? good uncle, hide such malice;

‘ With such holiness can you do it?

‘ *Suf.* No malice, sir; no more than well becomes

‘ So good a quarrel, and so bad a peer.

Glo. As who, my lord?

Suf. Why, as you, my lord;
An’t like your lordly lord-protectorship.

Glo. Why, Suffolk, England knows thine insolence.

Q. Mar. And thy ambition, Gloster.

K. Hen. I pr’ythee, peace,
Good queen; and whet not on these furious peers,
For blessed are the peacemakers on earth.

‘ *Car.* Let me be blessed for the peace I make,
Against this proud protector, with my sword!

Glo. ‘Faith, holy uncle, ‘would ‘twere come to that! [*Aside to the Cardinal.*

‘ *Car.* Marry, when thou dar’st. [*Aside.*

‘ *Glo.* Make up no factious numbers for the matter,
‘ In thine own person answer thy abuse. [*Aside.*

‘ *Car.* Ay, where thou dar’st not peep: an if thou dar’st,

‘ This evening on the east side of the grove. [*Aside.*

‘ *K. Hen.* How now, my lords?

^s ——— *thine eyes and thoughts*

Beat on a crown,] To beat is a term in falconry, signifying to flutter.

'Car. Believe me, cousin Gloster,

‘ Had not your man put up the fowl so suddenly,

‘ We had had more sport.—Come with thy two-hand sword. [Aside to GLO.

Glo. True, uncle.

Car. Are you advis'd?—the east side of the grove?

Glo. Cardinal, I am with you. [*Aside.*

K. Hen. Why, hŏw nŏw, uncle Głoster!

Glo. Talking of hawking; nothing else, my lord.—

**Now, by God's mother, priest, I'll shave your crown
for this,**

* Or all my fence shall fail.⁶ [Aside.

* Car. *Medice teipsum;*

‘ Protector, see to’t well, protect yourself. } [*Aside.*

K. Hen. The winds grow high; so do your stomachs, lords.

*** How irksome is this musick to my heart!**

*** When such strings jar, what hope of harmony?**

*** I pray, my lords, let me compound this strife.**

Enter an Inhabitant of Saint Albans, crying,
A Miracle !⁷

***Glo.* What means this noise?**

Fellow, what miracle dost thou proclaim ?

Inhab. A miracle! a miracle!

Suf. Come to the king, and tell him what miracle.

Inhab. Forsooth, a blind man at Saint Alban's shrine,

⁶ — *my fence shall fail.*] *Fence* is the art of defence.

⁷ — *crying*, *A Miracle !*] This scene is founded on a story which Sir Thomas More has related, and which he says was communicated to him by his father. The impostor's name is not mentioned, but he was detected by Humphrey Duke of Gloster, and in the manner here represented.

Within this half hour, hath receiv'd his sight;
A man, that ne'er saw in his life before.

' *K. Hen.* Now, God be prais'd! that to believ-
ing souls
' Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair!

*Enter the Mayor of Saint Alban's, and his Brethren;
and SIMPCOX, borne between two persons in a
Chair; his Wife and a great Multitude following.*

* *Car.* Here come the townsmen on procession,
* To present your highness with the man.

* *K. Hen.* Great is his comfort in this earthly
vale,
* Although by his sight his sin be multiplied.

* *Glo.* Stand by, my masters, bring him near the
king,
* His highness' pleasure is to talk with him.

* *K. Hen.* Good fellow, tell us here the circum-
stance,
* That we for thee may glorify the Lord.

What, hast thou been long blind, and now restor'd?
Simp. Born blind, an't please your grace.

Wife. Ay, indeed, was he.

Suf. What woman is this?

Wife. His wife, an't like your worship.

Glo. Had'st thou been his mother, thou could'st
have better told.

K. Hen. Where wert thou born?

Simp. At Berwick in the north, an't like your
grace.

' *K. Hen.* Poor soul! God's goodness hath been
great to thee:

' Let never day nor night unhallow'd pass,
' But still remember what the Lord hath done.

* *Q. Mar.* Tell me, good fellow, cam'st thou
here by chance,
* Or of devotion, to this holy shrine?

‘ *Simp.* God knows, of pure devotion : being call’d
 ‘ A hundred times, and oftner, in my sleep
 ‘ By good Saint Alban ; who said,—*Simpcox, come ;*
 ‘ *Come, offer at my shrine, and I will help thee.*

* *Wife.* Most true, forsooth ; and many time and
 oft

* Myself have heard a voice to call him so.

Car. What, art thou lame ?

Simp. Ay, God Almighty help me !

Suf. How cam’st thou so ?

Simp. A fall off of a tree.

Wife. A plum-tree master.

Glo. How long hast thou been blind ?

Simp. O, born so, master.

Glo. What, and would’st climb a tree ?

Simp. But that in all my life, when I was a youth.

* *Wife.* Too true ; and bought his climbing very
 dear.

* *Glo.* Mass, thou lov’dst plums well, that
 would’st venture so.

‘ *Simp.* Alas, good master, my wife desir’d some
 damsons,

‘ And made me climb, with danger of my life.

* *Glo.* A subtle knave ! but yet it shall not serve.—

‘ Let me see thine eyes :—wink now ; now open
 them :—

‘ In my opinion yet thou see’st not well.

‘ *Simp.* Yes, master, clear as day ; I thank God,
 and Saint Alban.

Glo. Say’st thou me so ? What colour is this cloak
 of ?

Simp. Red, master ; red as blood.

Glo. Why, that’s well said : What colour is my
 gown of ?

Simp. Black, forsooth ; coal-black, as jet.

K. Hen. Why then, thou know’st what colour jet
 is of ;

Suf. And yet, I think, jet did he never see.

Glo. But cloaks, and gowns, before this day, a many.

* *Wife.* Never, before this day, in all his life.

Glo. Tell me, sirrah, what's my name?

Simp. Alas, master, I know not.

Glo. What's his name?

Simp. I know not.

Glo. Nor his?

Simp. No, indeed, master.

Glo. What's thine own name?

Simp. Saunder Simpcox, and if it please you, master.

Glo. Then, Saunder, sit thou there, the lyingest knave

In Christendom. If thou hadst been born blind,
Thou might'st as well have known our names, as thus
To name the several colours we do wear.

Sight may distinguish of colours; but suddenly
To nominate them all, 's impossible.—

My lords, Saint Alban here hath done a miracle;
And would ye not think that cunning to be great,
That could restore this cripple to his legs?

Simp. O, master, that you could!

Glo. My masters of Saint Albans, have you not
beadles in your town, and things called whips?

May. Yes, my lord, if it please your grace.

Glo. Then send for one presently.

May. Sirrah, go fetch the beadle hither straight.

[*Exit an Attendant.*

Glo. Now fetch me a stool hither by and by. [*A Stool brought out.*] Now, sirrah, if you mean to save yourself from whipping, leap me over this stool, and run away.

Simp. Alas, master, I am not able to stand alone;
You go about to torture me in vain.

Re-enter Attendant, with the Beadle.

Glo. Well, sir, we must have you find your legs.

Sirrah beadle, whip him till he leap over that same stool.

Bead. I will, my lord.—Come on, sirrah; off with your doublet quickly.

Simp. Alas, master, what shall I do? I am not able to stand.

[*After the Beadle hath hit him once, he leaps over the Stool, and runs away; and the People follow, and cry, A Miracle!*

* *K. Hen.* O God, see'st thou this, and bear'st so long?

* *Q. Mar.* It made me laugh, to see the villain run.

* *Glo.* Follow the knave; and take this drab away.

* *Wife.* Alas, sir, we did it for pure need.

Glo. Let them be whipped through every market town, till they come to Berwick, whence they came.

[*Ereunt Mayor, Beadle, Wife, &c.*

‘ *Car.* Duke Humphrey has done a miracle to-day.

‘ *Suf.* True; made the lame to leap, and fly away.

‘ *Glo.* But you have done more miracles than I;

‘ You made, in a day, my lord, whole towns to fly.

Enter BUCKINGHAM.

‘ *K. Hen.* What tidings with our cousin Buckingham?

‘ *Buck.* Such as my heart doth tremble to unfold.

‘ A sort of naughty persons, lewdly bent,^s—

‘ Under the countenance and confederacy

‘ Of lady Eleanor, the protector's wife,

‘ The ringleader and head of all this rout,—

‘ Have practis'd dangerously against your state,

‘ Dealing with witches, and with conjurers:

‘ Whom we have apprehended in the fact;

^s A sort—lewdly bent,] *Lewdly*, in this place, and in some others, does not signify wantonly, but wickedly. A sort is a company.

' Raising up wicked spirits from under ground,
 ' Demanding of king Henry's life and death,
 ' And other of your highness' privy council,
 ' As more at large your grace shall understand.

' *Car.* And so, my lord protector, by this means
 ' Your lady is forthcoming⁹ yet at London.
 ' This news, I think, hath turn'd your weapon's edge;
 ' 'Tis like, my lord, you will not keep your hour.

[*Aside to GLOSTER.*

' *Glo.* Ambitious churchman, leave to afflict my
 heart!

* Sorrow and grief have vanquish'd all my powers :
 * And, vanquish'd as I am, I yield to thee,
 * Or to the meanest groom.

* *K. Hen.* O God, what mischiefs work the wicked
 ones ;

* Heaping confusion on their own heads thereby !

* *Q. Mar.* Gloster, see here the tainture of thy
 nest :

* And, look, thyself be faultless, thou wert best.

' *Glo.* Madam, for myself, to heaven I do appeal.

' How I have lov'd my king, and commonweal :

' And, for my wife, I know not how it stands ;

' Sorry I am to hear what I have heard ;

* Noble she is ; but if she have forgot

' Honour, and virtue, and convers'd with such

' As, like to pitch, defile nobility,

' I banish her, my bed, and company ;

' And give her, as a prey, to law, and shame,

' That hath dishonour'd Gloster's honest name.

' *K. Hen.* Well, for this night, we will repose us
 here :

' To-morrow, toward London, back again,

' To look into this business thoroughly,

' And call these foul offenders to their answers ;

⁹ *Your lady is forthcoming —*] That is, Your lady is in custody.

- ‘ And poise the cause in justice’ equal scales,
- ‘ Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails. *[Flourish. Exeunt.]*

SCENE II.

London. *The Duke of York’s Garden.*

Enter YORK, SALISBURY, and WARWICK.

- ‘ *York.* Now, my good lords of Salisbury and Warwick,
- ‘ Our simple supper ended, give me leave,
- ‘ In this close walk, to satisfy myself,
- ‘ In craving your opinion of my title,
- ‘ Which is infallible, to England’s crown.
- * *Sal.* My lord, I long to hear it at full.
- War.* Sweet York, begin: and if thy claim be good,
The Nevils are thy subjects to command.
- York.* Then thus:—
- ‘ Edward the Third, my lords, had seven sons:
- ‘ The first, Edward the Black Prince, prince of Wales;
- ‘ The second, William of Hatfield; and the third,
- ‘ Lionel, duke of Clarence; next to whom,
- ‘ Was John of Gaunt, the duke of Lancaster:
- ‘ The fifth, was Edmund Langley, duke of York;
- ‘ The sixth, was Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloster,
- ‘ William of Windsor was the seventh, and last.
- ‘ Edward, the black prince, died before his father;
- ‘ And left behind him Richard, his only son,
- ‘ Who, after Edward the Third’s death, reign’d as king;
- ‘ Till Henry Bolingbroke, duke of Lancaster,
- ‘ The eldest son and heir of John of Gaunt,
- ‘ Crown’d by the name of Henry the Fourth,

‘ Seiz’d on the realm ; depos’d the rightful king ;
 ‘ Sent his poor queen to France, from whence she
 came,

‘ And him to Pomfret ; where, as all you know,
 ‘ Harmless Richard was murder’d traitorously.

* *War.* Father, the duke hath told the truth ;
 * Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown.

* *York.* Which now they hold by force, and not
 by right ;

* For Richard, the first son’s heir being dead,

* The issue of the next son should have reign’d.

* *Sal.* But William of Hatfield died without an heir.

* *York.* The third son, duke of Clarence, (from
 whose line

* I claim the crown,) had issue—Philippe, a daughter,

* Who married Edmund Mortimer, earl of March,

* Edmund had issue—Roger, earl of March,

* Roger had issue—Edmund, Anne, and Eleanor.

‘ *Sal.* This Edmund, in the reign of Bolingbroke,
 ‘ As I have read, laid claim unto the crown ;

‘ And, but for Owen Glendower, had been king,

‘ Who kept him in captivity, till he died.

* But, to the rest.

‘ *York.* His eldest sister, Anne,

‘ My mother being heir unto the crown,

‘ Married Richard, earl of Cambridge ; who was son

‘ To Edmund Langley, Edward the third’s fifth son.

‘ By her I claim the kingdom : she was heir

‘ To Roger, earl of March ; who was the son

‘ Of Edmund Mortimer, who married Philippe,

‘ Sole daughter unto Lionel, duke of Clarence :

‘ So, if the issue of the elder son

‘ Succeed before the younger, I am king.

‘ *War.* What plain proceedings are more plain
 than this ?

‘ Henry doth claim the crown from John of Gaunt,

‘ The fourth son ; York claims it from the third.

' Till Lionel's issue fails, his should not reign :
 ' It fails not yet ; but flourishes in thee,
 ' And in thy sons, fair slips of such a stock.—
 ' Then, father Salisbury, kneel we both together ;
 ' And, in this private plot,¹ be we the first,
 ' That shall salute our rightful sovereign
 ' With honour of his birthright to the crown.

Both. Long live our sovereign Richard, England's king !

York. We thank you, lords. But I am not your king

' Till I be crown'd ; and that my sword be stain'd
 ' With heart-blood of the house of Lancaster ;
 * And that's not suddenly to be perform'd ;
 * But with advice, and silent secrecy.
 * Do you, as I do, in these dangerous days,
 * Wink at the duke of Suffolk's insolence,
 * At Beaufort's pride, at Somerset's ambition,
 * At Buckingham, and all the crew of them,
 * Till they have snar'd the shepherd of the flock,
 * That virtuous prince, the good duke Humphrey :
 * 'Tis that they seek ; and they, in seeking that,
 * Shall find their deaths, if York can prophecy.
 * *Sal.* My lord, break we off ; we know your mind
 at full.

War. My heart assures me, that the earl of Warwick

' Shall one day make the duke of York a king.

' *York.* And, Nevil, this I do assure myself,—
 ' Richard shall live to make the earl of Warwick
 ' The greatest man in England, but the king.

[*Exeunt.*

¹ — private plot,] Sequestered spot of ground.

SCENE III.

The same. A Hall of Justice.

Trumpets sounded. Enter King HENRY, Queen MARGARET, GLOSTER, YORK, SUFFOLK, and SALISBURY; the Duchess of GLOSTER, MARGERY JOURDAIN, SOUTHWELL, HUME, and BOLINGBROKE, under guard.

K. Hen. Stand forth, dame Eleanor Cobham,
Gloster's wife :

‘ In sight of God, and us, your guilt is great ;
‘ Receive the sentence of the law, for sins
‘ Such as by God's book are adjudg'd to death.—

* You four, from hence to prison back again ;
[To JOURD. &c.

* From thence, unto the place of execution :
* The witch in Smithfield shall be burn'd to ashes,
* And you three shall be strangled on the gallows.—

‘ You, madam, for you are more nobly born,
‘ Despoiled of your honour in your life,
‘ Shall, after three days' open penance done,
‘ Live in your country here, in banishment,
‘ With sir John Stanley, in the isle of Man.

‘ *Duch.* Welcome is banishment, welcome were
my death.

* *Glo.* Eleanor, the law, thou seest, hath judged
thee ;

* I cannot justify whom the law condemns.—

[*Exeunt the Duchess, and the other Prisoners,
guarded.*

‘ Mine eyes are full of tears, my heart of grief.
‘ Ah, Humphrey, this dishonour in thine age
‘ Will bring thy head with sorrow to the ground!—
‘ I beseech your majesty, give me leave to go ;

‘ Sorrow would solace, and mine age would ease.²

‘ *K. Hen.* Stay, Humphrey duke of Gloster : ere thou go,

‘ Give up thy staff; Henry will to himself

‘ Protector be : and God shall be my hope,

‘ My stay, my guide, and lantern to my feet ;

‘ And go in Peace, Humphrey ; no less belov’d,

‘ Than when thou wert protector to thy king.

* *Q. Mar.* I see no reason, why a king of years

* Should be to be protected like a child.—

‘ God and king Henry govern England’s helm :

‘ Give up your staff, sir, and the king his realm.

‘ *Glo.* My staff?—here, noble Henry, is my staff:

‘ As willingly do I the same resign,

‘ As ere thy father Henry made it mine ;

And even as willingly at thy feet I leave it,

As others would ambitiously receive it.

‘ Farewell, good king : when I am dead and gone,

May honourable peace attend thy throne ! [*Exit.*

* *Q. Mar.* Why, now is Henry king, and Margaret queen ;

* And Humphrey, duke of Gloster, scarce himself,

* That bears so shrewd a main ; two pulls at once,—

* His lady banish’d, and a limb lopp’d off ;

* This staff of honour raught :³—There let it stand,

‘ Where it best fits to be, in Henry’s hand.

* *Suf.* Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his sprays ;

* Thus Eleanor’s pride dies in her youngest days.

‘ *York.* Lords, let him go,—Please it your majesty,

‘ This is the day appointed for the combat ;

‘ And ready are the appellant and defendant,

‘ The armourer and his man, to enter the lists,

² *Sorrow would solace, and mine age would ease.*] That is, Sorrow would have, sorrow requires, solace, and age requires ease.

³ *This staff of honour raught :*] *Raught* is the ancient preterite of the verb *reach*, and is frequently used by Spenser.

‘ So please your highness to behold the fight.

* *Q. Mar.* Ay, good my lord ; for purposely therefore

* Left I the court, to see this quarrel tried.

‘ *K. Hen.* O’ God’s name, see the lists and all things fit ;

‘ Here let them end it, and God defend the right !

* *York.* I never saw a fellow worse bested,⁴

* Or more afraid to fight, than is the appellant,

* The servant of this armourer, my lords.

Enter, on one side, HORNER, and his Neighbours, drinking to him so much that he is drunk ; and he enters bearing his staff with a sand-bag fastened to it ;⁵ a drum before him : at the other side, PETER, with a drum and a similar staff ; accompanied by Prentices drinking to him.

1 *Neigh.* Here, neighbour Horner, I drink to you in a cup of sack ; And fear not, neighbour, you shall do well enough.

2 *Neigh.* And here, neighbour, here’s a cup of charneco.⁶

3 *Neigh.* And here’s a pot of good double beer, neighbour : drink, and fear not your man.

Hor. Let it come, i’faith, and I’ll pledge you all ; And a fig for Peter !

1 *Pren.* Here, Peter, I drink to thee ; and be not afraid.

⁴ — *worse bested,*] In a worse plight.

⁵ — *with a sand-bag fastened to it ;*] As, according to the old laws of duels, knights were to fight with the lance and sword ; so those of inferior rank fought with an ebon staff or battoon, to the farther end of which was fixed a bag crammed hard with sand. Mr. Sympson, in his notes on Ben Jonson, observes, that a passage in St. Chrysostom very clearly proves the great antiquity of this practice.

⁶ — *a cup of charneco.*] A common name for a sort of sweet wine, made at a village so called near Lisbon.

2 *Pren.* Be merry, Peter, and fear not thy master: fight for credit of the prentices.

Peter. I thank you all: * drink, and pray for me, * I pray you; for, I think, I have taken my last * draught in this world.*—Here, Robin, an if I die, I give thee my apron; and, Will, thou shalt have my hammer:—and here, Tom, take all the money that I have.—O Lord, bless me, I pray God! for I am never able to deal with my master, he hath learnt so much fence already.

Sal. Come, leave your drinking, and fall to blows.—Sirrah, what's thy name?

Peter. Peter, forsooth.

Sal. Peter! what more?

Peter. Thump.

Sal. Thump! then see thou thump thy master well.

Hor. Masters, I am come hither, as it were, upon my man's instigation, to prove him a knave, and myself an honest man: * and touching the duke of * York,—will take my death, I never meant him any ill, nor the king, nor the queen: * And therefore, Peter, have at thee with a downright blow, as Bevis of Southampton, fell upon Ascapart.

* *York.* Despatch;—this knave's tongue begins to double.

* Sound trumpets, alarum to the combatants.

[*Alarum. They fight, and PETER strikes down his Master.*]

Hor. Hold, Peter, hold! I confess, I confess treason. [Dies.]

* *York.* Take away his weapon:—Fellow, thank * God, and the good wine in thy master's way.

* *Peter.* O God! have I overcome mine enemies in * this presence? O Peter, thou hast prevailed in * right!

K. Hen. Go, take hence that traitor from our sight;

For, by his death, we do perceive his guilt :⁷
 And God, in justice, hath reveal'd to us
 The truth and innocence of this poor fellow,
 Which he had thought to have murder'd wrongfully.—
 Come, fellow, follow us for thy reward. [*Exeunt.*]

SCENE IV.

The same. A Street.

Enter GLOSTER and Servants, in mourning Cloaks.

* *Glo.* Thus, sometimes, hath the brightest day
 a cloud ;

* And after summer, evermore succeeds

* Barren winter, with his wrathful nipping cold :

* So cares and joys abound, as seasons fleet.

Sirs, what's o'clock ?

Serv.

Ten, my lord.

* *Glo.* Ten is the hour that was appointed me,

* To watch the coming of my punish'd duchess ;

* Uneath⁸ may she endure the flinty streets,

* To tread them with her tender-feeling feet.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind abrook

The abject people, gazing on thy face,

With envious⁹ looks still laughing at thy shame ;

That erst did follow thy proud chariot wheels,

When thou didst ride in triumph through the streets.

* But, soft ! I think, she comes ; and I'll prepare

* My tear-stain'd eyes to see her miseries.

⁷ *For, by his death, we do perceive his guilt :*] According to the ancient usage of the duel, the vanquished person not only lost his life but his reputation, and his death was always regarded as a certain evidence of his guilt.

⁸ *Uneath.*—] i. e. Scarcely, or not easily.

⁹ — *envious* —] i. e. malicious.

Enter the Duchess of GLOSTER, in a white sheet, with papers pinn'd upon her back, her feet bare, and a taper burning in her hand; Sir John Stanley, a Sheriff, and Officers.

Serv. So please your grace, we'll take her from the sheriff.

Glo. No, stir not, for your lives; let her pass by.

Duch. Come you, my lord, to see my open shame? Now thou dost penance too. Look, how they gaze!

' See, how the giddy multitude do point,

' And nod their heads, and throw their eyes on thee!

' Ah, Gloster, hide thee from their hateful looks;

' And, in thy closet pent up, rue my shame,

And ban thine enemies, both mine and thine.

Glo. Be patient, gentle Nell; forget this grief.

Duch. Ah, Gloster, teach me to forget myself:

For, whilst I think I am thy married wife,

And thou a prince, protector of this land,

' Methinks, I should not thus be led along,

Mail'd up in shame,¹ with papers on my back;

* And follow'd with a rabble, that rejoice

* To see my tears, and hear my deep-fet² groans.

The ruthless flint doth cut my tender feet;

And, when I start, the envious people laugh,

And bid me be advis'd how I tread.

' Ah, Humphrey, can I bear this shameful yoke?

* Trow'st thou, that e'er I'll look upon the world;

* Or count them happy, that enjoy the sun?

* No; dark shall be my light, and night my day;

* To think upon my pomp, shall be my hell.

Sometime I'll say, I am duke Humphrey's wife;

And he a prince, and ruler of the land:

¹ *Mail'd up in shame,*] Wrapped up, bundled up in disgrace; alluding to the sheet of penance.

² ——— *deep-fet* —] i. e. *deep-fetched*.

Yet so he rul'd, and such a prince he was,
 As he stood by, whilst I, his forlorn duchess,
 ' Was made a wonder, and a pointing stock,
 To every idle rascal follower.
 But be thou mild, and blush not at my shame ;
 Nor stir at nothing, till the axe of death
 Hang over thee, as, sure, it shortly will.
 For Suffolk,—he that can do all in all
 ' With her, that hateth thee, and hates us all,—
 And York, and impious Beaufort, that false priest,
 Have all lim'd bushes to betray thy wings,
 And, fly thou how thou canst, they'll tangle thee :
 * But fear not thou, until thy foot be snar'd,
 * Nor never seek prevention of thy foes.
 * *Glo.* Ah, Nell, forbear ; thou aimest all awry ;
 * I must offend, before I be attainted ;
 * And had I twenty times so many foes,
 * And each of them had twenty times their power,
 * All these could not procure me any scathe,³
 * So long as I am loyal, true, and crimeless.
 ' Would'st have me rescue thee from this reproach ?
 ' Why, yet thy scandal were not wip'd away,
 ' But I in danger for the breach of law.
 ' Thy greatest help is quiet,⁴ gentle Nell :
 ' I pray thee, sort thy heart to patience ;
 ' These few days' wonder will be quickly worn.

Enter a Herald.

Her. I summon your grace to his majesty's parliament, holden at Bury the first of this next month.

Glo. And my consent ne'er ask'd herein before !

³ ——— any scathe,] *Scathe*, is harm, or mischief.

⁴ *Thy greatest help is quiet*,] The poet has not endeavoured to raise much compassion for the Duchess, who indeed suffers but what she had deserved. JOHNSON.

This is close dealing.—Well, I will be there.

[*Exit Herald.*

My Nell, I take my leave:—and, master sheriff,
Let not her penance exceed the king's commission.

' *Sher.* An't please your grace, here my commission stays :

' And sir John Stanley is appointed now

' To take her with him to the isle of Man,

' *Glo.* Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?

' *Stan.* So am I given in charge, may't please your grace.

Glo. Entreat her not the worse, in that I pray
You use her well : the world may laugh again :⁵
And I may live to do you kindness, if
You do it her. And so, sir John, farewell.

Duch. What gone, my lord ; and bid me not farewell ?

' *Glo.* Witness my tears, I cannot stay to speak.

[*Exeunt GLOSTER and Servants.*

' *Duch.* Art thou gone too? * All comfort go with thee !

* For none abides with me : my joy is—death ;

* Death, at whose name I oft have been afeard,

* Because I wish'd this world's eternity.—

' Stanley, I pr'ythee, go, and take me hence ;

' I care not whither, for I beg no favour,

' Only convey me where thou art commanded.

* *Stan.* Why, madam, that is to the isle of Man ;

* There to be used according to your state.

* *Duch.* That's bad enough, for I am but reproach ;

* And shall I then be us'd reproachfully ?

* *Stan.* Like to a duchess, and duke Humphrey's lady,

* According to that state you shall be used.

⁵ — the world may laugh again ;] That is, the world may look again favourably upon me. JOHNSON.

- ' *Duch.* Sheriff, farewell, and better than I fare ;
 ' Although thou hast been conduct of my shame !⁶
 ' *Sher.* It is my office ; and, madam, pardon me ;
 ' *Duch.* Ay, ay, farewell ; thy office is discharg'd ;
 ' Come, Stanley, shall we go ?
 ' *Stan.* Madam, your penance done, throw off
 this sheet,
 ' And go we to attire you for our journey.
 ' *Duch.* My shame will not be shifted with my
 sheet :
 * No, it will hang upon my richest robes,
 * And show itself, attire me how I can.
 * Go, lead the way ; I long to see my prison.⁷
[*Exeunt.*

ACT III.

SCENE I. The Abbey at Bury.

Enter to the Parliament, King HENRY, Queen MARGARET, Cardinal BEAUFORT, SUFFOLK, YORK, BUCKINGHAM, and Others.

- ' *K. Hen.* I muse,⁸ my lord of Gloster is not come :
 ' 'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man,
 ' Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now.
 ' *Q. Mar.* Can you not see ? or will you not observe
 ' The strangeness of his alter'd countenance ?
 ' With what a majesty he bears himself ;
 ' How insolent of late he is become,

⁶ — conduct of my shame !] i. e. conductor.

⁷ — I long to see my prison.] This impatience of a high spirit is very natural. It is not so dreadful to be imprisoned, as it is desirable in a state of disgrace to be sheltered from the scorn of gazers. JOHNSON.

⁸ I muse,] i. e. wonder.

' How proud, peréemptory, and unlike himself ?
 ' We know the time, since he was mild and affable ;
 ' And, if we did but glance a far-off look,
 ' Immediately he was upon his knee,
 ' That all the court admir'd him for submission ;
 ' But meet him now, and, be it in the morn,
 ' When every one will give the time of day,
 ' He knits his brow, and shows an angry eye,
 ' And passeth by with stiff unbowed knee,
 ' Disdaining duty that to us belongs.
 ' Small curs are not regarded, when they grin ;
 ' But great men tremble, when the lion roars ;
 ' And Humphrey is no little man in England.
 ' First, note, that he is near you in descent ;
 ' And should you fall, he is the next will mount.
 ' Me seemeth⁹ then, it is no policy,—
 ' Respecting what a rancorous mind he bears,
 ' And his advantage following your decease,—
 ' That he should come about your royal person,
 ' Or be admitted to your highness' council.
 ' By flattery hath he won the commons' hearts ;
 ' And, when he please to make commotion,
 ' 'Tis to be fear'd, they all will follow him.
 ' Now 'tis the spring, and weeds are shallow-rooted ;
 ' Suffer them now, and they'll o'ergrow the garden,
 ' And choke the herbs for want of husbandry.
 ' The reverent care, I bear unto my lord,
 ' Made me collect¹ these dangers in the duke.
 ' If it be fond,² call it a woman's fear ;
 ' Which fear if better reasons can supplant,
 ' I will subscribe and say—I wrong'd the duke.
 ' My lork of Suffolk,—Buckingham,—and York,—

⁹ *Me seemeth*—] That is, it seemeth to me, a word more grammatical than *methinks*, which has, I know not how, intruded into its place. JOHNSON.

¹ ——— *collect* —] i. e. assemble by observation.

² *If it be fond*,] i. e. weak, foolish.

‘ Reprove my allegation, if you can ;
 ‘ Or else conclude my words effectual.

‘ *Suf.* Well hath your highness seen into this duke ;

‘ And had I first been put to speak my mind,
 I think, I should have told your grace’s tale.³

* The duchess, by his subornation,
 * Upon my life began her devillsh practices :
 * Or if he were not privy to those faults,
 * Yet, by reputing of his high descent,⁴
 * (As next the king, he was successive heir,)
 * And such high vaunts of his nobility,
 * Did instigate the bedlam brain-sick duchess,
 * By wicked means to frame our sovereign’s fall.
 Smooth runs the water, where the brook is deep ;
 * And in his simple show he harbours treason.
 The fox barks not, when he would steal the lamb.
 No, no, my sovereign ; Gloster is a man
 Unsounded yet, and full of deep deceit.

* *Car.* Did he not, contrary to form of law,
 * Devise strange deaths for small offences done ?
York. And did he not, in his protectorship,
 * Levy great sums of money through the realm,
 * For soldiers’ pay in France, and never sent it ?
 * By means whereof, the towns each day revolted,
 * *Buck.* Tut ! These are petty faults to faults unknown,
 * Which time will bring to light in smooth duke Humphrey.

* *K. Hen.* My lords, at once : The care you have of us,
 * To mow down thorns that would annoy our foot,

³ ——— *your grace’s tale.*] Suffolk uses *highness* and *grace* promiscuously to the Queen. *Majesty* was not the settled title till the time of King James the First. JOHNSON.

⁴ *Yet, by reputing of his high descent,*] *Reputing of his high descent,* is valuing himself upon it.

- * Is worthy praise : But shall I speak my conscience?
- * Our kinsman Gloster is as innocent
- * From meaning treason to our royal person,
- * As is the sucking lamb, or harmless dove :
- * The duke is virtuous, mild ; and too well given,
- * To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.

* *Q. Mar.* Ah, what's more dangerous than this fond affiance !

- * Seems he a dove ? his feathers are but borrow'd,
- * For he's disposed as the hateful raven.
- * Is he a lamb ? his skin is surely lent him,
- * For he's inclin'd as are the ravenous wolves.
- * Who cannot steal a shape, that means deceit ?
- * Take heed, my lord ; the welfare of us all
- * Hangs on the cutting short that fraudulent man.

Enter SOMERSRT.

* *Som.* All health unto my gracious sovereign !

K. Hen. Welcome, lord Somerset. What news from France ?

* *Som.* That all your interest in those territories
 * Is utterly bereft you ; all is lost.

K. Hen. Cold news, lord Somerset : But God's will be done !

York. Cold news for me ; for I had hope of France,
 As firmly as I hope for fertile England.

- * Thus are my blossoms blasted in the bud,
- * And caterpillars eat my leaves away :
- * But I will remedy this gear^s ere long,
- * Or sell my title for a glorious grave. [*Aside.*

Enter GLOSTER.

* All happiness unto my lord the king !
 Pardon, my liege, that I have staid so long.

^s ——— *this gear*—] *Gear* was a general word for things or matters.

Suf. Nay, Gloster, know, that thou art come too soon,

‘ Unless thou wert more loyal than thou art :
I do arrest thee of high treason here.

Glo. Well, Suffolk, yet thou shalt not see me blush,

Nor change my countenance for this arrest ;

* A heart unspotted is not easily daunted.

* The purest spring is not so free from mud,

* As I am clear from treason to my sovereign :

Who can accuse me ? wherein am I guilty ?

York. ’Tis thought, my lord, that you took bribes of France,

And, being protector, staid the soldiers’ pay ;

By means whereof, his highness hath lost France.

Glo. Is it but thought so ? What are they that think it ?

‘ I never robb’d the soldiers of their pay,

‘ Nor ever had one penny bribe from France.

‘ So help me God, as I have watch’d the night,—

‘ Ay, night by night,—in studying good for England !

‘ That doit that e’er I wrested from the king,

‘ Or any groat I hoarded to my use,

‘ Be brought against me at my trial day !

‘ No ! many a pound of mine own proper store,

‘ Because I would not tax the needy commons,

‘ Have I dispursed to the garrisons,

‘ And never ask’d for restitution.

* *Car.* It serves you well, my lord, to say so much.

* *Glo.* I say no more than truth, so help me God !

York. In your protectorship, you did devise
Strange tortures for offenders, never heard of,
That England was defam’d by tyranny.

Glo. Why, ’tis well known, that whiles I was protector,

Pity was all the fault that was in me ;

* For I should melt at an offender's tears,

* And lowly words were ransome for their fault.

‘ Unless it were a bloody murderer,

‘ Or foul felonious thief that fleec'd poor passengers,

‘ I never gave them cōdign punishment :

‘ Murder, indeed, that bloody sin, I tortur'd

‘ Above the felon, or what trespass else.

‘ *Suf.* My lord, these faults are easy,⁶ quickly
answer'd :

‘ But mightier crimes are laid unto your charge,

‘ Whereof you cannot easily purge yourself.

‘ I do arrest you in his highness' name ;

‘ And here commit you to my lord cardinal

‘ To keep, until your further time of trial.

‘ *K. Hen.* My lord of Gloster, 'tis my special hope,

‘ That you will clear yourself from all suspects ;

My conscience tells me, you are innocent.

Glo. Ah, gracious lord, these days are dangerous !

* Virtue is chok'd with foul ambition,

* And charity chas'd hence by rancour's hand ;

* Foul subornation is predominant,

* And equity exil'd your highness' land.

* I know, their complot is to have my life ;

‘ And, if my death might make this island happy,

‘ And prove the period of their tyranny,

‘ I would expend it with all willingness :

‘ But mine is made the prologue to their play ;

‘ For thousands more, that yet suspect no peril,

‘ Will not conclude their plotted tragedy.

‘ Beaufort's red sparkling eyes blab his heart's malice,

‘ And Suffolk's cloudy brow his stormy hate ;

‘ Sharp Buckingham unburdens with his tongue

‘ The envious load that lies upon his heart ;

⁶ ——— *these faults are easy,*] *Easy* is an adjective used adverbially.

‘ And dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
 ‘ Whose overweening arm I have pluck’d back,
 ‘ By false accuse⁷ doth level at my life :—
 ‘ And you, my sovereign lady, with the rest,
 ‘ Causeless have laid disgraces on my head ;
 * And, with your best endeavour, have stirr’d up
 * My liefest⁸ liege to be mine enemy :—
 * Ay, all of you have laid your heads together,
 * Myself had notice of your conventicles,
 ‘ I shall not want false witness to condemn me,
 ‘ Nor store of treasons to augment my guilt ;
 ‘ The ancient proverb will be well affected,—
 A staff is quickly found to beat a dog.

* *Car.* My liege, his railing is intolerable :
 * If those that care to keep your royal person
 * From treason’s secret knife, and traitors’ rage,
 * Be thus upbraided, chid, and rated at,
 * And the offender granted scope of speech,
 * ’Twill make them cool in zeal unto your grace.

Suf. Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here,
 ‘ With ignominious words, though clerkly couch’d,
 ‘ As if she had suborned some to swear
 ‘ False allegations to o’erthrow his state ?

‘ *Q. Mar.* But I can give the loser leave to chide.

Glo. Far truer spoke, than meant : I lose, indeed ;—

‘ Beshrew the winners, for they played me false !
 * And well such losers may have leave to speak.

Buck. He’ll wrest the sense, and hold us here all day :

‘ Lord cardinal, he is your prisoner.

‘ *Car.* Sirs, take away the duke, and guard him sure.

Glo. Ah, thus king Henry throws away his crutch,

⁷ ——— accuse ———] i. e. accusation.

⁸ ——— liefest ———] Is dearest. JOHNSON.

Before his legs be firm to bear his body :

‘ Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,

‘ And wolves are gnarling who shall gnaw thee first.

‘ Ah, that my fear were false ! ah, that it were !

‘ For, good king Henry, thy decay I fear.

[*Exeunt Attendants, with GLOSTER.*

K. Hen. My lords, what to your wisdoms seemeth
best,

Do, or undo, as if ourself were here.

Q. Mar. What, will your highness leave the parliament ?

K. Hen. Ay, Margaret ; my heart is drown’d with
grief,

- * Whose flood begins to flow within mine eyes ;
- * My body round engirt with misery ;
- * For what’s more miserable than discontent ?—
- * Ah, uncle Humphrey ! in thy face I see
- * The map of honour, truth, and loyalty ;
- * And yet, good Humphrey, is the hour to come,
- * That e’er I prov’d thee false, or fear’d thy faith.
- * What low’ring star now envies thy estate,
- * That these great lords, and Margaret our queen,
- * Do seek subversion of thy harmless life ?
- * Thou never didst them wrong, nor no man wrong :
- * And as the butcher takes away the calf,
- * And binds the wretch, and beats it when it strays,
- * Bearing it to the bloody slaughter-house ;
- * Even so, remorseless, have they borne him hence,
- * And as the dam runs lowing up and down,
- * Looking the way her harmless young one went,
- * And can do nought but wail her darling’s loss ;
- * Even so myself bewails good Gloster’s case,
- * With sad unhelpful tears ; and with dimm’d eyes
- * Look after him, and cannot do him good ;
- * So mighty are his vowed enemies.
- ‘ His fortunes I will weep ; and, ’twixt each groan,
- ‘ Say—*Who’s a traitor, Gloster he is none.* [*Exit.*

* *Q. Mar.* Free lords,⁹ cold snow melts with the
sun's hot beams.

* Henry my lord is cold in great affairs,
* Too full of foolish pity : and Gloster's show
* Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
* With sorrow snares relenting passengers ;
* Or as the snake, roll'd in a flowering bank,¹
* With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child,
* That, for the beauty, thinks it excellent.
* Believe me, lords, were none more wise than I,
* (And yet, herein, I judge mine own wit good,)
* This Gloster should be quickly rid the world,
* To rid us from the fear we have of him.

* *Car.* That he should die, is worthy policy :
* But yet we want a colour for his death :
* 'Tis meet, he be condemn'd by course of law.

* *Suf.* But, in my mind, that were no policy :
* The king will labour still to save his life,
* The commons haply rise to save his life ;
* And yet we have but trivial argument,
* More than mistrust, that shows him worthy death.

* *York.* So that, by this, you would not have him
die.

* *Suf.* Ah, York, no man alive so fain as I.

* *York.* 'Tis York that hath more reason for his
death.—

* But, my lord cardinal, and you, my lord of Suffolk,—

* Say as you think, and speak it from your souls,—
* Wer't not all one, an empty eagle were set
* To guard the chicken from a hungry kite,

⁹ Free lords, &c.] By this she means (as may be seen by the sequel) you who are not bound up to such precise regards of religion as is the king ; but are men of the world, and know how to live.

¹ — in a flowering bank,] i. e. in the flowers growing on a bank.

* As place duke Humphrey for the king's protector?

Q. Mar. So the poor chicken should be sure of death.

‘ *Suf.* Madam, 'tis true : And wer't not madness then,

‘ To make the fox surveyor of the fold?

‘ Who being accus'd a crafty murderer,

‘ His guilt should be but idly posted over,

‘ Because his purpose is not executed.

‘ No ; let him die, in that he is a fox,

‘ By nature prov'd an enemy to the flock,

‘ Before his chaps be stain'd with crimson blood ;

‘ As Humphrey, prov'd by reasons, to my liege.²

‘ And do not stand on quilllets, how to slay him :

‘ Be it by gins, by snares, by subtilty,

‘ Sleeping, or waking, 'tis no matter how,

‘ So he be dead ; for that is good deceit

‘ Which mates him first, that first intends deceit.³

* *Q. Mar.* Thrice-noble Suffolk, 'tis resolutely spoke.

* *Suf.* Not resolute, except so much were done ;

* For things are often spoke, and seldom meant :

* But, that my heart accordeth with my tongue,—

² *No ; let him die, in that he is a fox,*

By nature prov'd an enemy to the flock,

Before his chaps be stain'd with crimson blood ;

As Humphrey, prov'd by reasons, to my liege.] The meaning of the speaker is not hard to be discovered, but his expression is very much perplexed. He means that the fox may be lawfully killed, as being known to be by nature an enemy to sheep, even before he has actually killed them ; so Humphrey may be properly destroyed, as being proved by arguments to be the King's enemy, before he has committed any actual crime.

Some may be tempted to read *treasons* for *reasons*, but the drift of the argument is to show that there may be *reason* to kill him before any *treason* has broken out. JOHNSON.

³ ——— *for that is good deceit*

Which mates him first, that first intends deceit.] *Mates* him, means *confounds* him ; from *amatir* or *mater*, Fr.

- * Seeing the deed is meritorious,
- * And to preserve my sovereign from his foe,—
- * Say but the word, and I will be his priest.⁴
- * *Car.* But I would have him dead, my lord of Suffolk,
- * Ere you can take due orders for a priest:
- * Say, you consent, and censure well the deed,⁵
- * And I'll provide his executioner,
- * I tender so the safety of my liege.
- * *Suf.* Here is my hand, the deed is worthy doing.
- * *Q. Mar.* And so say I.
- * *York.* And I: and now we three have spoke it,
- * It skills not⁶ greatly who impugns our doom.

Enter a Messenger.

- ‘ *Mess.* Great lords, from Ireland am I come
 amain,
- ‘ To signify—that rebels there are up,
- ‘ And put the Englishmen unto the sword:
- * Send succours, lords, and stop the rage betime,
- * Before the wound do grow incurable;
- * For, being green, there is great hope of help.
- * *Car.* A breach, that craves a quick expedient
 stop!⁷
- ‘ What counsel give you in this weighty cause?
- ‘ *York.* That Somerset be sent as regent thither;
- ‘ ’Tis meet that lucky ruler be employ’d;
- ‘ Witness the fortune he hath had in France.
- ‘ *Som.* If York, with all his far-fet policy,
- ‘ Had been the regent there instead of me,
- ‘ He never would have staid in France so long.

⁴ — *I will be his priest.*] I will be the attendant on his last scene; I will be the last man whom he will see.

⁵ — *and censure well the deed,*] That is, approve the deed, judge the deed good.

⁶ *It skills not* —] It is of no importance.

⁷ — *expedient stop!*] i. e. expeditious.

- ‘ *York.* No, not to lose it all, as thou hast done :
 ‘ I rather would have lost my life betimes,
 * Than bring a burden of dishonour home,
 * By staying there so long, till all were lost.
 * Show me one scar charáctér’d on thy skin :
 * Men’s flesh preserv’d so whole, do seldom win.
 * *Q. Mar.* Nay then, this spark will prove a raging
 fire,
 * If wind and fuel be brought to feed it with :—
 * No more, good York ;—sweet Somerset, be still ;—
 * Thy fortune, York, hadst thou been regent there,
 * Might happily have prov’d far worse than his.
 York. What, worse than naught ? nay, then a
 shame take all !
 ‘ *Som.* And, in the number, thee, that wishest
 shame !
 ‘ *Car.* My lord of York, try what your fortune is.
 ‘ The uncivil Kernes of Ireland are in arms,
 ‘ And temper clay with blood of Englishmen :
 ‘ To Ireland will you lead a band of men,
 ‘ Collected choicely, from each county some,
 ‘ And try your hap against the Irishmen ?
 * *York.* I will, my lord, so please his majesty.
 * *Suf.* Why, our authority is his consent ;
 * And, what we do establish, he confirms :
 * Then, noble York, take thou this task in hand.
 ‘ *York.* I am content: Provide me soldiers, lords,
 ‘ Whiles I take order for mine own affairs.
 ‘ *Suf.* A charge, lord York, that I will see per-
 form’d.
 ‘ But now return we to the false duke Humphrey.
 ‘ *Car.* No more of him ; for I will deal with him,
 ‘ That, henceforth, he shall trouble us no more.
 ‘ And so break off ; the day is almost spent :
 ‘ Lord Suffolk, you and I must talk of that event.
 ‘ *York.* My lord of Suffolk, within fourteen days,
 ‘ At Bristol I expect my soldiers ;

‘ For there I’ll ship them all for Ireland.

Suf. I’ll see it truly done, my lord of York.

[*Exeunt all but YORK.*

‘ *York.* Now, York, or never, steel thy fearful thoughts,

‘ And change misdoubt to resolution :

* Be that thou hop’st to be ; or what thou art

* Resign to death, it is not worth the enjoying :

* Let pale-fac’d fear keep with the mean-born man,

* And find no harbour in a royal heart.

* Faster than spring-time showers, comes thought
on thought ;

* And not a thought, but thinks on dignity.

* My brain, more busy than the labouring spider,

* Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies.

* Well, nobles, well, ’tis politickly done,

* To send me packing with an host of men :

* I fear me, you but warm the starved snake,

* Who, cherish’d in your breasts, will sting your
hearts.

’Twas men I lack’d, and you will give them me :

‘ I take it kindly ; yet, be well assur’d

‘ You put sharp weapons in a madman’s hands.

‘ Whiles I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,

* I will stir up in England some black storm,

* Shall blow ten thousand souls to heaven, or hell :

* And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage

* Until the golden circuit on my head,

* Like to the glorious sun’s transparent beams,

* Do calm the fury of this mad-bred flaw.²

‘ And, for a minister of my intent,

‘ I have seduc’d a head-strong Kentishman,

‘ John Cade of Ashford,

‘ To make commotion, as full well he can,

‘ Under the title of John Mortimer.

² ——— *mad-bred flaw.*] *Flaw* is a sudden violent gust of wind.

* In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade
 * Oppose himself against a troop of Kernes;⁹
 * And fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
 * Were almost like a sharp-quill'd porcupine:
 * And, in the end being rescu'd, I have seen him
 * Caper upright like a wild Mórisco,¹
 * Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells.
 * Full often, like a shag-hair'd crafty Kerne,
 * Hath he conversed with the enemy;
 * And undiscover'd come to me again,
 * And given me notice of their villainies.
 * This devil here shall be my substitute;
 * For that John Mortimer, which now is dead,
 * In face, in gait, in speech, he doth resemble:
 ' By this I shall perceive the commons' mind,
 ' How they affect the house and claim of York.
 ' Say, he be taken, rack'd, and tortured;
 ' I know, no pain, they can inflict upon him,
 ' Will make him say—I mov'd him to those arms.
 ' Say, that he thrive, (as 'tis great like he will,)
 ' Why, then from Ireland come I with my strength,
 ' And reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd:
 ' For, Humphrey being dead, as he shall be,
 ' And Henry put apart, the next for me. [*Exit.*

SCENE II.

Bury. *A Room in the Palace.*

Enter certain Murderers, hastily.

1 *Mur.* Run to my lord of Suffolk; let him know,
 * We have despatch'd the duke, as he commanded.

⁹ — a troop of Kernes;] Kernes were light-armed Irish foot-soldiers.

¹ — a wild Mórisco,] A moor in a military dance, now called Morris, that is, a Moorish dance.

- * 2 *Mur.* O, that it were to do!—What have we done?
 * Didst ever hear a man so penitent?

Enter SUFFOLK.

- ‘ 1 *Mur.* Here comes my lord.
 ‘ *Suf.* Now, sirs, have you
 ‘ Despatch’d this thing?
 ‘ 1 *Mur.* Ay, my good lord, he’s dead.
 ‘ *Suf.* Why, that’s well said. Go, get you to
 my house;
 ‘ I will reward you for this venturous deed.
 ‘ The king and all the peers are here at hand:—
 ‘ Have you laid fair the bed? are all things well,
 ‘ According as I gave directions?
 ‘ 1 *Mur.* ’Tis, my good lord.
 ‘ *Suf.* Away, be gone! [*Exeunt Murderers.*]

Enter King HENRY, Queen MARGARET, Cardinal BEAUFORT, SOMERSET, Lords, and Others.

- ‘ *K. Hen.* Go, call our uncle to our presence
 straight:
 ‘ Say, we intend to try his grace to-day,
 ‘ If he be guilty, as ’tis published.
 ‘ *Suf.* I’ll call him presently, my noble lord. [*Exit.*]
 ‘ *K. Hen.* Lords, take your places;—And, I pray
 you all,
 ‘ Proceed no straiter ’gainst our uncle Gloster,
 ‘ Than from true evidence, of good esteem,
 ‘ He be approv’d in practice culpable.
 * *Q. Mar.* God forbid any malice should prevail,
 * That faultless may condemn a nobleman!
 * Pray God, he may acquit him of suspicion!
 * *K. Hen.* I thank thee, Margaret; these words
 content me much.—

Re-enter SUFFOLK.

‘ How now? why look’st thou pale? why tremblest thou?

‘ Where is our uncle? what is the matter, Suffolk?

Suf. Dead in his bed, my lord; Gloster is dead.

* *Q. Mar.* Marry, God forefend!

* *Car.* God’s secret judgment:—I did dream to-night,

* The duke was dumb, and could not speak a word.

[The King swoons.]

‘ *Q. Mar.* How fares my lord?—Help, lords! the king is dead.

* *Som.* Rear up his body; wring him by the nose.

* *Q. Mar.* Run, go, help, help!—O, Henry, ope thine eyes!

* *Suf.* He doth revive again;—Madam, be patient.

* *K. Hen.* O heavenly God!

* *Q. Mar.* How fares my gracious lord?

Suf. Comfort, my sovereign! gracious Henry, comfort!

K. Hen. What, doth my lord of Suffolk comfort me?

Came he right now² to sing a raven’s note,

* Whose dismal tune bereft my vital powers;

And thinks he, that the chirping of a wren,

‘ By crying comfort from a hollow breast,

‘ Can chase away the first-conceived sound?

* Hide not thy poison with such sugar’d words.

* Lay not thy hands on me; forbear, I say;

* Their touch affrights me, as a serpent’s sting.

Thou baleful messenger, out of my sight!

‘ Upon thy eye-balls murderous tyranny

‘ Sits in grim majesty, to fright the world.

‘ Look not upon me, for thine eyes are wounding:—

* ——— right now —] Just now, even now.

‘ Yet do not go away ;—Come, basilisk,
 ‘ And kill the innocent gazet with thy sight :
 * For in the shade of death I shall find joy ;
 * In life, but double death, now Gloster’s dead.

Q. Mar. Why do you rate my lord of Suffolk
 thus ?

* Although the duke was enemy to him,
 * Yet he, most christian like, laments his death :
 * And for myself,—foe as he was to me,
 * Might liquid tears, or heart-offending groans,
 * Or blood-consuming sighs recall his life,
 * I would be blind with weeping, sick with groans,
 * Look pale as primrose, with blood-drinking sighs,
 * And all to have the noble duke alive.
 ‘ What know I how the world may deem of me ?
 ‘ For it is known, we were but hollow friends ;
 ‘ It may be judg’d, I made the duke away :
 * So shall my name with slander’s tongue be wounded,
 * And princes’ courts be fill’d with my reproach.
 * This get I by his death : Ah me, unhappy !
 * To be a queen, and crown’d with infamy !

‘ *K. Hen.* Ah, woe is me for Gloster, wretched
 man !

Q. Mar. Be woe for me,³ more wretched than he is.
 What, dost thou turn away, and hide thy face ?
 I am no loathsome leper, look on me.
 * What, art thou, like the adder, waxen deaf ?
 * Be poisonous too, and kill thy forlorn queen.
 * Is all thy comfort shut in Gloster’s tomb ?
 * Why, then dame Margaret was ne’er thy joy :
 * Erect his statue then, and worship it,
 * And make my image but an alehouse sign.
 Was I, for this, nigh wreck’d upon the sea ;
 ‘ And twice by aukward wind from England’s bank

³ *Be woe for me,*] That is, Let not woe be to thee for Gloster,
 but for me.

‘ Drove back again unto my native clime ?
 What boded this, but well-forewarning wind
 Did seem to say,—Seek not a scorpion’s nest,
 * Nor set no footing on this unkind shore ?
 * What did I then, but curs’d the gentle gusts,
 * And he that loos’d them from their brazen caves ;
 * And bid them blow towards England’s blessed shore,
 * Or turn our stern upon a dreadful rock ?
 * Yet Æolus would not be a murderer,
 * But left that hateful office unto thee :
 * The pretty vaulting sea refus’d to drown me ;
 * Knowing, that thou would’st have me drown’d on
 shore,
 * With tears as salt as sea through thy unkindness :
 * The splitting rocks cow’rd in the sinking sands,⁴
 * And would not dash me with their ragged sides ;
 * Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
 * Might in thy palace perish Margaret.⁵
 * As far as I could ken thy chalky cliffs,
 * When from the shore the tempest beat us back,
 * I stood upon the hatches in the storm :
 * And when the dusky sky began to rob
 * My earnest-gaping sight of thy land’s view,
 * I took a costly jewel from my neck,—
 * A heart it was, bound in with diamonds,—
 * And threw it towards thy land ;—the sea receiv’d it ;
 * And so, I wish’d, thy body might my heart :
 * And even with this, I lost fair England’s view,
 * And bid mine eyes be packing with my heart ;
 * And call’d them blind and dusky spectacles,
 * For losing ken of Albion’s wished coast.
 * How often have I tempted Suffolk’s tongue

⁴ *The splitting rocks, &c.*] The sense seems to be this.—The rocks hid themselves in the sands, which sunk to receive them into their bosom. STEEVENS.

⁵ *Might in thy palace perish Margaret.*] The verb *perish* is here used actively.

- * (The agent of thy foul inconstancy,)
- * To sit and witch me, as Ascanius did,
- * When he to madding Dido, would unfold
- * His father's acts, commenc'd in burning Troy?⁶
- * Am I not witch'd like her? or thou not false like
him?
- * Ah me, I can no more! Die, Margaret!
- * For Henry weeps, that thou dost live so long.

*Noise within. Enter WARWICK and SALISBURY.
The Commons press to the door.*

- ' *War.* It is reported, mighty sovereign,
- ' That good duke Humphrey traitorously is murder'd
- ' By Suffolk and the cardinal Beaufort's means,
- ' The commons, like an angry hive of bees,
- ' That want their leader, scatter up and down,
- ' And care not who they sting in his revenge.
- ' Myself have calm'd their spleenful mutiny,
- ' Until they hear the order of his death.

K. Hen. That he is dead, good Warwick, 'tis too
true;

But how he died, God knows, not Henry:

- ' Enter his chamber, view his breathless corpse,
- And comment then upon his sudden death.

War. That I shall do, my liege:—Stay, Salisbury,
With the rude multitude, till I return.

[*WARWICK goes into an inner Room, and
SALISBURY retires.*]

- * *K. Hen.* O thou that judgest all things, stay my
thoughts;

⁶ *His father's acts, commenc'd in burning Troy?*] The poet here is unquestionably alluding to Virgil (*Æneid I.*) but he strangely blends facts with fiction. In the first place, it was Cupid in the semblance of Ascanius, who sat in Dido's lap, and was fondled by her. But then it was not Cupid who related to her the process of Troy's destruction; but it was Æneas himself who related this history.

- * My thoughts, that labour to persuade my soul,
- * Some violent hands were laid on Humphrey's life!
- * If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
- * For judgment only doth belong to thee!
- * Fain would I go to chafe his paly lips
- * With twenty thousand kisses, and to drain
- * Upon his face an ocean of salt tears;
- * To tell my love unto his dumb deaf trunk,
- * And with my fingers feel his hand unfeeling:
- * But all in vain are these mean obsequies;
- * And, to survey his dead and earthy image,
- * What were it but to make my sorrow greater?

The folding Doors of an inner Chamber are thrown open, and GLOSTER is discovered dead in his bed: WARWICK and others standing by it.

* *War.* Come hither, gracious sovereign, view this body.

* *K. Hen.* That is to see how deep my grave is made:

* For, with his soul, fled all my worldly solace:

* For seeing him, I see my life in death.⁷

‘ *War.* As surely as my soul intends to live

‘ With that dread King that took our state upon him

‘ To free us from his father's wrathful curse,

‘ I do believe that violent hands were laid

‘ Upon the life of this thrice-famed duke.

‘ *Suf.* A dreadful oath, sworn with a solemn tongue!

‘ What instance gives lord Warwick for his vow?

‘ *War.* See, how the blood is settled in his face!

Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost,⁸

⁷ *For seeing him, I see my life in death.] i. e. I see my life destroyed or endangered by his death.*

⁸ *Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost, &c.] All that is true of the body of a dead man is here said by Warwick of the soul. I would read:*

Oft have I seen a timely-parted corpse.

But of two common words, how or why was one changed for

- ' Of ashy semblance, meager, pale, and bloodless,
 ' Being all descended to the labouring heart ;
 ' Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
 ' Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy ;
 ' Which with the heart there cools and ne'er re-
 turneth
 ' To blush and beautify the cheek again.
 ' But, see, his face is black, and full of blood ;
 ' His eye-balls further out than when he liv'd,
 ' Staring full ghastly like a strangled man :
 ' His hair uprear'd, his nostrils stretch'd with strug-
 gling ;
 ' His hands abroad display'd,⁸ as one that grasp'd
 ' And tugg'd for life, and was by strength subdu'd.
 ' Look on the sheets, his hair, you see, is sticking ;
 ' His well-proportioned beard made rough and rugged,
 ' Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd.
 ' It cannot be, but he was murder'd here ;
 ' The least of all these signs were probable.
 ' *Suf.* Why, Warwick, who should do the duke
 to death ?
 ' Myself, and Beaufort, had him in protection ;
 ' And we, I hope, sir, are no murderers.
 ' *War.* But both of you were vow'd duke Hum-
 phrey's foes ;
 ' And you, forsooth, had the good duke to keep :
 ' 'Tis like, you would not feast him like a friend ;

the other? I believe the transcriber thought that the epithet *timely-parted* could not be used of the body, but that, as in *Hamlet* there is mention of *peace-parted souls*, so here *timely-parted* must have the same substantive. He removed one imaginary difficulty, and made many real. If the soul is parted from the body, the body is likewise parted from the soul.

I cannot but stop a moment to observe, that this horrible description is scarcely the work of any pen but Shakspeare's.

JOHNSON.

⁸ *His hands abroad display'd,*] i. e. the fingers being widely distended.

‘ And ’tis well seen he found an enemy.

‘ *Q. Mar.* Then you, belike, suspect these noble-
men

‘ As guilty of duke Humphrey’s timeless death.

War. Who finds the heifer dead, and bleeding
fresh,

And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect, ’twas he that made the slaughter?
Who finds the partridge in the puttock’s nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite soar with unbloodied beak?
Even so suspicious is this tragedy.

‘ *Q. Mar.* Are you the butcher, Suffolk; where’s
your knife?

Is Beaufort term’d a kite? where are his talons?

Suf. I wear no knife, to slaughter sleeping men;
But here’s a vengeful sword, rusted with ease,
That shall be scoured in his rancorous heart,
That slanders me with murder’s crimson badge:—
Say, if thou dar’st, proud lord of Warwickshire,
That I am faulty in duke Humphrey’s death.

[*Exeunt Cardinal, Som. and Others.*

War. What dares not Warwick, if false Suffolk
dare him?

Q. Mar. He dares not calm his contumelious spirit,
Nor cease to be an arrogant controller,
Though Suffolk dare him twenty thousand times.

War. Madam, be still; with reverence may I say;
For every word, you speak in his behalf,
Is slander to your royal dignity.

‘ *Suf.* Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanour!
If ever lady wrong’d her lord so much,
Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern untutor’d churl, and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip; whose fruit thou art,
And never of the Nevils’ noble race.

War. But that the guilt of murder bucklers thee,

And I should rob the deathsman of his fee,
 Quitting thee thereby of ten thousand shames,
 And that my sovereign's presence makes me mild,
 I would, false murderous coward, on thy knee
 Make thee beg pardon for thy passed speech,
 And say—It was thy mother that thou meant'st,
 That thou thyself wast born in bastardy :
 And, after all this fearful homage done,
 Give thee thy hire, and send thy soul to hell,
 Pernicious bloodsucker of sleeping men !

Suf. Thou shalt be waking, while I shed thy blood,
 If from this presence thou dar'st go with me.

War. Away even now, or I will drag thee hence :
 * Unworthy though thou art, I'll cope with thee,
 * And do some service to duke Humphrey's ghost.

[*Exeunt SUFFOLK and WARWICK.*

* *K. Hen.* What stronger breast-plate than a
 heart untainted ?
 * Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just ;
 * And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
 * Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

[*A Noise within.*

Q. Mar. What noise is this ?

Re-enter SUFFOLK and WARWICK, with their Weapons drawn.

K. Hen. Why, how now, lords ? your wrathful
 weapons drawn
 ' Here in our presence ? dare you be so bold ?—
 ' Why, what tumultuous clamour have we here ?

Suf. The traitorous Warwick, with the men of
 Bury,
 Set all upon me, mighty sovereign.

Noise of a Croud within. Re-enter SALISBURY.

* *Sal.* Sirs, stand apart; the king shall know your mind.— [*Speaking to those within.*

Dread lord, the commons send you word by me,
Unless false Suffolk straight be done to death,
Or banished fair England's territories,

‘ They will by violence tear him from your palace,

* And torture him with grievous ling’ring death.

They say, by him the good duke Humphrey died;

‘ They say, in him they fear your highness’ death;

‘ And mere instinct of love, and loyalty,—

‘ Free from a stubborn opposite intent,

‘ As being thought to contradict your liking,—

‘ Makes them thus forward in his banishment.

* They say, in care of your most royal person,

* That, if your highness should intend to sleep,

* And charge—that no man should disturb your rest,

* In pain of your dislike, or pain of death;

* Yet notwithstanding such a strait edict,

* Were there a serpent seen, with forked tongue,

* That slily glided towards your majesty,

* It were but necessary you were wak’d;

* Lest, being suffer’d in that harmful slumber,

* The mortal worm⁹ might make the sleep eternal:

* And therefore do they cry, though you forbid,

* That they will guard you, whe’r you will, or no,

* From such fell serpents as false Suffolk is;

* With whose envenomed and fatal sting,

* Your loving uncle, twenty times his worth,

* They say, is shamefully bereft of life.

Commons. [*Within.*] An answer from my king,
my lord of Salisbury.

Suf. ’Tis like the commons, rude unpolish’d hinds,
Could send such message to their sovereign:

⁹ *The mortal worm —] i. e. the fatal, the deadly worm.*

But you, my lord, were glad to be employ'd,
 'To show how quaint an orator' you are:
 But all the honour Salisbury hath won,
 Is—that he was the lord ambassador,
 Sent from a sort² of tinkers to the king.

Commons. [*Within.*] An answer from the king,
 or we'll all break in.

' *K. Hen.* Go, Salisbury, and tell them all from me,
 ' I thank them for their tender loving care:
 ' And had I not been 'cited so by them,
 ' Yet did I purpose as they do entreat;
 ' For sure, my thoughts do hourly prophesy
 ' Mischance unto my state by Suffolk's means.
 ' And therefore,—by His majesty I swear,
 ' Whose far unworthy deputy I am,—
 ' He shall not breathe infection in this air³
 ' But three days longer, on the pain of death.

[*Erit* SALISBURY.

' *Q. Mar.* O Henry, let me plead for gentle Suffolk!

' *K. Hen.* Ungentle queen, to call him gentle
 Suffolk.

' No more, I say; if thou dost plead for him,
 ' Thou wilt but add increase unto my wrath.
 ' Had I but said, I would have kept my word;
 ' But, when I swear, it is irrevocable:—
 * If, after three days' space, thou here be'st found
 * On any ground that I am ruler of,
 * The world shall not be ransome for thy life.—
 ' Come, Warwick, come, good Warwick, go with me;
 ' I have great matters to impart to thee.

[*Exeunt* K. HENRY, WARWICK, Lords, &c.

' *Q. Mar.* Mischance, and sorrow, go along with
 you!

¹ ——— how quaint an orator —] Quaint for dextrous, artificial.

² ——— a sort —] Is a company.

³ He shall not breathe infection in this air —] That is, he shall not contaminate this air with his infected breath.

' Heart's discontent, and sour affliction,
 ' Be playfellows to keep you company !
 ' There's two of you ; the devil make a third !
 ' And threefold vengeance tend upon your steps !
 * *Suf.* Cease, gentle queen, these execrations,
 * And let thy Suffolk take his heavy leave.
 ' *Q. Mar.* Fye, coward woman, and soft-hearted
 wretch !

' Hast thou not spirit to curse thine enemies ?
Suf. A plague upon them ! wherefore should I
 curse them ?

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan,⁴
 ' I would invent as bitter-searching terms,
 * As curst, as harsh, and horrible to hear,
 Deliver'd strongly through my fixed teeth,
 ' With full as many signs of deadly hate,
 As lean-fac'd Envy in her loathsome cave :
 My tongue should stumble in mine earnest words :
 Mine eyes should sparkle like the beaten flint ;
 My hair be fix'd on end, as one distract ;
 Ay, every joint should seem to curse and ban :
 And even now my burden'd heart would break,
 Should I not curse them. Poison be their drink !
 Gall, worse than gall, the daintiest that they taste !
 Their sweetest shade, a grove of cypress trees !
 Their chiefest prospect, murdering basilisks !
 Their softest touch, as smart as lizards' stings !⁵
 Their musick, frightful as the serpent's hiss ;

⁴ *Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan,*] The fabulous accounts of the plant called a *mandrake* give it an inferior degree of animal life, and relate, that when it is torn from the ground it groans, and that this groan being certainly fatal to him that is offering such unwelcome violence, the practice of those who gather mandrakes is to tie one end of a string to the plant, and the other to a dog, upon whom the fatal groan discharges its malignity.

⁵ ——— *murdering basilisks !——lizard's stings !*] It has been said of the *basilisk* that it has the power of destroying by a single glance of the eye. A *lizard* has no sting, but is quite inoffensive.

And boding screech-owls make the concert full !
All the foul terrors in dark-seated hell—

Q. Mar. Enough, sweet Suffolk ; thou torment'st
thyself ;

- * And these dread curses—like the sun 'gainst glass,
- * Or like an overcharged gun,—recoil,
- * And turn the force of them upon thyself.

Suf. You bademe ban, and will you bid me leave ?⁶
Now, by the ground that I am banish'd from,
Well could I curse away a winter's night,
Though standing naked on a mountain top,
Where biting cold would never let grass grow,
And think it but a minute spent in sport.

* *Q. Mar.* O, let me entreat thee, cease ! Give
me thy hand,

- * That I may dew it with my mournful tears ;
- * Nor let the rain of heaven wet this place,
- * To wash away my woeful monuments.

‘ O, could this kiss be printed in thy hand ;

[*Kisses his hand.*

* That thou might'st think upon these by the seal,
‘ Through whom a thousand sighs are breath'd for
thee !⁷

‘ So, get thee gone, that I may know my grief ;

‘ 'Tis but surmis'd whilst thou art standing by,

* As one that surfeits thinking on a want.

‘ I will repeal thee, or be well assured,

‘ Adventure to be banished myself :

⁶ *You bade me ban, and will you bid me leave ?*] This inconsistency is very common in real life. Those who are vexed to impatience, are angry to see others less disturbed than themselves, but when others begin to rave, they immediately see in them what they could not find in themselves, the deformity and folly of useless rage. JOHNSON.

⁷ *That thou might'st think upon these by the seal, Through whom a thousand sighs, &c.*] That by the impression of my kiss for ever remaining on thy hand thou mightest think on those lips through which a thousand sighs will be breathed for thee.

- * And banished I am, if but from thee.
- * Go, speak not to me ; even now be gone.—
- * O, go not yet !—Even thus two friends condemn'd
- * Embrace, and kiss, and take ten thousand leaves,
- * Loather a hundred times to part than die.
- * Yet now farewell ; and farewell life with thee !
- Suf.* Thus is poor Suffolk ten times banished,
Once by the king, and three times thrice by thee.
- * 'Tis not the land I care for, wert thou hence ;
- * A wilderness is populous enough,
- * So Suffolk had thy heavenly company :
- * For where thou art, there is the world itself,
- * With every several pleasure in the world ;
- * And where thou art not, desolation.
- * I can no more :—Live thou to joy thy life ;
- * Myself no joy in nought, but that thou liv'st.

Enter VAUX.

‘ *Q. Mar.* Whither goes Vaux so fast? what news,
I pr'ythee?

‘ *Vaux.* To signify unto his majesty,
That Cardinal Beaufort is at point of death :
‘ For suddenly a grievous sickness took him,
‘ That makes him gasp, and stare, and catch the
air,
‘ Blaspheming God, and cursing men on earth.
‘ Sometime, he talks as if duke Humphrey's ghost
‘ Were by his side ; sometime, he calls the king,
And whispers to his pillow, as to him,
* The secrets of his overcharged soul :
‘ And I am sent to tell his majesty,
‘ That even now he cries aloud for him.

‘ *Q. Mar.* Go, tell this heavy message to the king.

[*Exit VAUX.*

‘ Ah me! what is this world? what news are these?

' But wherefore grieve I at an hour's poor loss,
 ' Omitting Suffolk's exile, my soul's treasure?
 ' Why only, Suffolk, mourn I not for thee,
 ' And with the southern clouds contend in tears;
 ' Theirs for the earth's increase, mine for my sorrows?
 ' Now, get thee hence: The king, thou know'st, is
 coming?

' If thou be found by me, thou art but dead.

' *Suf.* If I depart from thee, I cannot live:
 ' And in thy sight to die, what were it else,
 But like a pleasant slumber in thy lap?
 Here could I breathe my soul into the air,
 ' As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,
 Dying with mother's dug between its lips:
 Where,⁸ from thy sight, I should be raging mad,
 ' And cry out for thee to close up mine eyes,
 ' To have thee with thy lips to stop my mouth;
 ' So should'st thou either turn my flying soul,
 Or I should breathe it so into thy body,
 And then it liv'd in sweet Elysium.
 To die by thee, were but to die in jest;
 From thee to die, were torture more than death:
 O, let me stay, befall what may befall.

' *Q. Mar.* Away! though parting be a fretful
 corrosive,

' It is applied to a deathful wound.
 ' To France, sweet Suffolk: Let me hear from thee;
 ' For wheresoe'er thou art in this world's globe,
 I'll have an Iris⁹ that shall find thee out.

Suf. I go.

Q. Mar. And take my heart with thee.

Suf. A jewel, lock'd into the woeful'st cask
 That ever did contain a thing of worth.

⁸ *Where,*] In the preambles of almost all the statutes made during the first twenty years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the word *where* is employed instead of *whereas*. It is so used here.

⁹ *I'll have an Iris —*] Iris was the messenger of Juno.

Even as a splitted bark, so sunder we ;
This way fall I to death.

Q. Mar.

This way for me.

[*Exeunt, severally.*]

SCENE III.

London. *Cardinal Beaufort's Bed-Chamber.*

Enter King HENRY, SALISBURY, WARWICK, and Others. The Cardinal in bed; Attendants with him.

* *K. Hen.* How fares my lord? speak, Beaufort,
to thy sovereign.

* *Car.* If thou be'st death, I'll give thee England's
treasure,

* Enough to purchase such another island,

* So thou wilt let me live, and feel no pain.

* *K. Hen.* Ah, what a sign it is of evil life,

* When death's approach is seen so terrible!

* *War.* Beaufort, it is thy sovereign speaks to thee.

* *Car.* Bring me unto my trial, when you will.

* Died he not in his bed? where should he die?

Can I make men live, whe'r they will or no?—

* O! torture me no more, I will confess,—

* Alive again? then show me where he is;

* I'll give a thousand pound to look upon him.—

* He hath no eyes, the dust hath blinded them.—

* Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands upright,

* Like lime-twigs set to catch my winged soul!—

* Give me some drink; and bid the apothecary

* Bring the strong poison that I bought of him.

* *K. Hen.* O thou eternal Mover of the heavens,

* Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch!

* O, beat away the busy meddling fiend,

* That lays strong siege unto this wretch's soul,

* And from his bosom purge this black despair!

- ‘ *War.* See, how the pangs of death do make him grin.
- * *Sal.* Disturb him not, let him pass peaceably.
- * *K. Hen.* Peace to his soul, if God’s good pleasure be !
- ‘ Lord cardinal, if thou think’st on heaven’s bliss,
 ‘ Hold up thy hand; make signal of thy hope.—
 ‘ He dies, and makes no sign ; O God, forgive him !
- ‘ *War.* So bad a death argues a monstrous life.
- ‘ *K. Hen.* Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all.—
- ‘ Close up his eyes, and draw the curtain close ;
 ‘ And let us all to meditation. [*Exeunt.*]

ACT IV.

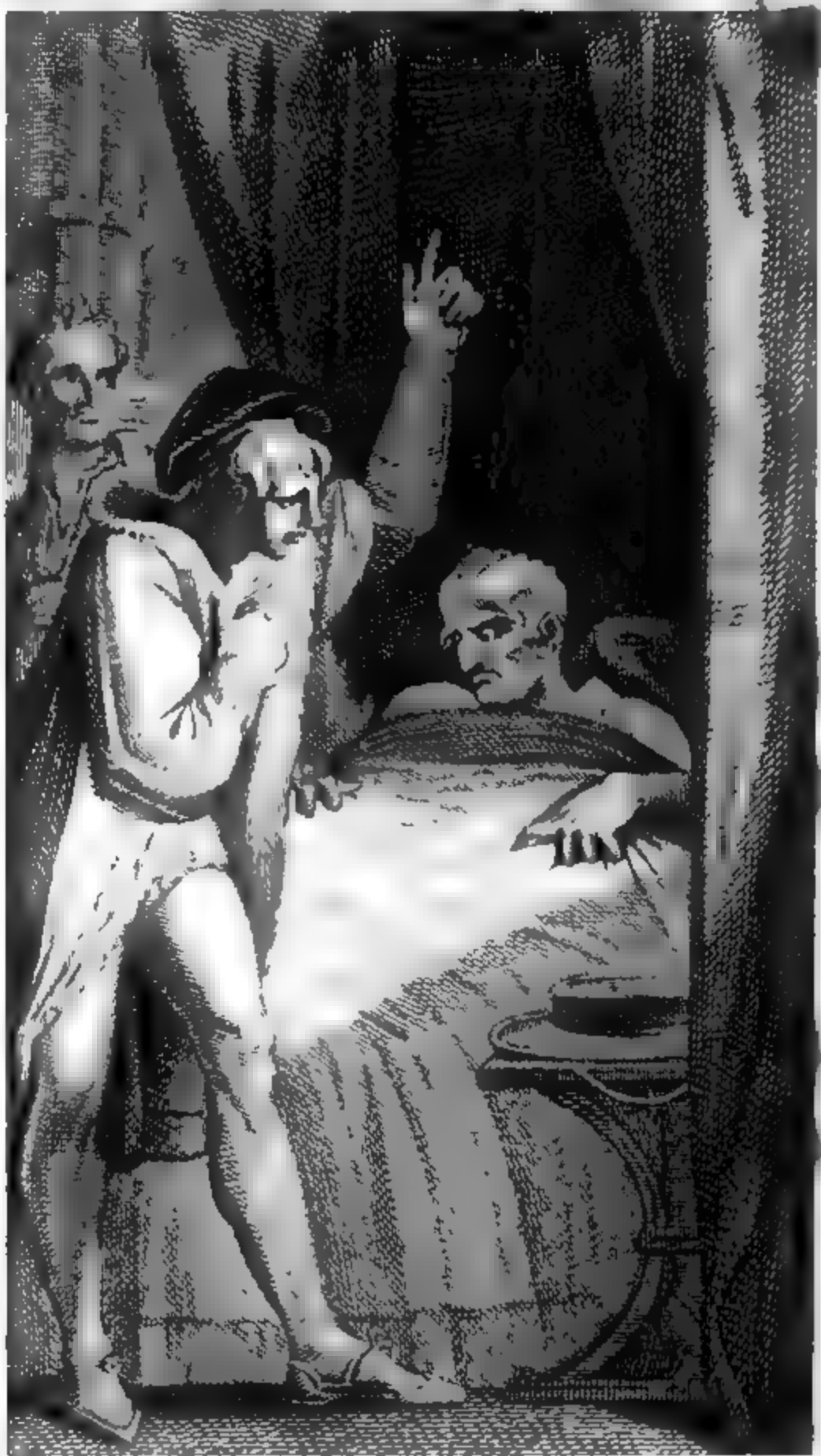
SCENE I. Kent. *The Sea-shore near Dover.*

Firing heard at Sea. Then enter from a Boat, a Captain, a Master, a Master’s-Mate, WALTER WHITMORE, and Others ; with them SUFFOLK, and other Gentlemen, prisoners.

- * *Cap.* The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful² day
 * Is crept into the bosom of the sea ;
 * And now loud-howling wolves arouse the jades

² *Exeunt.*] This is one of the scenes which have been applauded by the criticks, and which will continue to be admired when prejudices shall cease, and bigotry give way to impartial examination. These are beauties that rise out of nature and of truth ; the superficial reader cannot miss them, the profound can image nothing beyond them. JOHNSON.

² *The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day —*] The epithet *blabbing* applied to the day by a man about to commit murder, is exquisitely beautiful. Guilt is afraid of light, considers darkness as a natural shelter, and makes night the confidante of those actions which cannot be trusted to the *tell-tale day*. JOHNSON.



P. 11.

K. Henry. Lord Cardinal if thou thinkst on Heaven's life
Hold up thy Hand.

Printed by F. & C. Rivington London. Sep 7. 1863.

* That drag the tragick melancholy night;
 * Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings
 * Clip dead men's graves,³ and from their misty jaws
 * Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air.
 * Therefore, bring forth the soldiers of our prize;
 * For, whilst our pinnace anchors in the Downs,
 * Here shall they make their ransome on the sand,
 * Or with their blood stain this discolour'd shore.—
 ' Master, this prisoner freely give I thee;—
 ' And thou that art his mate, make boot of this;—
 ' The other [*Pointing to SUFFOLK,*] Walter Whitmore, is thy share.

' 1 *Gent.* What is my ransome, master? let me know.

' *Mast.* A thousand crowns, or else lay down your head.

' *Mate.* And so much shall you give, or off goes yours.

* *Cap.* What, think you much to pay two thousand crowns,

* And bear the name and port of gentlemen?—
 * Cut both the villains' throats;—for die you shall;
 * The lives of those which we have lost in fight,
 * Cannot be counterpois'd with such a petty sum.

* 1 *Gent.* I'll give it, sir; and therefore spare my life.

* 2 *Gent.* And so will I, and write home for it straight.

' *Whit.* I lost mine eye in laying the prize aboard.

' And therefore, to revenge it, shalt thou die;

[*To Suf.*

' And so should these, if I might have my will.

³ ——— the jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night;

Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings

Clip dead men's graves,] The wings of the jades that drag night appears an unnatural image, till it is remembered that the chariot of the night is supposed, by Shakspeare, to be drawn by dragons.

* *Cap.* Be not so rash; take ransome, let him live.

‘ *Suf.* Look on my George, I am a gentleman;
‘ Rate me at what thou wilt, thou shalt be paid.

‘ *Whit.* And so am I; my name is—Walter Whitmore.

‘ How now? why start’st thou? what, doth death affright?

‘ *Suf.* Thy name affrights me, in whose sound is death.

‘ A cunning man did calculate my birth,

‘ And told me—that by *Water* I should die:

‘ Yet let not this make thee be bloody minded;

‘ Thy name is—*Gualtier*, being rightly sounded.

‘ *Whit.* *Gualtier*, or *Walter*, which it is, I care not;

‘ Ne’er yet did base dishonour blur our name,

‘ But with our sword we wip’d away the blot;

‘ Therefore, when merchant-like I sell revenge,

‘ Broke be my sword, my arms torn and defac’d,

‘ And I proclaim’d a coward through the world!

[*Lays hold on* **SUFFOLK.**

‘ *Suf.* Stay, Whitmore; for thy prisoner is a prince,

The duke of Suffolk, William de la Poole.

‘ *Whit.* The duke of Suffolk, muffled up in rags?

Suf. Ay, but these rags are no part of the duke;
Jove sometime went disguis’d, And why not I?

Cap. But Jove was never slain, as thou shalt be.

‘ *Suf.* Obscure and lowly swain, king Henry’s blood,

The honourable blood of Lancaster,

‘ Must not be shed by such a jaded groom.’

Hast thou not kiss’d thy hand, and held my stirrup?

- ‘ — a jaded groom.] *Jaded groom*, may mean a groom whom all men treat with contempt; as worthless as the most paltry kind of horse; or a groom who has hitherto been treated with no greater ceremony than a horse.

' Bare-headed plodded by my foot-cloth mule,
 ' And thought thee happy when I shook my head ?
 ' How often hast thou waited at my cup,
 ' Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,
 ' When I have feasted with queen Margaret ?
 * Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n ;
 * Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride :
 * How in our voiding lobby hast thou stood,
 * And duly waited for my coming forth ?
 ' This hand of mine hath writ in thy behalf,
 ' And therefore shall it charm thy riotous tongue.
 * *Whit.* Speak, captain, shall I stab the forlorn
 swain ?
 * *Cap.* First let my words stab him, as he hath
 me.
 * *Suf.* Base slave ! thy words are blunt, and so
 art thou.
 ' *Cap.* Convey him hence, and on our long-boat's
 side
 ' Strike off his head.
 Suf. Thou dar'st not for thy own.
 Cap. Yes, Poole.
 Suf. Poole ?
 Cap. Poole ? Sir Poole ? lord ?
 ' Ay, kennel, puddle, sink ; whose filth and dirt
 ' Troubles the silver spring where England drinks.
 ' Now will I dam up this thy yawning mouth,
 ' For swallowing the treasure of the realm :
 ' Thy lips, that kiss'd the queen, shall sweep the
 ground :
 ' And thou, that smil'dst at good duke Humphrey's
 death,
 ' Against the senseless winds shalt grin in vain,
 * Who, in contempt, shall hiss at thee again :

⁵ ~~—~~ *abortive pride* ;] Pride that has had birth too soon, pride issuing before its time.

- * And wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
- * For daring to affy⁶ a mighty lord
- * Unto the daughter of a worthless king,
- * Having neither subject, wealth, nor diadem.
- * By devilish policy art thou grown great,
- * And, like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd
- * With gobbets of thy mother's bleeding heart.
- * By thee, Anjou and Maine were sold to France :
- * The false revolting Normans, thorough thee,
- * Disdain to call us lord ; and Picardy
- * Hath slain their governors, surpriz'd our forts,
- * And sent the ragged soldiers wounded home.
- * The princely Warwick, and the Nevils all,—
- * Whose dreadful swords were never drawn in vain,—
- * As hating thee, are rising up in arms :
- * And now the house of York—thrust from the
crown,
- * By shameful murder of a guiltless king,
- * And lofty proud encroaching tyranny,—
- * Burns with revenging fire ; whose hopeful colours
- * Advance our half-fac'd sun, striving to shine,
- * Under the which is writ—*Invitis nubibus*.
- * The commons here in Kent are up in arms :
- * And, to conclude, reproach, and beggary,
- * Is crept into the palace of our king,
- * And all by thee :—Away ! convey him hence.
- * *Suf.* O that I were a god, to shoot forth thunder
- * Upon these paltry, servile, abject drudges !
- * Small things make base men proud : ' this villain
here,
- * Being captain of a pinnace,⁷ threatens more
- * Than Bargulus the strong Illyrian pirate.
- * Drones suck not eagles' blood, but rob bee-hives..

⁶ — to affy —] To *affy* is to betroth in marriage.

⁷ *Being captain of a pinnace,*] A *pinnace* did not anciently signify, as at present, a man of war's boat, but a ship of small burthen.

- ‘ It is impossible, that I should die
- ‘ By such a lowly vassal as thyself.
- ‘ Thy words move rage, and not remorse, in me :
- ‘ I go of message from the queen to France ;
- ‘ I charge thee, waft me safely cross the channel.

‘ *Cap.* Walter,——

‘ *Whit.* Come, Suffolk, I must waft thee to thy death.

* *Suf.* *Gelidus timor occupat artus*:—’tis thee I fear.

‘ *Whit.* Thou shalt have cause to fear, before I leave thee.

‘ What, are ye daunted now? now will ye stoop?

‘ 1 *Gent.* My gracious lord, entreat him, speak him fair.

‘ *Suf.* Suffolk’s imperial tongue is stern and rough,

‘ Us’d to command, untaught to plead for favour.

‘ Far be it, we should honour such as these

‘ With humble suit: no, rather let my head

‘ Stoop to the block, than these knees bow to any,

‘ Save to the God of heaven, and to my king ;

‘ And sooner dance upon a bloody pole,

‘ Than stand uncover’d to the vulgar groom.

* True nobility is exempt from fear:—

‘ More can I bear, than you dare execute,

‘ *Cap.* Hale him away, and let him talk no more.

‘ *Suf.* Come, soldiers, show what cruelty ye can,

‘ That this my death may never be forgot!—

‘ Great men oft die by vile bezonians :⁸

‘ A Roman sworder⁹ and banditto slave,

‘ Murder’d sweet Tully ; Brutus’ bastard hand

‘ Stabb’d Julius Cæsar ; savage islanders,

‘ Pompey the great :¹ and Suffolk dies by pirates.

[*Exit Suf. with Whit. and Others.*

⁸ — bezonians :] *Bisognoso*, is a mean low man.

⁹ A Roman sworder, &c.] i. e. Herennius a centurion, and Popilius Laenas, tribune of the soldiers.

Cap. And as for these whose ransome we have set,
It is our pleasure, one of them depart:—
Therefore come you with us, and let him go.

[*Exeunt all but the first Gentleman.*

Re-enter WHITMORE, with SUFFOLK's Body.

' *Whit.* There let his head and lifeless body lie,
' Until the queen his mistress bury it. [*Exit.*

' 1 *Gent.* O barbarous and bloody spectacle!
' His body will I bear unto the king:
' If he revenge it not, yet will his friends;
' So will the queen, that living held him dear.
[*Exit, with the Body.*

SCENE II.

Blackheath.

Enter GEORGE BEVIS and JOHN HOLLAND.

' *Geo.* Come, and get thee a sword, though made
' of a lath; they have been up these two days.

' *John.* They have the more need to sleep now
then.

' *Geo.* I tell thee, Jack Cade the clothier means
' to dress the commonwealth, and turn it, and set
' a new nap upon it.

John. So he had need, for 'tis threadbare. Well,
I say, it was never merry world in England, since
gentlemen came up.²

* *Geo.* O miserable age! Virtue is not regarded
* in handycrafts-men.

¹ *Pompey the great :*] The poet seems to have confounded the story of Pompey with some other.

² ——— *since gentlemen came up.*] Thus we familiarly say—a fashion comes up.

‘ *John*. The nobility think scorn to go in leather
‘ aprons.

* *Geo*. Nay more, the king’s council are no good
* workmen.

* *John*. True; And yet it is said,—Labour in
* thy vocation : which is as much to say, as,—let
* the magistrates be labouring men ; and therefore
* should we be magistrates.

* *Geo*. Thou hast hit it : for there’s no better
* sign of a brave mind, than a hard hand.

* *John*. I see them ! I see them ! There’s Best’s
* son, the tanner of Wingham ;——

* *Geo*. He shall have the skins of our enemies,
* to make dog’s leather of.

John. And Dick the butcher,——

* *Geo*. Then is sin struck down like an ox, and
* iniquity’s throat cut like a calf.

* *John*. And Smith the weaver.

* *Geo*. *Argo*, their thread of life is spun.

* *John*. Come, come, let’s fall in with them.

Drum. Enter CADE, DICK the Butcher, SMITH
the Weaver, and Others in great number.

‘ *Cade*. We John Cade, so termed of our sup-
‘ posed father,——

Dick. Or rather, of stealing a cade of herrings.³
[*Aside*.

‘ *Cade*. —for our enemies shall fall before us,⁴
‘ inspired with the spirit of putting down kings and
‘ princes,—Command silence.

Dick. Silence !

Cade. My father was a Mortimer,—

³ —— a cade of herrings.] That is, A barrel of herrings.

⁴ —— our enemies shall fall before us,] He alludes to his name
Cade, from *cado*, Lat. to fall. He has too much learning for his
character. JOHNSON.

Dick. He was an honest man, and a good brick-layer. [Aside.

‘ *Cade.* My mother a Plantagenet,—

‘ *Dick.* I knew her well, she was a midwife.

[Aside.

‘ *Cade.* My wife descended of the Lacies,—

Dick. She was, indeed, a pedlar’s daughter, and sold many laces. [Aside.

‘ *Smith.* But, now of late, not able to travel with ‘ her furred pack,’ she washes bucks here at home.

[Aside.

‘ *Cade.* Therefore am I of an honourable house.

Dick. Ay, by my faith, the field is honourable ;⁵ and there was he born, under a hedge ; for his father had never a house, but the cage.⁷ [Aside.

* *Cade.* Valiant I am.

* *Smith.* ‘A must needs ; for beggary is valiant.

[Aside.

Cade. I am able to endure much.

Dick. No question of that ; for I have seen him whipped three market days together. [Aside.

Cade. I fear neither sword nor fire.

Smith. He need not fear the sword, for his coat is of proof.⁸ [Aside.

Dick. But, methinks, he should stand in fear of fire, being burnt i’the hand for stealing of sheep.

[Aside.

Cade. Be brave then ; for your captain is brave, and vows reformation. There shall be, in England,

⁵ ——— *furred pack,*] A wallet or knapsack of skin with the hair outward.

⁶ ——— *the field is honourable ;*] Perhaps a quibble between *field* in its heraldick, and in its common acceptation, was designed.

⁷ ——— *but the cage.*] A cage was formerly a term for a prison. We yet talk of *jail-birds*.

⁸ ——— *for his coat is of proof.*] A quibble between two senses of the word ; one as being able to resist, the other as being *well-tried*, that is, long worn.

seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny: the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops;⁹ and I will make it felony, to drink small beer: all the realm shall be in common, and in Cheapside shall my palfrey go to grass. And, when I am king, (as king I will be)——

All. God save your majesty?

Cade. I thank you, good people:—there shall
‘be no money;’ all shall eat and drink on my
‘score; and I will apparel them all in one livery,
‘that they may agree like brothers, and worship me
‘their lord.

Dick. The first thing we do, let’s kill all the
‘lawyers.

Cade. Nay, that I mean to do. Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment? that parchment, being scribbled o’er, should undo a man? Some say, the bee stings: but I say, ’tis the bee’s wax, for I did but seal once to a thing, and I was never mine own man since. How now? who’s there?

Enter some, bringing in the Clerk of Chatham.

Smith. The clerk of Chatham: he can write and read, and cast accompt.

Cade. O monstrous!

Smith. We took him setting of boy’s copies.

Cade. Here’s a villain!

Smith. H’as a book in his pocket, with red letters in’t.

⁹ —— *the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops;*] A hoop was a measure.

¹ —— *there shall be no money;*] To mend the world by banishing money is an old contrivance of those who did not consider that the quarrels and mischiefs which arise from money, as the sign or ticket of riches, must, if money were to cease, arise immediately from riches themselves, and could never be at an end till every man was contented with his own share of the goods of life.

Cade. Nay, then he is a conjurer.

Dick. Nay, he can make obligations,² and write court-hand.

Cade. I am sorry for't: the man is a proper
 ' man, on mine honour; unless I find him guilty,
 ' he shall not die,—Come hither, sirrah, I must ex-
 ' amine thee: What is thy name?

Clerk. Emmanuel.

Dick. They use to write it on the top of letters;³
 —'Twill go hard with you.

Cade. Let me alone:—Dost thou use to write
 ' thy name? or hast thou a mark to thyself, like an
 ' honest plain-dealing man?

Clerk. Sir, I thank God, I have been so well
 brought up, that I can write my name.

All. He hath confessed: away with him; he's
 ' a villain, and a traitor.

Cade. Away with him, I say: hang him with
 ' his pen and inkhorn about his neck.

[*Exeunt some with the Clerk.*

Enter MICHAEL.

Mich. Where's our general?

Cade. Here I am, thou particular fellow.

Mich. Fly, fly, fly! sir Humphrey Stafford and
 ' his brother are hard by, with the king's forces.

Cade. Stand, villain, stand, or I'll fell thee down:
 ' He shall be encountered with a man as good as
 ' himself: He is but a knight, is 'a?

Mich. No.

Cade. To equal him, I will make myself a
 ' knight presently; Rise up sir John Mortimer:
 ' Now have at him.

² — obligations,] That is, bonds.

³ They use to write it on the top of letters;] i. e. of letters missive, and such like publick acts. See Mabillon's *Diplomata*.

Enter Sir HUMPHREY STAFFORD, and WILLIAM his Brother, with Drum and Forces.

* *Staf.* Rebellious hinds, the filth and scum of Kent,

* Mark'd for the gallows,—lay your weapons down,

* Home to your cottages, forsake this groom ;—

* The king is merciful, if you revolt.

* *W. Staf.* But angry, wrathful, and inclin'd to blood,

* If you go forward : Therefore yield, or die.

Cade. As for these silken-coated slaves, I pass not ;⁴

It is to you, good people, that I speak,

* O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign ;

* For I am rightful heir unto the crown.

‘ *Staf.* Villain, thy father was a plasterer ;

‘ And thou thyself, a shearman, Art thou not ?

Cade. And Adam was a gardener.

‘ *W. Staf.* And what of that ?

Cade. Marry, this :—Edmund Mortimer, earl of March,

Married the duke of Clarence' daughter ;—Did he not ?

‘ *Staf.* Ay, sir.

Cade. By her, he had two children at one birth.

W. Staf. That's false.

‘ *Cade.* Ay, there's the question ; but, I say, 'tis true :

‘ The elder of them, being put to nurse,

‘ Was by a beggar-woman stol'n away ;

‘ And, ignorant of his birth and parentage,

‘ Became a bricklayer, when he came to age :

‘ His son am I ; deny it, if you can.

⁴ ——— *I pass not ;*] I pay them no regard.

Dick. Nay, 'tis too true; therefore he shall be king.

Smith. Sir, he made a chimney in my father's house, and the bricks are alive at this day to testify it; therefore, deny it not.

* *Staf.* And will you credit this base drudge's words,
* That speaks he knows not what?

* *All.* Ay, marry, will we; therefore get ye gone.

W. Staf. Jack Cade, the duke of York hath taught you this.

* *Cade.* He lies, for I invented it myself. [*Aside.*
—Go to, sirrah, Tell the king from me, that—
for his father's sake, Henry the fifth, in whose time
boys went to span-counter for French crowns,—I
am content he shall reign; but I'll be protector over
him.

' *Dick.* And, furthermore, we'll have the lord
' Say's head, for selling the dukedom of Maine.

' *Cade.* And good reason, for thereby is England
' maimed, and fain to go with a staff, but that my
' puissance holds it up. Fellow kings, I tell you,
' that that lord Say hath gelded the commonwealth,
' and made it an eunuch: and more than that, he
' can speak French, and therefore he is a traitor.

' *Staf.* O gross and miserable ignorance!

' *Cade.* Nay, answer, if you can: The Frenchmen
' are our enemies: go to then, I ask but this; Can
' he, that speaks with the tongue of an enemy, be a
' good counsellor, or no?

* *All.* No, no; and therefore we'll have his head.

* *W. Staf.* Well, seeing gentle words will not
prevail,

* Assail them with the army of the king.

' *Staf.* Herald, away: and, throughout every town,
' Proclaim them traitors that are up with Cade;
' That those, which fly before the battle ends,
' May, even in their wives' and children's sight,

‘ Be hang’d up for example at their doors :—

‘ And you, that be the king’s friends, follow me.

[*Exeunt the Two STAFFORDS, and Forces.*

* *Cade.* And you, that love the commons, follow me.—

* Now show yourselves men, ’tis for liberty.

* We will not leave one lord, one gentleman :

* Spare none, but such as go in clouted shoon ;

* For they are thrifty honest men, and such

* As would (but that they dare not,) take our parts.

* *Dick.* They are all in order, and march toward us.

* *Cade.* But then are we in order, when we are

* most out of order. Come, march forward.

[*Exeunt.*

SCENE III.

Another Part of Blackheath.

Alarum. The two Parties enter, and fight, and both the STAFFORDS are slain.

‘ *Cade.* Where’s Dick, the butcher of Ashford ?

‘ *Dick.* Here, sir.

‘ *Cade.* They fell before thee like sheep and oxen, and thou behavedst thyself as if thou hadst been in thine own slaughter-house : therefore thus will I reward thee,—The Lent shall be as long again as it is ; and thou shalt have a license to kill for a hundred lacking one.

‘ *Dick.* I desire no more.

* *Cade.* And, to speak truth, thou deservest no less. This monument of the victory will I bear ; and the bodies shall be dragged at my horse’ heels, till I do come to London, where we will have the mayor’s sword borne before us.

* *Dick.* If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the gaols, and let out the prisoners.

* *Cade*. Fear not that, I warrant thee. Come,
 * let's march towards London. [*Exeunt*,

SCENE IV.

London. *A Room in the Palace.*

Enter King HENRY, reading a Supplication; the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, and Lord SAY with him: at a distance, Queen MARGARET, mourning over SUFFOLK'S Head.

* *Q. Mar.* Oft have I heard—that grief softens
 the mind,

* And makes it fearful and degenerate;

* Think therefore on revenge, and cease to weep.

* But who can cease to weep, and look on this?

* Here may his head lie on my throbbing breast:

* But where's the body that I should embrace?

‘ *Buck.* What answer makes your grace to the
 ‘ rebel's supplication?

* *K. Hen.* I'll send some holy bishop to entreat:

‘ For God forbid, so many simple souls

‘ Should perish by the sword! And I myself,

‘ Rather than bloody war shall cut them short,

‘ Will parley with Jack Cade their general.—

‘ But stay, I'll read it over once again.

* *Q. Mar.* Ah, barbarous villains! hath this lovely
 face

* Rul'd, like a wandering planet,⁵ over me:

* And could it not enforce them to relent,

* That were unworthy to behold the same?

‘ *K. Hen.* Lord Say, Jack Cade hath sworn to
 have thy head.

⁵ *Rul'd, like a wandering planet,*] Predominated irresistibly over my passions, as the planets over the lives of those that are born under their influence.

‘ *Say.* Ay, but I hope, your highness shall have his.

K. Hen. How now, madam? Still Lamenting, and mourning for Suffolk’s death? I fear, my love, if that I had been dead, Thou wouldest not have mourn’d so much for me.

Q. Mar. No, my love, I should not mourn, but die for thee.

Enter a Messenger.

* *K. Hen.* How now! what news? why com’st thou in such haste?

‘ *Mess.* The rebels are in Southwark; Fly, my lord!

‘ Jack Cade proclaims himself lord Mortimer,
‘ Descended from the duke of Clarence’ house;
‘ And calls your grace usurper, openly,
‘ And vows to crown himself in Westminster.
‘ His army is a ragged multitude
‘ Of hinds and peasants, rude and merciless:
‘ Sir Humphrey Stafford and his brother’s death
‘ Hath given them heart and courage to proceed;
‘ All scholars, lawyers, courtiers, gentlemen,
‘ They call—false caterpillars, and intend their death.

* *K. Hen.* O graceless men! they know not what they do.

‘ *Buck.* My gracious lord, retire to Kenelworth,
‘ Until a power be rais’d to put them down.

* *Q. Mar.* Ah! were the duke of Suffolk now alive,

* These Kentish rebels would be soon appeas’d.

‘ *K. Hen.* Lord Say, the traitors hate thee,
‘ Therefore away with us to Kenelworth.

‘ *Say.* So might your grace’s person be in danger;
‘ The sight of me is odious in their eyes;
‘ And therefore in this city will I stay,
‘ And live alone as secret as I may.

Enter another Messenger.

- * 2 *Mess.* Jack Cade hath gotten London-bridge,
the citizens
- * Fly and forsake their houses :
- * The rascal people, thirsting after prey,
- * Join with the traitor ; and they jointly swear,
- * To spoil the city, and your royal court.
- * *Buck.* Then linger not, my lord ; away, take
horse.
- * *K. Hen.* Come, Margaret ; God, our hope, will
succour us.
- * *Q. Mar.* My hope is gone, now Suffolk is de-
ceas'd.
- * *K. Hen.* Farewell, my lord ; [*To Lord Say.*]
trust not the Kentish rebels.
- * *Buck.* Trust no body, for fear you be betray'd.
- ' *Say.* The trust I have is in mine innocence,
- ' And therefore am I bold and resolute. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE V.

The same. The Tower.

Enter Lord SCALES, and Others, on the Walls.
Then enter certain Citizens, below.

Scales. How now ? is Jack Cade slain ?

1 *Cit.* No, my lord, nor likely to be slain ; for
they have won the bridge, killing all those that
withstand them : The lord mayor craves aid of your
honour from the Tower, to defend the city from the
rebels,

Scales. Such aid as I can spare, you shall com-
mand ;

But I am troubled here with them myself,
The rebels have assay'd to win the Tower.

But get you to Smithfield, and gather head,
And thither I will send you Matthew Gough :
Fight for your king, your country, and your lives ;
And so farewell, for I must hence again. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE VI.

The same. Cannon-street.

Enter JACK CADE, and his Followers. He strikes his Staff on London-stone.

Cade. Now is Mortimer lord of this city. And here, sitting upon London-stone, I charge and command, that, of the city's cost, the pissing-conduit run nothing but claret wine this first year of our reign. And now, henceforward, it shall be treason for any that calls me other than—lord Mortimer.

Enter a Soldier, running.

Sold. Jack Cade ! Jack Cade !

Cade. Knock him down there. [*They kill him.*

* *Smith.* If this fellow be wise, he'll never call you
* Jack Cade more ; I think, he hath a very fair
* warning.

Dick. My lord, there's an army gathered together in Smithfield.

Cade. Come then, let's go fight with them : But, first, go and set London-bridge on fire ; and, if you can, burn down the Tower too. Come, let's away.
[*Exeunt.*

SCENE VII.

The same. Smithfield.

Alarum. Enter, on one side, CADE and his Company ; on the other, Citizens, and the King's Forces, headed by MATTHEW GOUGH. They fight ; the Citizens are routed, and MATTHEW GOUGH is slain.

Cade. So, sirs :—Now go some and pull down the Savoy ; others to the inns of court ; down with them all.

Dick. I have a suit unto your lordship.

Cade. Be it a lordship thou shalt have it for that word.

Dick. Only, that the laws of England may come out of your mouth.

John. Mass, 'twill be sore law then ; for he was thrust in the mouth with a spear, and 'tis not whole yet. [*Aside.*

Smith. Nay, John, it will be stinking law ; for his breath stinks with eating toasted cheese. [*Aside.*

Cade. I have thought upon it, it shall be so. Away, burn all the records of the realm ; my mouth shall be the parliament of England.

* *John.* Then we are like to have biting statutes, unless his teeth be pulled out. [*Aside.*

* *Cade.* And henceforward all things shall be in common.

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. My lord, a prize, a prize ! here's the lord Say, which sold the towns in France ; * he that made us pay one and twenty fifteens,⁶ and one shilling to the pound, the last subsidy.

Enter GEORGE BEVIS, with the Lord SAY.

‘ *Cade.* Well, he shall be beheaded for it ten
 ‘ times,—Ah, thou say, thou serge,⁷ nay, thou
 ‘ buckram lord! now art thou within point-blank of
 ‘ our jurisdiction regal. What canst thou answer
 ‘ to my majesty, for giving up of Normandy unto
 ‘ monsieur Basimecu, the dauphin of France? Be it
 ‘ known unto thee by these presence, even the presence
 ‘ of lord Mortimer, that I am the besom that must
 ‘ sweep the court clean of such filth as thou art.
 ‘ Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of
 ‘ the realm, in erecting a grammar-school: and where-
 ‘ as, before, our fore-fathers had no other books but
 ‘ the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing
 ‘ to be used?⁸ and, contrary to the king, his crown
 ‘ and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill. It will
 ‘ be proved to thy face, that thou hast men about
 ‘ thee, that usually talk of a noun, and a verb; and
 ‘ such abominable words, as no Christian ear can en-
 ‘ dure to hear. Thou hast appointed justices of
 ‘ peace, to call poor men before them about matters
 ‘ they were not able to answer. Moreover, thou
 ‘ hast put them in prison; and because they could
 ‘ not read, thou hast hanged them;⁹ when, indeed,
 ‘ only for that cause they have been most worthy to
 ‘ live. Thou dost ride on a foot-cloth,¹ dost thou not?

⁶ — *one and twenty fifteens,*] A *fifteen* was the fifteenth part of all the moveables or personal property of each subject.

⁷ — *thou say, thou serge,*] *Say* was the old word for *silk*; on this depends the series of degradation, from *say* to *serge*, from *serge* to *buckram*.

⁸ — *printing to be used;*] Shakspeare is a little too early with this accusation.

⁹ — *because they could not read, thou hast hanged them:*] That is, they were hanged because they could not claim the benefit of clergy.

¹ — *Thou dost ride on a foot-cloth,*] A *foot-cloth* was a kind of

Say. What of that?

Cade. Marry, thou oughtest not to let thy horse wear a cloak,* when honestest men than thou go in their hose and doublets.

* *Dick.* And work in their shirt too; as myself, for example, that am a butcher.

Say. You men of Kent,—

Dick. What say you of Kent?

* *Say.* Nothing but this: 'Tis *bona terra, mala gens.*

* *Cade.* Away with him, away with him! he speaks Latin.

* *Say.* Hear me but speak, and bear me where you will.

* Kent, in the commentaries Cæsar writ,

* Is term'd the civil'st place of all this isle:

* Sweet is the country, because full of riches;

* The people liberal, valiant, active, wealthy;

* Which makes me hope you are not void of pity.

* I sold not Maine, I lost not Normandy;

* Yet, to recover them, would lose my life.

* Justice with favour have I always done;

* Prayers and tears have mov'd me, gifts could never.

* When have I aught exacted at your hands,

* Kent to maintain, the king, the realm, and you?

* Large gifts have I bestow'd on learned clerks,

* Because my book preferr'd me to the king:

* And—seeing ignorance is the curse of God,

* Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven,—

* Unless you be possess'd with devilish spirits,

* You cannot but forbear to murder me.

housing, which covered the body of the horse, and almost reached the ground. It was sometimes made of velvet, and bordered with gold lace.

* — to let thy horse wear a cloak,] This is a reproach truly characteristical. Nothing gives so much offence to the lower ranks of mankind, as the sight of superfluities merely ostentatious.

* This tongue hath parley'd unto foreign kings

* For your behoof,—

* *Cade.* Tut! when struck'st thou one blow in
* the field?

* *Say.* Great men have reaching hands: oft have
I struck

* Those that I never saw, and struck them dead.

* *Geo.* O monstrous coward! what, to come be-
hind folks?

* *Say.* These cheeks are pale for watching³ for
your good.

* *Cade.* Give him a box o'the ear, and that will
* make 'em red again.

* *Say.* Long sitting to determine poor men's
causes

Hath made me full of sickness and diseases.

* *Cade.* Ye shall have a hempen caudle then,
* and the pap of a hatchet.

‘ *Dick.* Why dost thou quiver, man?

‘ *Say.* The palsy, and not fear, provoketh me.

‘ *Cade.* Nay, he nods at us; as who should say,
‘ I'll be even with you. I'll see if his head will stand
‘ steadier on a pole, or no: Take him away, and be-
‘ head him.

* *Say.* Tell me, wherein I have offended most?

* Have I affected wealth, or honour; speak?

* Are my chests fill'd up with extorted gold?

* Is my apparel sumptuous to behold?

* Whom have I injur'd, that ye seek my death?

* These hands are free from guiltless blood-shed-
ding,⁴

* This breast from harbouring foul deceitful thoughts.

‘ O, let me live!

³ ——— for watching —] That is, in consequence of watching.

⁴ *These hands are free from guiltless blood-shedding,*] *Guiltless* is not an epithet to *blood-shedding*, but to *blood*. These hands are free from shedding *guiltless* or *innocent* blood.

* *Cade.* I feel remorse in myself with his words :
 * but I'll bridle it ; he shall die, an it be but for
 * pleading so well for his life.⁵ Away with him !
 * he has a familiar under his tongue ;⁶ he speaks not
 * o'God's name. ' Go, take him away, I say, and
 ' strike off his head presently ; and then break into
 ' his son-in-law's house, sir James Cromer,⁷ and
 ' strike off his head, and bring them both upon two
 ' poles hither.

All. It shall be done.

* *Say.* Ah, countrymen ! if when you make your
 prayers,
 * God should be so obdurate as yourselves,
 * How would it fare with your departed souls ?
 * And therefore yet relent, and save my life.

* *Cade.* Away with him, and do as I command
 ye. [*Exeunt some, with Lord SAY.*
 ' The proudest peer in the realm shall not wear a
 ' head on his shoulders, unless he pay me tribute ;
 ' there shall not a maid be married, but she shall
 ' pay to me her maidenhead ere they have it : Men
 ' shall hold of me *in capite* ; and we charge and
 ' command, that their wives be as free as heart can
 ' wish, or tongue can tell.

' *Dick.* My lord, when shall we go to Cheapside,
 and take up commodities upon our bills ?⁸

⁵ — *he shall die, an it be but for pleading so well for his life.*] This sentiment is not merely designed as an expression of ferocious triumph, but to mark the eternal enmity which the vulgar bear to those of more liberal education and superior rank. The vulgar are always ready to depreciate the talents which they behold with envy, and insult the eminence which they despair to reach. STEEVENS:

⁶ — *a familiar under his tongue ;*] A *familiar* is a dæmon who was supposed to attend at call.

⁷ — *sir James Cromer,*] It was *William Crowmer*, sheriff of Kent, whom Cade put to death. Lord Say and he had been previously sent to the Tower, and both, or at least the former, convicted of treason, at Cade's mock commission of oyer and terminer at Guildhall.

‘ *Cade*. Marry, presently.

‘ *All*. O brave!

Re-enter Rebels, with the heads of Lord SAY and his Son-in-law.

‘ *Cade*. But is not this braver?—Let them kiss
 ‘ one another, for they loved well, when they were
 ‘ alive. Now part them again, lest they consult about
 ‘ the giving up of some more towns in France. Sol-
 ‘ diers, defer the spoil of the city until night: for
 ‘ with these borne before us, instead of maces, will
 ‘ we ride through the streets; and, at every corner,
 ‘ have them kiss.—Away! [*Exeunt.*

SCENE VIII.

Southwark.

Alarum. Enter CADE, and all his Rabblement.

* *Cade*. Up Fish-street! down Saint Magnus’
 * corner! kill and knock down! throw them into
 * Thames!— [*A Parley sounded, then a Retreat.*
 * What noise is this I hear? Dare any be so bold to
 * sound retreat or parley, when I command them
 * kill?

Enter BUCKINGHAM, and Old CLIFFORD, with Forces.

‘ *Buck*. Ay, here they be that dare and will dis-
 turb thee:
 ‘ Know, Cade, we come ambassadors from the king
 ‘ Unto the commons whom thou hast misled;

^s — take up commodities upon our bills?] Perhaps this is an
 equivoque alluding to the *brown bills*, or halberds, with which
 the commons were anciently armed.

‘ And here pronounce free pardon to them all.
‘ That will forsake thee, and go home in peace.

‘ *Clif.* What say ye, countrymen? will ye relent,
‘ And yield to mercy, whilst ’tis offer’d you;
‘ Or let a rabble lead you to your deaths?
‘ Who loves the king, and will embrace his pardon,
‘ Fling up his cap, and say—God save his majesty!
‘ Who hateth him, and honours not his father,
‘ Henry the fifth, that made all France to quake,
‘ Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by.

‘ *All.* God save the king! God save the king!

‘ *Cade.* What, Buckingham, and Clifford, are ye
‘ so brave?—And you, base peasants, do ye believe
‘ him? will you needs be hanged with the pardons
‘ about your necks? Hath my sword therefore broke
‘ through London Gates, that you should leave me
‘ at the White Hart in Southwark? I thought, ye
‘ would never have given out these arms, till you
‘ had recovered your ancient freedom: but you are all
‘ recreants, and dastards; and delight to live in sla-
‘ very to the nobility. Let them break your backs
‘ with burdens, take your houses over your heads,
‘ ravish your wives and daughters before your faces:
‘ For me,—I will make shift for one; and so—God’s
‘ curse light upon you all!

‘ *All.* We’ll follow Cade, we’ll follow Cade.

‘ *Clif.* Is Cade the son of Henry the fifth,
‘ That thus you do exclaim—you’ll go with him.
‘ Will he conduct you through the heart of France,
‘ And make the meanest of you earls and dukes?
‘ Alas, he hath no home, no place to fly to,
‘ Nor knows he how to live, but by the spoil,
‘ Unless by robbing of your friends, and us.
‘ Wer’t not a shame, that whilst you live at jar,
‘ The fearful French, whom you late vanquished,
‘ Should make a start o’er seas, and vanquish you?
‘ Methinks, already, in this civil broil,

' I see them lording it in London streets,
 ' Crying—*Villageois!* unto all they meet.
 ' Better, ten thousand base-born Cades miscarry,
 ' Than you should stoop unto a Frenchman's mercy.
 ' To France, to France, and get what you have lost;
 ' Spare England, for it is your native coast:
 ' Henry hath money, you are strong and manly;
 ' God on our side, doubt not of victory.

' *All.* A Clifford! a Clifford! we'll follow the king,
 ' and Clifford.

' *Cade.* Was ever feather so lightly blown to and
 ' fro, as this multitude? the name of Henry the fifth
 ' hales them to an hundred mischiefs, and makes
 ' them leave me desolate. I see them lay their heads
 ' together, to surprize me: my sword make way for
 ' me, for here is no staying.—In despite of the
 ' devils and hell, have through the very midst of
 ' you! and heavens and honour be witness, that no
 ' want of resolution in me, but only my followers'
 ' base and ignominious treasons, makes me betake
 ' me to my heels. [*Exit.*

' *Buck.* What, is he fled? go some, and follow him;
 ' And he, that brings his head unto the king,
 ' Shall have a thousand crowns for his reward.—

[Exeunt some of them.]

' Follow me, soldiers; we'll devise a mean
 ' To reconcile you all unto the king. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE IX.

Kenelworth Castle.

Enter King HENRY, Queen MARGARET, and SOMERSET, on the Terrace of the Castle.

* *K. Hen.* Was ever king that joy'd an earthly
 throne,

- * And could command no more content than I?
- * No sooner was I crept out of my cradle,
- * But I was made a king, at nine months old:
- * Was never subject long'd to be a king,
- * As I do long and wish to be a subject.

Enter BUCKINGHAM and CLIFFORD.

- * *Buck.* Health, and glad tidings, to your majesty!
- * *K. Hen.* Why, Buckingham, is the traitor, Cade, surpriz'd?
- * Or is he but retir'd to make him strong?

Enter, below, a great number of CADE's Followers, with Halts about their Necks.

- ‘ *Clif.* He's fled, my lord, and all his powers do yield;
- ‘ And humbly thus, with halts on their necks,
- ‘ Expect your highness' doom, of life, or death.
- ‘ *K. Hen.* Then, heaven, set ope thy everlasting gates,
- ‘ To entertain my vows of thanks and praise!—
- ‘ Soldiers, this day have you redeem'd your lives,
- ‘ And show'd how well you love your prince and country:
- ‘ Continue still in this so good a mind,
- ‘ And Henry, though he be infortunate,
- ‘ Assure yourselves, will never be unkind:
- ‘ And so, with thanks, and pardon to you all,
- ‘ I do dismiss you to your several countries.
- All.* God save the king! God save the king!

Enter a Messenger.

- * *Mess.* Please it your grace to be advértised,
- * The duke of York is newly come from Ireland:
- * And with a puissant and a mighty power,

- * Of Gallowglasses, and stout Kernes,⁹
 - * Is marching hitherward in proud array ;
 - * And still proclaimeth, as he comes along,
 - * His arms are only to remove from thee
 - * The duke of Somerset, whom he terms a traitor.
 - * *K. Hen.* Thus stands my state, 'twixt Cade and
York distress'd ;
 - * Like to a ship, that, having 'scap'd a tempest,
 - * Is straightway calm'd and boarded with a pirate :
 - * But now is Cade driven back, his men dispers'd ;
 - * And now is York in arms to second him.—
 - * I pray thee, Buckingham, go forth and meet him ;
 - * And ask him, what's the reason of these arms.
 - * Tell him, I'll send duke Edmund to the Tower ;—
 - * And, Somerset, we will commit thee thither,
 - * Until his army be dismiss'd from him.
 - * *Som.* My lord,
 - * I'll yield myself to prison willingly,
 - * Or unto death, to do my country good.
 - * *K. Hen.* In any case, be not too rough in terms ;
 - * For he is fierce, and cannot brook hard language.
 - * *Buck.* I will, my lord ; and doubt not so to deal,
 - * As all things shall redound unto your good.
 - * *K. Hen.* Come, wife, let's in, and learn to govern
better ;
 - * For yet may England curse my wretched reign.
- [*Exeunt.*]

⁹ *Of Gallowglasses, and stout Kernes,*] These were two orders of foot-soldiers among the Irish.

SCENE X.

Kent. *Iden's Garden.*¹*Enter CADE.*

* *Cade.* Fye on ambition ! fye on myself ; that
 * have a sword, and yet am ready to famish ! These
 * five days have I hid me in these woods ; and durst
 * not peep out, for all the country is lay'd for me ;
 * but now I am so hungry, that if I might have a
 * leuse of my life for a thousand years, I could stay
 * no longer. Wherefore, on a brick-wall have I
 * climbed into this garden ; to see if I can eat grass,
 * or pick a sallet another while, which is not amiss
 * to cool a man's stomach this hot weather. And, I
 * think, this word sallet was born to do me good :
 * for, many a time, but for a sallet, my brain-pan²
 * had been cleft with a brown bill ; and, many a time,
 * when I have been dry, and bravely marching, it
 * hath served me instead of a quart-pot to drink in ;
 * And now the word sallet must serve me to feed on.

Enter IDEN, with Servants.

‘ *Iden.* Lord, who would live turmoiled in the
 court,
 ‘ And may enjoy such quiet walks as these ?
 ‘ This small inheritance, my father left me,
 ‘ Contenteth me, and is worth a monarchy.
 ‘ I seek not to wax great by others' waning ;
 ‘ Or gather wealth, I care not with what envy ;

¹ Kent. *Iden's Garden.*] This Iden was the new sheriff of Kent, who had followed Cade from Rochester.

² — but for a sallet, my brain-pan, &c.] A quibble from *salut*, Fr. as an helmet keeps the head safe.

‘ Sufficeth, that I have maintains my state,
 ‘ And sends the poor well pleased from my gate.

‘ *Cade.* Here’s the lord of the soil come to seize
 ‘ me for a stray, for entering his fee-simple without
 ‘ leave. Ah, villain, thou wilt betray me, and get
 ‘ a thousand crowns of the king for carrying my
 ‘ head to him; but I’ll make thee eat iron like an
 ‘ ostrich, and swallow my sword like a great pin, ere
 ‘ thou and I part.

‘ *Iden.* Why, rude companion, whatsoe’er thou be,
 ‘ I know thee not; Why then should I betray thee?
 ‘ Is’t not enough, to break into my garden,
 ‘ And, like a thief, to come to rob my grounds,
 ‘ Climbing my walls in spite of me the owner,
 ‘ But thou wilt brave me with these saucy terms?

Cade. Brave thee? ay, by the best blood that
 ever was broached, and beard thee too. Look on
 me well: I have eat no meat these five days: yet,
 come thou and thy five men, and if I do not leave
 you all as dead as a door nail, I pray God, I may
 never eat grass more.

‘ *Iden.* Nay, it shall ne’er be said, while England
 stands,

That Alexander Iden, an esquire of Kent,
 Took odds to combat a poor famish’d man.

‘ Oppose thy stedfast gazing eyes to mine,
 ‘ See if thou canst outface me with thy looks.
 ‘ Set limb to limb, and thou art far the lesser;
 ‘ Thy hand is but a finger to my fist;
 ‘ Thy leg a stick compared with this truncheon;
 ‘ My foot shall fight with all the strength thou hast;
 ‘ And if mine arm be heaved in the air,
 ‘ Thy grave is digg’d already in the earth,
 ‘ As for more words, whose greatness answers words,
 ‘ Let this my sword report what speech forbears.

* *Cade.* By my valour, the most complete cham-
 * pion that ever I heard.—‘ Steel, if thou turn the

‘ edge, or cut not out the burly-boned clown in
 ‘ chine of beef ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I be-
 * seech God on my knees, thou mayest be turned
 ‘ to hobnails. [*They fight. CADE falls.*] O, I am
 ‘ slain! famine, and no other, hath slain me: let
 ‘ ten thousand devils come against me, and give me
 ‘ but the ten meals I have lost, and I’d defy them
 ‘ all. Wither, garden; and be henceforth a bury-
 ‘ ing place to all that do dwell in this house, because
 ‘ the unconquered soul of Cade is fled.

‘ *Iden.* Is’t Cade that I have slain, that monstrous
 traitor?

‘ Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed,
 ‘ And hang thee o’er my tomb, when I am dead:
 * Ne’er shall this blood be wiped from thy point;
 * But thou shalt wear it as a herald’s coat,
 * To emblaze the honour that thy master got.

‘ *Cade.* Iden, farewell; and be proud of thy vic-
 ‘ tory: Tell Kent from me, she hath lost her best
 ‘ man, and exhort all the world to be cowards; for
 ‘ I, that never feared any, am vanquished by famine,
 ‘ not by valour. [*Dies.*

* *Iden.* How much thou wrongst me,³ heaven,
 be my judge.

* Die, damned wretch, the curse of her that bare
 thee!

* And as I thrust thy body in with my sword,

* So wish I, I might thrust thy soul to hell.⁴

³ *How much thou wrong’st me,*] That is, in supposing that I am proud of my victory.

⁴ *So wish I, I might thrust thy soul to hell, &c.*] Not to dwell upon the wickedness of this horrid wish, with which Iden debases his character, the whole speech is wild and confused. To draw a man by the heels, headlong, is somewhat difficult; nor can I discover how the dunghill would be his grave, if his trunk were left to be fed upon by crows. These I conceive not to be the faults of corruption but negligence, and therefore do not attempt correction.

‘ Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
 ‘ Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave,
 ‘ And there cut off thy most ungracious head;
 ‘ Which I will bear in triumph to the king,
 ‘ Leaving thy trunk for crows to feed upon.

[Exit, dragging out the Body.]

ACT V.

SCENE I. The same. Fields between Dartford and Blackheath.

The King's Camp on one side. On the other, enter YORK attended, with Drum and Colours: his Forces at some distance.

‘ *York.* From Ireland thus comes York, to claim
 his right,
 ‘ And pluck the crown from feeble Henry's head :
 ‘ Ring, bells, aloud; burn, bonfires, clear and bright;
 ‘ To entertain great England's lawful king.
 Ah, *sancta majestas!* who would not buy thee dear?
 ‘ Let them obey, that know not how to rule ;
 ‘ This hand was made to handle nought but gold :
 ‘ I cannot give due action to my words,
 ‘ Except a sword, or scepter, balance it.
 ‘ A scepter shall it have, have I a soul ;
 ‘ On which I'll toss the flower-de-luce of France.

Enter BUCKINGHAM.

‘ Whom have we here? Buckingham, to disturb me?
 ‘ The king hath sent him, sure: I must dissemble:

‘ ——— *balance it.*] That is, balance my hand.

‘ *Buck.* York, if thou meanest well, I greet thee well.

‘ *York.* Humphrey, of Buckingham, I accept thy greeting.

‘ Art thou a messenger, or come of pleasure ?

‘ *Buck.* A messenger from Henry, our dread liege,

‘ To know the reason of these arms in peace ;

‘ Or why, thou—being a subject as I am,—

‘ Against thy oath and true allegiance sworn,

‘ Should’st raise so great a power without his leave,

‘ Or dare to bring thy force so near the court.

‘ *York.* Scarce can I speak, my choler is }
so great.

‘ O, I could hew up rocks, and fight with flint,

‘ I am so angry at these abject terms ;

‘ And now, like Ajax Telamonius,

‘ On sheep or oxen could I spend my fury ! } *Aside.*

‘ I am far better born than is the king ;

‘ More like a king, more kingly in my thoughts :

‘ But I must make fair weather yet a while,

‘ Till Henry be more weak, and I more strong.—

‘ O Buckingham, I pr’ythee, pardon me,

‘ That I have given no answer all this while,

‘ My mind was troubled with deep melancholy.

‘ The cause why I have brought this army hither,

‘ Is—to remove proud Somerset from the king,

‘ Seditious to his grace, and to the state.

‘ *Buck.* That is too much presumption on thy part :

‘ But if thy arms be to no other end,

‘ The king hath yielded unto thy demand ;

The duke of Somerset is in the Tower.

York. Upon thine honour, is he prisoner ?

Buck. Upon mine honour, he is prisoner.

‘ *York.* Then, Buckingham, I do dismiss my powers.—

‘ Soldiers, I thank you all ; disperse yourselves ;
 ‘ Meet me to-morrow in Saint George’s field,
 ‘ You shall have pay, and every thing you wish.
 * And let my sovereign, virtuous Henry,
 * Command my eldest son,—nay, all my sons,
 * As pledges of my fealty and love,
 * I’ll send them all as willing as I live ;
 * Lands, goods, horse, armour, any thing I have
 * Is his to use, so Somerset may die.

‘ *Buck.* York, I commend this kind submission :
 ‘ We twain will go into his highness’ tent.

Enter King HENRY, attended.

‘ *K. Hen.* Buckingham, doth York intend no harm to us,

‘ That thus he marcheth with thee arm in arm ?

* *York.* In all submission and humility,

* York doth present himself unto your highness.

* *K. Hen.* Then what intend these forces thou dost bring ?

‘ *York.* To heave the traitor Somerset from hence ;

‘ And fight against that monstrous rebel, Cade,

‘ Who since I heard to be discomfited.

Enter IDEN, with CADE’S Head.

‘ *Iden.* If one so rude, and of so mean condition,

‘ May pass into the presence of a king,

‘ Lo, I present your grace a traitor’s head,

‘ The head of Cade, whom I in combat slew.

‘ *K. Hen.* The head of Cade ?—Great God, how just art thou !—

‘ O, let me view his visage being dead,

‘ That living wrought me such exceeding trouble.

‘ Tell me, my friend, art thou the man that slew him ?

‘ *Iden.* I was, an’t like your majesty.

‘ *K. Hen.* How art thou call’d ? and what is thy degree ?

‘ *Iden.* Alexander Iden, that’s my name ;

‘ A poor esquire of Kent, that loves his king.

* *Buck.* So please it you, my lord, ’twere not amiss

* He were created knight for his good service.

‘ *K. Hen.* Iden, kneel down ; [*He kneels.*] Rise up a knight.

‘ We give thee for reward a thousand marks ;

‘ And will, that thou henceforth attend on us.

‘ *Iden.* May Iden live to merit such a bounty,

‘ And never live but true unto his liege ?

‘ *K. Hen.* See, Buckingham ! Somerset comes with the queen ;

‘ Go, bid her hide him quickly from the duke.

Enter Queen MARGARET and SOMERSET.

‘ *Q. Mar.* For thousand Yorks he shall not hide his head,

‘ But boldly stand, and front him to his face.

‘ *York.* How now ! Is Somerset at liberty ?

‘ Then, York, unloose thy long-imprison’d thoughts,

‘ And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart.

‘ Shall I endure the sight of Somerset ?—

‘ False king ! why hast thou broken faith with me,

‘ Knowing how hardly I can brook abuse ?

‘ King did I call thee ? no, thou art not king ;

‘ Not fit to govern and rule multitudes,

‘ Which dar’st not, no, nor canst not rule a traitor.

‘ That head of thine doth not become a crown ;

‘ Thy hand is made to grasp a palmer’s staff,

‘ And not to grace an awful princely scepter.

‘ That gold must round engirt these brows of mine;
 ‘ Whose smile and frown, like to Achilles’ spear,
 ‘ Is able with the change to kill and cure.

‘ Here is a hand to hold a scepter up,
 ‘ And with the same to act controlling laws.
 ‘ Give place; by heaven, thou shalt rule no more
 ‘ O’er him, whom heaven created for thy ruler.

‘ *Som.* O monstrous traitor!—I arrest thee, York,
 ‘ Of capital treason ’gainst the king and crown:

* Obey, audacious traitor; kneel for grace.

* *York.* Would’st have me kneel? first lest me ask
 of these,

* If they can brook I bow a knee to man.—

* Sirrah, call in my sons to be my bail;

[*Exit an Attendant.*

* I know, ere they will have me go to ward,

* They’ll pawn their swords for my enfranchisement.

‘ *Q. Mar.* Call hither Clifford; bid him come
 amain,

* To say, if that the bastard boys of York

* Shall be the surety for their traitor father.

* *York.* O blood-bespotted Neapolitan,

* Outcast of Naples, England’s bloody scourge!

‘ The sons of York, thy betters in their birth,

‘ Shall be their father’s bail; and bane to those

‘ That for my surety will refuse the boys.

*Enter EDWARD and RICHARD PLANTAGENET, with
 Forces, at one Side; at the other, with Forces
 also, old CLIFFORD and his Son.*

* See, where they come; I’ll warrant they’ll make
 it good.

* *Q. Mar.* And here comes Clifford, to deny
 their bail.

‘ *Clif.* Health and all happiness to my lord the
 king! [Kneels.

- ‘ *York*. I thank thee, Clifford : Say, what news with thee ?
- ‘ Nay, do not fright us with an angry look :
- ‘ We are thy sovereign, Clifford, kneel again ;
- ‘ For thy mistaking so, we pardon thee.
- ‘ *Clif*. This is my king, York, I do not mistake ;
- ‘ But thou mistak’st me much, to think I do :—
- ‘ To bedlam with him ! is the man grown mad ?
- ‘ *K. Hen*. Ay, Clifford ; a bedlam and ambitious humour
- ‘ Makes him oppose himself against his king.
- ‘ *Clif*. He is a traitor ; let him to the Tower,
- ‘ And chop away that factious pate of his.
- ‘ *Q. Mar*. He is arrested, but will not obey ;
- ‘ His sons, he says, shall give their words for him.
- ‘ *York*. Will you not, sons ?
- ‘ *Edw*. Ay, noble father, if our words will serve.
- ‘ *Rich*. And if words will not, then our weapons shall.
- * *Clif*. Why, what a brood of traitors have we here !
- * *York*. Look in a glass, and call thy image so ;
- * I am thy king, and thou a false-heart traitor.—
- ‘ Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
- * That, with the very shaking of their chains,
- * They may astonish these fell lurking curs ;
- * Bid Salisbury, and Warwick, come⁶ to me.

Drums. Enter WARWICK and SALISBURY, with Forces.

- ‘ *Clif*. Are these thy bears ? we’ll bait thy bears to death,
- ‘ And manacle the bear-ward in their chains,

⁶ *Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,—*
Bid Salisbury, and Warwick, come —] The Nevils, earls of Warwick, had a bear and ragged staff for their cognizance.

‘ If thou dar’st bring them to the baiting-place.

* *Rich.* Oft have I seen a hot o’erweening cur
 * Run back and bite, because he was withheld ;
 * Who, being suffer’d⁷ with the bear’s fell paw,
 * Hath clapp’d his tail between his legs, and cry’d :
 * And such a piece of service will you do,
 * If you oppose yourselves to match lord Warwick.

* *Clif.* Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested lump,
 * As crooked in thy manners as thy shape !

* *York.* Nay, we shall heat you thoroughly anon.

* *Clif.* Take heed, lest by your heat you burn
 yourselves.

* *K. Hen.* Why, Warwick, hath thy knee forgot
 to bow ?

* Old Salisbury,—shame to thy silver hair,
 * Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son !—
 * What, wilt thou on thy death-bed play the ruffian,
 * And seek for sorrow with thy spectacles ?
 * O, where is faith ? O, where is loyalty ?
 * If it be banish’d from the frosty head,
 * Where shall it find a harbour in the earth ?—
 * Wilt thou go dig a grave to find out war,
 * And shame thine honourable age with blood ?
 * Why art thou old, and want’st experience ?
 * Or wherefore dost abuse it, if thou hast it ?
 * For shame ! in duty bend thy knee to me,
 * That bows unto the grave with mickle age.

* *Sal.* My lord, I have consider’d with myself
 * The title of this most renowned duke ;
 * And in my conscience do repute his grace
 * The rightful heir to England’s royal seat.

* *K. Hen.* Hast thou not sworn allegiance unto
 me ?

⁷ ——— *being suffer’d* ———] Being suffer’d to approach to the bear’s fell paw. Such may be the meaning. I am not, however, sure, but the poet meant, being in a state of *sufferance* or pain,

* *Sal.* I have.

* *K. Hen.* Canst thou dispense with heaven for such an oath?

* *Sal.* It is great sin, to swear unto a sin;

* But greater sin, to keep a sinful oath.

* Who can be bound by any solemn vow

* To do a murderous deed, to rob a man,

* To force a spotless virgin's chastity,

* To reave the orphan of his patrimony,

* To wring the widow from her custom'd right;

* And have no other reason for this wrong,

* But that he was bound by a solemn oath?

Q. Mar. A subtle traitor needs no sophister.

* *K. Hen.* Call Buckingham, and bid him arm himself.

* *York.* Call Buckingham, and all the friends thou hast,

* I am resolv'd for death, or dignity.

* *Clif.* The first I warrant thee, if dreams prove true.

* *War.* You were best to go to bed, and dream again,

To keep thee from the tempest of the field.

Clif. I am resolv'd to bear a greater storm,
Than any thou canst conjure up to-day;

And that I'll write upon thy burgonet,^s

Might I but know thee by thy household badge.

War. Now, by my father's badge old Nevil's crest,

The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged staff,

This day I'll wear aloft my burgonet,

(As on a mountain-top the cedar shows,

That keeps his leaves in spite of any storm,)

Even to affright thee with the view thereof.

Clif. And from thy burgonet I'll rend thy bear,
And tread it under foot with all contempt,

^s — burgonet,] Is a helmet.

‘ Despight the bearward that protects the bear.

‘ *Y. Clif.* And so to arms, victorious father,

‘ To quell the rebels, and their ‘complices.

Rich. Fye! charity, for shame! speak not in spite,
For you shall sup with *Jesu Christ* to-night.

‘ *Y. Clif.* Foul stigmatick,⁹ that’s more than thou
canst tell.

‘ *Rich.* If not in heaven, you’ll surely sup in
hell. [*Exeunt severally.*]

SCENE II.

Saint Albans.

Alarums: Excursions. Enter WARWICK.

War. Clifford of Cumberland, ’tis Warwick calls!
And if thou dost not hide thee from the bear,
Now,—when the angry trumpet sounds alarm,
And dead men’s cries do fill the empty air,—
Clifford, I say, come forth and fight with me!
Proud northern lord, Clifford of Cumberland,
Warwick is hoarse with calling thee to arms.

Enter YORK.

‘ How now, my noble lord? what all a-foot?

‘ *York.* The deadly-handed Clifford slew my steed;
‘ But match to match I have encounter’d him,
‘ And made a prey for carrion kites and crows
‘ Even of the bonny beast he lov’d so well.

Enter CLIFFORD.

‘ *War.* Of one or both of us the time is come.

⁹ *Foul stigmatick,*] A *stigmatick* is one on whom nature has set a mark of deformity, a stigma. A *stigmatick* originally and properly signified a person who has been branded with a hot iron for some crime.

York. Hold, Warwick, seek thee out some other chace,

For I myself must hunt this deer to death.

War. Then, nobly, York; 'tis for a crown thou fight'st.—

' As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my soul to leave thee unassail'd.

[*Exit WARWICK.*

' *Clif.* What seest thou in me, York? why dost thou pause?

' *York.* With thy brave bearing should I be in love,
' But that thou art so fast mine enemy.

' *Clif.* Nor should thy prowess want praise and esteem,

' But that 'tis shown ignobly, and in treason.

' *York.* So let it help me now against thy sword,
' As I in justice and true right express it!

' *Clif.* My soul and body on the action both!—

' *York.* A dreadful lay!¹—address thee instantly.

[*They fight, and CLIFFORD falls.*

' *Clif.* *La fin couronne les oeuvres.* [*Dies.*²

' *York.* Thus war hath given thee peace, for thou art still.

' Peace with his soul, heaven, if it be thy will!

[*Exit.*

Enter young CLIFFORD.

* *Y. Clif.* Shame and confusion! all is on the rout;

¹ *A dreadful lay!]* A dreadful wager; a tremendous stake.

² *Dies.]* Our author, in making Clifford fall by the hand of York, has departed from the truth of history; a practice not uncommon to him when he does his utmost to make his characters considerable. This circumstance, however, serves to prepare the reader or spectator for the vengeance afterwards taken by Clifford's son on York and Rutland.

It is remarkable, that at the beginning of the third part of this historical play, the poet has forgot this occurrence, and there represents Clifford's death as it really happened.

- * Fear frames disorder, and disorder wounds
- * Where it should guard. O war, thou son of hell,
- * Whom angry heavens do make their minister,
- * Throw in the frozen bosoms of our part
- * Hot coals of vengeance!—Let no soldier fly :
- * He that is truly dedicate to war,
- * Hath no self-love ; nor he, that loves himself,
- * Hath not essentially, but by circumstance,
- * The name of valour.—O, let the vile world end,
- [Seeing his dead Father.
- * And the premised flames³ of the last day
- * Knit earth and heaven together !
- * Now let the general trumpet blow his blast,
- * Particularities and petty sounds
- * To cease !⁴ Wast thou ordain'd, dear father,
- * To lose thy youth in peace, and to achieve⁵
- * The silver livery of advised age ;⁶
- * And, in thy reverence, and thy chair-days, thus
- * To die in ruffian battle ?—Even at this sight,
- * My heart is turn'd to stone : and, while 'tis mine,
- * It shall be stony. York not our old men spares ;
- * No more will I their babes : tears virginal
- * Shall be to me even as the dew to fire ;
- * And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
- * Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax.
- * Henceforth, I will not have to do with pity :
- * Meet I an infant of the house of York,
- * Into as many gobbets will I cut it,
- * As wild Medea young Absyrtus did :⁷

³ *And the premised flames—*] *Premised*, for sent before their time. The sense is, let the flames reserved for the last day be sent now.

⁴ *To cease !*] Is to stop, a verb active.

⁵ *— to achieve—*] Is, to obtain.

⁶ *The silver livery of advised age ;*] *Advised* is wise, experienced, or cautious, considerate.

⁷ *As wild Medea, &c.*] When Medea fled with Jason from Colchos, she murdered her brother Absyrtus, and cut his body

* In cruelty will I seek out my fame.

‘ Come, thou new ruin of old Clifford’s house ;

[*Taking up the Body.*

‘ As did Æneas old Anchises bear,

‘ So bear I thee upon my manly shoulders ;

* But then Æneas bare a living load,

* Nothing so heavy as these woes of mine. [*Exit.*

Enter RICHARD PLANTAGENET *and* SOMERSET,
fighting, and SOMERSET is killed.

Rich. So, lie thou there ;—

‘ For, underneath an alehouse’ paltry sign,

The Castle in Saint Albans, Somerset

Hath made the wizard famous in his death.—

* Sword, hold thy temper ; heart, be wrathful still :

* Priests pray for enemies, but princes kill. [*Exit.*

Alarums : Excursions. Enter King HENRY, Queen
MARGARET, *and others, retreating.*

‘ *Q. Mar.* Away, my lord ! you are slow ; for
shame, away !

* *K. Hen.* Can we outrun the heavens ? good
Margaret, stay.

* *Q. Mar.* What are you made of ? you’ll not
fight, nor fly :

* Now is it manhood, wisdom, and defence,

* To give the enemy way ; and to secure us

* By what we can, which can no more but fly.

[*Alarum afar off.*

* If you be ta’en, we then should see the bottom

* Of all our fortunes : but if we haply scape,

* (As well we may, if not through your neglect,)

* We shall to London get ; where you are lov’d ;

into several pieces, that her father might be prevented for some
time from pursuing her.

- * And where this breach, now in our fortunes made,
- * May readily be stopp'd.

Enter young CLIFFORD.

- * *Y. Clif.* But that my heart's on future mischief
set,
- * I would speak blasphemy ere bid you fly ;
- * But fly you must ; uncurable discomfit
- * Reigns in the hearts of all our present parts.⁸
- * Away, for your relief ! and we will live
- * To see their day, and them our fortune give :
- * Away, my lord, away ! [*Exeunt.*

SCENE III.

• *Fields near Saint Albans.*

Alarum : Retreat. Flourish ; then enter YORK, RICHARD PLANTAGENET, WARWICK, and Soldiers, with Drum and Colours.

- ‘ *York.* Of Salisbury, who can report of him ;
- * That winter lion, who, in rage, forgets
- * Aged contusions and all brush of time ;⁹
- * And, like a gallant in the brow of youth,¹
- * Repairs him with occasion ? this happy day
- * Is not itself, nor have we won one foot,
- * If Salisbury be lost.

- ‘ *Rich.* My noble father,
- ‘ Three times to-day I help him to his horse,
- ‘ Three times bestrid him,² thrice I led him off,

⁸ — all our present parts.] i. e. party. TYRWHITT.

⁹ — brush of time ;] i. e. the gradual detrition of time.

¹ — gallant in the brow of youth,] The brow of youth is the height of youth, as the brow of a hill is its summit.

² Three times bestrid him,] That is, Three times I saw him fallen, and, striding over him, defended him till he recovered.

- ‘ Persuaded him from any further act :
 ‘ But still, where danger was, still there I met him ;
 * And like rich hangings in a homely house,
 * So was his will in his old feeble body.
 * But, noble as he is, look where he comes.

Enter SALISBURY.

- ‘ *Sal.* Now, by my sword, well hast thou fought
 to-day ;
 ‘ By the mass, so did we all.—I thank you, Richard :
 ‘ God knows, how long it is I have to live ;
 ‘ And it hath pleas’d him, that three times to-day
 ‘ You have defended me from imminent death.—
 * Well, lords, we have not got that which we have :³
 * ’Tis not enough our foes are this time fled,
 * Being opposites of such repairing nature.⁴
 ‘ *York.* I know, our safety is to follow them ;
 ‘ For, as I hear, the king is fled to London,
 ‘ To call a present court of parliament.
 ‘ Let us pursue him, ere the writs go forth :—
 ‘ What says lord Warwick ? shall we after them ?
 ‘ *War.* After them ! nay, before them, if we can.
 Now by my faith, lords, ’twas a glorious day :
 Saint Albans’ battle, won by famous York,
 Shall be eterniz’d in all age to come.—
 Sound, drums and trumpets ;—and to London all :
 And more such days as these to us befall ! [*Exeunt.*

³ *Well, lords, we have not got that which we have ;*] i. e. we have not secured, we are not sure of retaining, that which we have acquired.

⁴ *Being opposites of such repairing nature.*] Being enemies that are likely so soon to rally and recover themselves from this defeat.

END OF VOLUME FIFTH.

**This book is under no circumstances to be
taken from the Building**

[illegible]

